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Price twenty pence



The Lord Chancellor's office is to look into the alleged remark of a London magistrate that Miss Suzanne Furnock (above), a teacher who had been assaulted by a parent, was wasting public money by bringing the case to court. Back page

Haig limits agenda at Geneva

Mr Alexander Haig, the United States Secretary of State, has cut short next week's planned talks in Geneva with Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, from two days to one and plans to focus the talks on Poland, the State Department announced. The earlier plan was that the discussions would set a date for opening negotiations on limiting the superpowers' arsenals of strategic nuclear weapons.

Other Polish news, page 6

Saatchis kept on by Tories

The Conservative Party has reappointed Saatchi and Saatchi as its advertising agent, despite some expectations that Saatchis would lose the account. The company has been kept on because its work in 1979 was satisfactory and the experience it has already gained is invaluable

Alliance project gets M&S cash

Marks and Spencer is to contribute £5,000 towards a joint commission by the Social-Democratic-Liberal Alliance into employment and industrial recovery in Britain. The company's board was anxious to encourage fresh thought on employment problems, a spokesman said yesterday.

Forged papers in union ballot

A new election will be held for the leadership of the Amalgamated Society of Boilermakers after a High Court declaration that ballot papers in the 1980 election were forged. Mr James Murray, the general secretary, will stand down Page 2

'Times' ends TV ratings secrecy

The BBC's and independent television's joint audience ratings body yesterday gave up its attempt to keep viewing figures secret from the public after a protracted legal battle by *The Times* Page 2

Budget date

Mr Francis Pym, Leader of the Commons, told Parliament yesterday that Budget day would be Tuesday, March 9

Nurses' pay rally

Thousands of nurses and midwives are expected to rally in Trafalgar Square, London, on Sunday as their campaign for a 12 per cent pay rise reaches its peak Page 3

Cricket 'stooges'

Ijaz Butt, manager of the Pakistan cricket team, described his team and the West Indians as "stooges" in a commercial operation as the Pakistanis ended their tour of Australia Page 18

'The Times'

The Times apologises to its readers, wholesalers, and retailers for unavoidable disruption to deliveries caused by the recurring rail strikes.

Leader, page 9
Letters: On rail dispute, from Mr Jonathan Parker, QC, and Mr Robert Perkins; Japan and defence, from Mr Julian Amery, MP; whooping cough, from Dr John Potter
Leading articles: Miners' vote; Golan Heights; Scottish law officers
Obituary, page 10
Mr Leonard Lever, Mr W. T. Bishop
Features, pages 7, 8
David Watt discusses further Western aid for Poland; how far has Arthur Scargill been undermined?; what screening can do for your state of health

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Left-wing vote collapse averts strike by miners

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The Government won its most critical battle of the winter pay round yesterday when the National Union of Mineworkers confirmed that its members had voted by a comfortable margin not to strike in pursuit of a 24 per cent wage claim.

The miners defied their moderate-dominated NUM executive, and voted 113,144 (55 per cent) against giving their leaders authority to call an all-out stoppage, with 91,477 in favour. It was an 82 per cent poll.

Sir Derek Ezra, chairman of the National Coal Board, said: "This will enable us to concentrate on expanding our markets at home and abroad, continuing to increase productivity and investing in the future".

But the result of the secret pithead ballot, declared by Mr Joseph Gormley, the outgoing moderate president, revived controversy over his eve-of-poll appeal to the miners not to support the executive line, and prompted fresh warnings from the left of a clash over wages after his retirement in just over two months.

Mr Michael McGahey, the union's Communist vice-president, said in Edinburgh that the Government had won only a temporary victory with the help of unscrupulous union leaders." And Mr Arthur Scargill, left-wing president-elect insisted: "A number of important lessons have been learned during the course of this campaign which I am sure will be utilized by the new leadership during the course of the next wages campaign."

In the immediate future, however, the war is over for the miners. The union's 27-man executive will next Tuesday accept the coal board's £102m offer, which gives rises of £6.95 to £9.60 a week backdated to November 1, plus a service-related Christmas bonus ranging from £20 to £70 per man.

On the wider pay front, the pit pay deal signals a measure of success for the Cabinet's incomes restraint policy. But Ministers sought to peg wage rises to 4 per cent this winter, and the miners have pushed the level of settlement for groups with muscle to more than double that figure.

Mr Gormley said last night: "This has nothing to do with the Government, and I hope the politicians keep out of it. This has been an argument between the coal board and ourselves and during the whole of these negotiations I have kept it that way. I hope the Government don't try to see this as a victory for them."

It will inevitably be seen this way and the internal argument over the president's role resurfaced when Mr Scargill said: "Mr Gormley's intervention can only be described as an act of sabotage against the NUM and proved to be decisive in the final vote. I remain convinced that had the union received the necessary support for industrial action, if necessary, we would have won a substantial increase over and above the present offer without having to take strike action."

But close scrutiny of the result shows that apart from Mr Scargill's own area, it was in the left coalfields that the strike vote collapsed. It fell to 63 per cent in Scotland from 73 per cent in 1980 and from 67 per cent to 54 per cent in South Wales.

By contrast, there was a marginal shift towards rejection of the pay offer in most moderate areas, ranging from 2 per cent among white-collar staff and 8 per cent in Durham to 21 per cent in the tiny, one-pit Cumberland area.

Overall, the result was only one per cent different to the 1980 poll, when there was a 56 per cent vote in favour of a pay offer.

Mr Gormley attributed the result to a combination of factors, including "the better standard of living now enjoyed by many miners compared with a few years ago". He added: "It was not easy for them to go on strike having taken on commitments which had already come with higher wages."

He also argued that speeches by some area leaders suggesting that the miners' pay battle could be used as a "battering ram" to bring down the Thatcher Government had influenced the men's decision. He played down the role of his *Daily Express* article urging a "No" vote, which local management posted at many a pithead. "It is hard to see that one article produced a majority like this," he said.

Under the coal board's draft settlement, the lowest rate will be £87.80, with £121.55 for face men. Actual earnings will be higher, depending on output bonuses.

☐ Thirty unidentified miners at Ollerton colliery, Nottinghamshire, yesterday each sent Mr Joseph Gormley at 5p coin, representing 30 pieces of silver, with the message: "Like Judas, here's your payment for betrayal".

HOW THE MINERS VOTED

Area	Members voting	% for strike	1980
Cokemen	4,000	32	20
Cumb'nd	300	52	31
N Derbys.	10,000	50	57
S. Derbys	2,800	16	14
Durham	12,900	46	38
Kent.	2,300	54	59
Lancs	6,400	40	35
Leics	2,700	20	19
Midlands	17,500	27	21
North'nd	6,500	37	30
N. Wales	950	18	19
Notts	29,000	30	23
Scotland	11,600	63	73
Yorks	52,000	66	65
Durham mech	7,800	27	26
Scot craft	3,900	54	62
Officials	16,200	14	12
[illegible] craft	4,300	17	13
GMWU	200	39	26
TOTAL		45	44

Confusion on the railways

☐ An unofficial strike by guards at London's Kings Cross station was averted yesterday by National Union of Railwaymen officials. But travellers in other areas could face disruption as guards, unhappy at new rostering arrangements, walk out.

The Brighton line to Victoria and London Bridge and services to Liverpool, Holyhead, Crewe and Birmingham could be affected as British Rail tries to get trains running normally after the two-day drivers' strike.

The Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service yesterday continued its efforts to solve BR's dispute with the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen.

Crisis on the railways, page 2
Has Scargill been undermined? page 8
Leading article, page 9

Mr Vinton Robinson, one of only three non-whites out of 20 recruits to the London Fire brigade, taking part in the passing-out parade at training headquarters yesterday. Fireman's appeal, page 3.

Fairbairn quits after rape case clash

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Mr Nicholas Fairbairn, Solicitor General for Scotland, resigned last night after angering Mrs Margaret Thatcher and the rest of the Cabinet by speaking to the press about the sensitive matter of the Glasgow rape case before speaking to the House of Commons.

His decision had been increasingly expected at Westminster after a day on which many of his government colleagues had accused him of political ineptitude. Mrs Thatcher, Mr Francis Pym, leader of the House, Mr Michael Jopling, the Chief Whip and Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, had all voiced concern when Mr Fairbairn spoke to the press on Wednesday, and their dismay intensified when he spoke to reporters yesterday before his statement to the Commons.

In that statement Mr Fairbairn clearly failed to convince the Commons that justice had not miscarried in the Glasgow case. Well before his decision to resign was announced, Mr David Marshall, the rape victim's MP, had declared that Mr Fairbairn had no credibility in the eyes of the public

The Government, under continuing pressure from the Opposition, were expected last night to agree to the appointment of a senior Scottish judge to examine whether the law, or the process of prosecution, should be amended in the light of the Glasgow rape case.

The senior Scottish law officer, Lord Mackay of Clashfern, QC, the Lord Advocate, who had a less difficult time when he made a statement in the Lords, described in detail the circumstances in which the Crown Office decided not to proceed against three Glasgow youths accused of raping a woman and slashing her with a razor.

Lord Mackay said that Crown counsel could refer difficult decisions to him. He had now decided that no decision to drop proceedings in any case of murder or rape should be taken, before the hearing of evidence had begun, without reference to him.

A consultant psychiatrist after examining the victim reported that a court appearance by her would have carried a risk of suicide. Given that she was not at that stage able to give evidence (although she has since been reported as saying that she would have been willing to), he said the difficult decision was taken that in her absence and in all the circumstances it would not have been proper to proceed.

Mr Fairbairn, by the time he repeated Lord Mackay's statement in the Commons, had made a difficult task harder for himself by speaking first to the press. He apologized, but Mr Bruce Millan, Opposition spokesman on Scottish affairs, flung at him the words he had been quoted as saying.

Mr Fairbairn disowned the attribution, in particular the suggestion that the woman's health was irrelevant. He had never said that or held that view. Her mental health was crucial, he insisted, and it was in her interest above all that the decision not to proceed was taken.

Pressed by Opposition MPs to say whether there had not been sufficient other evidence, Mr Fairbairn refused to give details for fear of prejudicing any private prosecution.

Scottish policy, page 2
Frank Johnson, back page

Police must consult under new Bill

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Home Office is preparing major legislation to reform police practice and procedures.

A three-part Bill, which will be presented to Parliament in the autumn, will impose the duty on all chief constables and chief officers of police to consult local community representatives on policing policy. It will reform the procedures for dealing with complaints against the police and extend police powers in dealing with suspected offenders.

Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, will frame the legislation in the context of the Scarman Report on last summer's Brixton riots and the earlier report of the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure.

Lord Scarman said in his report: "Community involvement in the policy and operations of policing is perfectly feasible without undermining the independence of the police or destroying the secrecy of those operations against crime which have to be kept secret."

He said that a statutory duty should be imposed on police authorities and chief officers of police to ensure that such consultation should take place, and the Home Office is now drafting legislation

Lord Scarman explained in his report: "If a rift is not to develop between the police and the public as a whole, not just the members of the ethnic minority communities, it is in my view essential that a means be devised of enabling the community to be heard not only in the development of policing policy but in the planning of many, though not all, operations against crime." The danger of non-accountability was that the police could slip into an enclosed fortress.

The second part of the Whitelaw legislation will reform, yet again, the police complaints procedure. It is understood that Mr Whitelaw wants to see two important reforms. He favours an initial conciliation procedure, an informal arrangement under which a senior officer would attempt to settle a problem or misunderstanding between a complainant and the police.

For serious complaints, and in cases where conciliation failed, a senior officer from another force would be asked to carry out a formal investigation with an independent assessor.

The third section, on criminal procedure, will undoubtedly be seen by some as an attempt to damp down police objections to statutory consultation and the further reform of the complaints procedure.

One of the changes recommended by the Royal Commission under the chairmanship of Sir Cyril Philips, was that tape-recordings should be taken during the making of a summary of a police interview with a suspect, and in the process of taking a written statement. Mr Whitelaw is expected to accept this reform, pointing out that any wholesale recording of police interrogations would be too expensive.

Other issues raised by the Philips Report are not so clear cut. The Commission proposed a special category of grave offences under which the police would have among other things have power to detain suspects for more than 24 hours, set up road checks and carry out intimate searches. But no objective test has yet been agreed on the definition of grave offence.

Grand Prix strikers risk life ban

Kyalami, South Africa, Jan 21.—The world's motor sport controlling body—FISA—ordered striking formula one drivers to compete in tomorrow's practice for the South African Grand Prix on Saturday or face a possible life ban.

The ultimatum came after the drivers refused to take part in today's first official practice at the Kyalami track, scene of the opening world championship event, because of a dispute over the so-called super-licence.

While 29 of the 31 drivers locked themselves in a Johannesburg hotel room, the organizers said that the event, which they had earlier postponed for one week, would go ahead if more than 15 drivers appeared on the starting grid at 9 am tomorrow.—Reuter.

Keith Botsford, page 17

Maxwell blocks report on Sun Printers

Mr Robert Maxwell, chairman of the BPC printing group yesterday secured an ex parte injunction in the High Court against the *Watford Observer* to prevent publication of a critical article on Sun Printers which is a BPC subsidiary (writes Kevin Page).

The newspaper appears today without a 1,000 word summary of a report on Sun Printers by Mr Hugh Labington of Purnell, also owned by BPC, which was commissioned by Mr Maxwell earlier this month.

Sun produces *The Sunday Times* colour magazine, and has an £11m contract for the *TV Times*.

Cortina, Capri models recalled

Ford is recalling 56,000 Cortina and Capri models made between May and October, 1981, because of a possible steering fault.

Dealer's service reports show that a small number of these could have been fitted with an inadequate steering column coupling which could result in excessive play, the company said yesterday.

Kissinger comments start revolt of the hawks

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, Jan 21

A strong attack by Dr. Henry Kissinger, the former Secretary of State, on the Reagan Administration's handling of the Polish crisis has provoked mixed reaction in Washington.

At the White House, which Dr Kissinger has rarely visited since President Reagan's inauguration, the reaction has been largely one of studied disinterest. "Dr Kissinger is, of course, entitled to his own views," one official remarked. At the State Department, over which Dr Kissinger presided for five years, his criticisms are considered unfair.

"Kissinger would probably have done exactly the same as Mr Haig," commented one State Department watcher, noting that Mr Alexander Haig, the present Secretary of State and a former aide to Dr Kissinger, is one of the few members of the present Administration who actively seeks and listens to Dr Kissinger's advice.

Hard-line Reaganites, however, dismayed by what they perceive to be the Administration's continued compromising on a whole range of domestic and foreign policy issues, have welcomed Dr Kissinger's belated conversion.

"The revolt of the Hawks is under way, the ranks are swelling with the most surprising volunteers, the search for new leadership has begun," Mr William Safire wrote in *The New York Times* today.

Dr Kissinger's attack on the Administration's policy on the Polish crisis was contained in two lengthy articles published in *The New York Times* this week. He ridiculed the idea of holding summit meetings and arms talks with the Russians while the Soviet Union continued to underpin martial law in Poland.

He criticized the Administration's failure to take meaningful action on Polish loans and he implied that the United States could not expect its European allies to embark on a tough round of sanctions so long as America continued to sell huge quantities of grain to the Soviet Union.

Like Banquo's ghost, Dr Kissinger continues to haunt the Reagan Administration, despite attempts by many Reaganites to exorcise his spirit. To many Reagan supporters, particularly those on the right, he is identified with the worst aspects of American foreign policy which began with an ignominious withdrawal from South-east Asia and led irrevocably to the decline in American power during the 1970s.

Although the Administration has declined to offer him any public role to play—even his trips overseas have been pointedly described as "private" by official spokesmen—Dr Kissinger's views command far greater attention than any other professor of international relations or, for that matter, any other former Secretary of State.

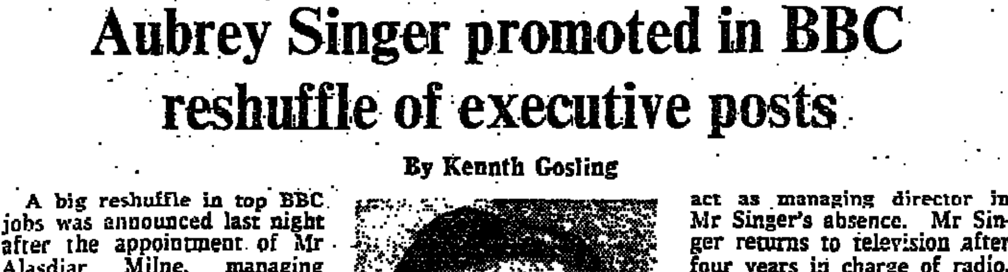
People in Washington are asking why Dr Kissinger should have chosen to attack the Administration so publicly over its handling of the Polish crisis.

One cynical State Department official said the articles were the writings of a frustrated former Secretary of State who appeared more interested in attracting attention then influencing policy. Another view is that Dr Kissinger is writing for history.

Of course, he could simply have been trying to alter the course of American policy in Poland. But if that is the case he is unlikely to succeed.

The view in the State Department is that the policy now being advocated by Dr Kissinger would have been little short of disastrous.

Kissinger explains, page 7



Aubrey Singer promoted in BBC reshuffle of executive posts

By Kennth Gosling

A big reshuffle in top BBC jobs was announced last night after the appointment of Mr Alasdiar Milne, managing director of BBC television, as director-general designate in succession to Sir Ian Trethowan.

Mr Aubrey Singer, managing director of radio, takes Mr Milne's post and becomes deputy director-general. His place is taken by Mr Richard Francis, whose job as director of news and current affairs is scrapped, as had been widely forecast.

His assistant, Mr Alan Protheroe, is promoted to assistant to the director-general, supervising the BBC's journalism and becoming responsible for the information division.

Mr Singer's appointment was no surprise as he was the hot favourite. But there is surprise that Mr Brian Wenham, controller of BBC 2 for four years, has not figured in the promotions. He will be deeply immersed in the BBC's strategy for combating the challenge of the fourth channel in November.

Mr Bill Cotton, deputy managing director, television, fills the new post of director of programmes, television, coupled with director of development.



Aubrey Singer: Returns to television

Mr Michael Checkland, controller, planning and resource management, is to be director of resources, television.

Special reference was made in a BBC statement to Mr Cotton's special responsibility for development "in view of the growing significance to BBC television of developments in cable and satelite broadcasting".

As director of programmes he will remain head of establishment for television programme departments. He will act as managing director in Mr Singer's absence. Mr Singer returns to television after four years in charge of radio. He was controller of BBC 2 from 1974 to 1978. Yesterday was his fifty-fifth birthday.

Mr Protheroe, formerly editor of BBC television news, joins the board of management and will work closely with Mr Milne on drafting a new plan for news and current affairs, which is expected to take three months. The managing directors of radio and television will be directly responsible for programmes in these areas so Mr Francis will continue to play a big part.

Mr Milne was the BBC's director of programmes until he took over from Mr Huw Wheldon as managing director, television. Then he combined both jobs.

Mr Cotton will look after the programme interests of both channels and have an overall view of the BBC's programming. Mr Protheroe will take over responsibility for the BBC's information services, which at present are split into several divisions.

Commenting on the changes, one executive said: "It's the BBC's answer to musical chairs except that when the music stops we add another chair, not take one away."

NEWS IN SUMMARY

My case is with DPP, doctor says

Mr Peter Huntingford, consultant obstetrician and gynaecologist at the West Kent General Hospital, Maidstone, agreed yesterday that he was one of the two doctors who have been referred to the Director of Public Prosecutions because of an alleged infringement of the Abortion Act, 1967 (Annabel Ferriman writes).

The Department of Health and Social Security referred four doctors to the director for allegedly not filling in fully the abortion notification forms introduced last March.

The forms make it necessary for doctors to say what medical condition is making an abortion necessary, unlike the old forms which enabled them to specify social reasons only.

Mr Huntingford, who was until recently Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at the London Hospital, Mile End, has long been a campaigner for lenient abortion laws.

His case and that of another doctor are being investigated by the director

Police computer decision delayed

Despite criticism of West Yorkshire police for not using a computer during the Yorkshire Ripper investigation, and the general acclaim for such services, the West Yorkshire police committee has deferred a decision on providing a £1.7m computer for its police force (Ronald Kershaw writes from Wakefield).

Mr Ronald Gregory, Chief Constable of West Yorkshire, must wait six weeks for the police committee's decision.

London hearings on environment

An international tribunal to review the state of the world's environment is to meet in London in June, Dr Mostafa K. Tolba, eexecutive director of the United Nations environment programme, announced yesterday (Tony Samstag writes).

Speaking at the Department of the Environment, Dr Tolba linked the event to the tenth anniversary of the Stockholm conference of 1972, which sought, in large part through the creation of the programme, "to put the environment . . . where it belongs: at the top of the international agenda for action".

Boy died after sniffing thinner

Michael Anthony Corbett, aged 14, of Fairbanks Road, Tottenham, London, who sniffed Tippex thinner with friends, was told by Mr Bernard Pearl, the deputy Hornsey coroner, yesterday: "You are lucky to be alive. Don't listen to anything you hear about these things. They are extremely dangerous and can kill."

Michael's friend, Colin Hardy, aged 16, a publican's son, of High Road, Tottenham, died from trichlorethane poisoning after sniffing the thinner on November 11.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Bomb practice for prince

Prince Andrew joined HMS Invincible at Portsmouth yesterday to complete his pilot's training. He will practise the navy's helicopter techniques for the detection and destruction of enemy submarines. In war, that would involve dropping nuclear depth bombs.

A decision by the Australian Government on whether to buy the Invincible is expected to be made on February 15. The carrier is being offered as part of the Government's plan to reduce the size of the surface fleet.

Students drop aid to African groups

The students' union at the London School of Economics voted by a large majority yesterday to contribute £100 a year from union funds toward a scholarship for a black African to study at the LSE, rather than to give the money to southern African liberation movements, as first proposed.

The Attorney General had indicated that such payments would be illegal under the union's constitution.

Election of union boss nullified after forgeries

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

The boilermakers' union is to hold a fresh election for its top job after a High Court declaration that ballot papers were forged during the 1980 poll which returned Mr James Murray as general secretary.

The case is believed to be the first in which an election to the general secretaryship of a big union has been declared invalid because of voting irregularities since the ballot-rigging scandal in the Electricians' Union 20 years ago.

An agreed statement read out before Mr Justice Dillon and affirming that "serious breaches of rule" took place in the 1980 poll, means that Mr Murray will stand down as general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Boilermakers, Shipwrights, Blacksmiths and Structural Workers. He can contest a fresh election against Mr Barry Williams, his left-wing rival, in April.

By consent the judge declared the poll null and void after a seven-day hearing which came after a legal challenge by Mr Williams to the official union declaration in September, 1980, that Mr Murray had been elected.

The statement, which will be published in the union's journal next month, affirms that "without the knowledge of either candidate or the society, forged ballot papers had been returned by more than one branch and some were included in the total votes recorded for each candidate".

Under the terms of the formula, agreed out of court by the parties, Mr Murray, Mr Williams, and the union's executive have agreed not to pursue any further complaints relating to the 1980 ballot and to refrain from making public statements until after the ballot in April.

The agreed statement said that the executive council and "Brother Murray" had separately decided "that the irregularities are such that the ballot should not stand".

The executive of the 125,000-member society, which has traditionally dominated the shipbuilding industry, will meet on Monday to elect an interim general secretary until April 7.

During the hearing Mr Williams, a Communist, had alleged forgery in the ballot of the Belfast No 1 branch, and that some other branches had not returned their ballot papers with the voting return forms, as required under rule.

Mr Quentin Edwards, QC, for the union, said on the first day of the hearing that it no longer contested submissions that the 102 papers from the Belfast No 1 branch should not be counted. The judge had been told that reports from handwriting experts had shown evidence of fraud at the branch.

Mr Murray was finally declared elected after the 1980 poll by 1,795 votes to 1,544 after the figures had twice been revised after protests from both candidates.

In response to Mr Williams's claim, Mr Murray alleged, during the hearing, fraud at the Dudley and West Bromwich branches where the results had favoured Mr Williams. Mr Edwards told the judge that the union would also not seek to uphold the voting decisions of those two branches.

Neither Mr Williams nor Mr Murray would comment after the case yesterday. Mr Murray keeps his seat as Scottish member of the executive without interruption and is expected to continue as the shipbuilding group's representative on the TUC General Council.

Even if he loses the poll in April he will almost certainly continue on the general council until September because he is elected by the TUC.

No further cuts for universities

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

The Government has decided not to reduce funds for universities and higher education in the public sector beyond the cuts already announced over the next two years.

Its public expenditure plans, due to be announced in March, assume that the funds for all higher education in 1984-85 will remain at the same level as in 1983-84.

The Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals yesterday welcomed reports that the Government had accepted most of its national redundancy scheme for dons, involving lump-sum payments for those under 50 of up to at least £55,000. But it expressed concern at the lack of sufficient money to meet all the expected claims.

It was also concerned that there was no agreed view yet on the level of compensation that should be paid to non-teaching university staff, although it understood that the Government was considering the matter urgently.

Mr Laurie Sapper, general secretary of the Association of University Teachers, said the scheme for the over-50s was almost identical to the early retirement scheme already agreed with the union, which had been in operation for two years. But the scheme for the under-50s was totally inadequate.

The union would not oppose those individuals who wished to apply for redundancy under the scheme, he said. But it was wholly opposed to any compulsory redundancies.

The Government announced yesterday that Mr John Bevan, director of education for the Inner London Education Authority, had been appointed to the key post of chief officer for the board of the new national body for higher education in the public sector, at £28,000 a year.

☐ The best classroom teachers should be paid extra, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said yesterday. But, he added, that presupposed that there were, or could be, methods of identfying the best teachers. He was addressing the annual meeting of the Society of Education Officers in London.

The Times wins TV ratings battle

By David Hewson

The BBC and independent television's joint audience ratings body yesterday gave up its attempt to keep viewing figures secret from the public after a protracted legal battle by *The Times*.

The Broadcasters' Audience Research Board has decided that it will issue newspapers each month with a list of the top programmes. That is in direct conflict with what they set out to do when it was formed by the BBC and independent television, namely to end newspaper comment on the audiences of the two sides' competing programmes and stop what it regarded as a damaging, newspaper-led ratings war.

Last August, the board succeeded separate research organizations which used to supply competitive ratings. But it (BARB) restricted its information to the press to the top 10 programmes of each channel.

That made it impossible, for instance, for bradcasting writers to compare the popularity of *The Borgias* with that of *Brideshead Revisited*.

However, *The Times* obtained weekly details of the private ratings compiled by the board for sale to advertisers and their clients, and those gave in detail the competitive viewing figures.

The Times compiled and printed a top twenty list across all three channels on October 20 and immediately received from the board notice of legal action. The board indicated that it would be applying for an injunction against Times Newspapers Limited to prevent the viewing statistics being obtained from any subscribers and forbidding the publication of ratings.

Negotiations commenced between *The Times* and the board in which the newspaper's representatives pointed out that circulation figures for the press were freely available and the effect of the board's position was to seek to cloud television ratings in secrecy.

The result was an agreement which enabled *The Times* to print various ratings figures produced by the board and comment on the popularity of programmes across all channels. But that agreement has resulted in prolonged criticism of the board by other newspapers in Fleet Street and the television trade press which have not had access to the statistics.

Tornado has its wings clipped

Production targets for the £11,250m Tornado strike aircraft programme are being cut over the next three years because the British and West German governments face cash problems (Henry Stanhope writes).

Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, announcing the change yesterday, said that the annual targets for 1982-4 were 60 Tornados. They are being reduced to 44 for Britain and 42 for West Germany. The Italian order remains unchanged at 24.

Railman questioned

British Rail officials are to question Mr Nick Rowles, a train driver, today about his absence from a train involved in a crash at Croydon, London, on Saturday.

Deepening crisis on the railways

Militant guards pile on rail misery

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

The National Union of Railwaymen, the biggest rail union, move last night to head off a revolt by guards who are unhappy about new rostering proposals. A strike that threatened services in and out of King's Cross was averted but travellers in other parts of the country could still face disruption.

The guards' unofficial action today will come as British Rail tries to get services back to normal after the second two-day strike by the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen and as attempts are being made to find a solution to the deepening crisis on the railways.

Leaders of the NUR called in the guards' representatives from King's Cross yesterday and, after a heated meeting, they decided to call off the threatened 24-hour strike today on the basis of a peace formula agreed with local British Rail management.

It is thought that widespread unofficial action on Southern Region is unlikely, but there may be difficulties on the Brighton line into Victoria and London Bridge. Services could also be affected by threatened guards' action around Liverpool, Holyhead, and Crewe. Birmingham New Street station may face a walkout by militant guards.

The NUR has agreed flexible rostering proposals with British Rail and, as a consequence, its members have received a 3 per cent pay increase from the beginning of this month. Aslef has refused to accept the proposals and has been staging selective strikes because British Rail has refused to make the 3 per cent payment to its members.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher said in the Commons yesterday that she would not intervene in the dispute and she told MPs that the railways had to be efficient, modern and up-to-date. She said that the longer the dispute went on the more money British Rail would lose. "It will put other people's jobs in jeopardy on British Rail and it is already affecting a number of other people in other industries."

An expected meeting yesterday between the unions and British Rail under the auspices of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service failed to take place because of difficulties over a suggested arbitration mechanism to get the strikes called off. It is thought that British Rail said it would not attend the meeting unless the findings of an arbitration panel were binding, a suggestion that apparently did not meet favour with Aslef. It is hoped to arrange talks for today.

☐ The NUR guards' strike means the 25,000 commuters who travel to Liverpool from the Wirral will be without a service on the Merseyrail suburban network this morning for the third day (Our Liverpool correspondent writes).

There will be no services between Liverpool and New Brighton, West Kirby, and Rockferry.

☐ Rail commuters can expect delays and cancellations on many lines as Aslef drivers return to work today (David Hewson writes).

Two men were killed when trapped in a car which caught fire after colliding with two lorries. The lorry had jack-knifed on black ice at Tostock near Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk. A third man died in another three-vehicle crash near Great Dunmow, Essex.

Another motorist died when his car skidded on black ice on the A27 near Chichester, West Sussex. The car spun across the central reservation and careered into another vehicle travelling in the opposite direction. The dead man was named as Mr Peter Shaul, of Bookers Lane, Peel Comomn, Gosport, Hampshire.

☐ London bus and Tube workers could be urged not to collect fares when they are increased in March as a result of the Law Lords' ruling on the Greater London Council's cheap transport policy (our Labour Correspondent writes).

Mr Andrew Dodds, assistant general secretary of the NUR, said that a refusal to collect the increased fares was one of several strong possibilities of industrial action as a protest

William Stafford, a Bournemouth lecturer, holding aloft his Sylphides d' Oseille Marcus (a light cream flavoured with crème de menthe and sorrel) after winning the Chef of the Year contest at the International Hotel and Catering Exhibition at Olympia yesterday.

Hospital incinerated stillborn baby girl

By John Witherow

Health officials in Staffordshire are investigating a case in which a stillborn baby girl was cremated in a hospital incinerator three months after her birth.

The baby, one of premature twins, died five minutes after birth but her body was kept in Burton-on-Trent hospital between March and June, 1980, because her parents could not afford a funeral.

In such cases hospitals usually arrange burial or cremation but there were apparently problems over the parents' authorization for the disposal of the bodies. The other child, which lived for seven hours in an intensive care unit, received a Christian burial.

The case was disclosed by Mr Philip Smith, Mayor of Tamworth, at a meeting of the Association of District Councils when he called for an increase in the £30 death grant.

"The first child was incinerated as you would dispose of an amputated limb", he said.

The parents had approached him because they could not afford £120 for the funeral. Mr Smith arranged for them to give written permission for the hospital to dispose of the bodies.

Mr Sidney Evans, administrator for the South East Staffordshire Health District, confirmed details of the case and said babies who died soon after birth were usually buried.

Last month the Stillbirth and Perinatal Death Association said some hospitals were placing stillborn babies in public graves containing up to 200 bodies.

☐ Hospitals have clear guidance on taking responsibility for arranging funerals when relatives cannot afford to do so (Pat Healy writes).

Hospitals can pay for either burial or cremation where no arrangements are made by relatives and where relatives cannot be traced or cannot afford the funeral.

Specific guidance on stillbirths, issued in 1976, told health authorities to offer to make funeral arrangements for parents, who were not to be charged if they accepted.

The Social Security system provides limited help with funeral costs. People who have paid roughly six months' national insurance contributions in the relevant tax year are entitled to a death grant. For a child under three that is £9.

People entitled to supplementary benefit, whether or not they claim it, can have the cost of a basic funeral met by a lump sum grant, but that is not available if there is another source of money, including insurance policies.

☐ Mr Colin Payne found a newborn girl wrapped in a carrier bag on his rounds as a postman yesterday (our Gloucester Correspondent writes).

The 3lb 13½oz baby, who was less than two hours old, was taken by ambulance to the special care unit at Gloucestershire Royal Hospital maternity wing and was later said to be doing well. Nurses named her Joy.

Mr Payne, of Hatherley Road, Gloucester, found the baby on Mr Ivor Smith's doorstep in Albermarle Road, Churchdown, Gloucester.

NO RETURN FOR DINNER LADIES

From Our Correspondent

Four school canteen assistants at Walsall, West Midlands, dismissed after refusing to join a trade union, will not get their jobs back despite the ruling of an industrial tribunal.

The decision could mean that councillors will have to pay them compensation from their own pockets.

The tribunal in Birmingham ruled that the women, Mrs Doris Todd, of Erdington, Mrs Irene Russell, of Little Bloxwich, Mrs Wendy Clift, of Brownhills, and Mrs Gloria Price, of Walsall, had been unfairly dismissed.

But Mr Brian Powell, leader of the Labour-controlled council, said: "I think the tribunal's decision was irresponsible. There is no way they will get their jobs back. If they did there would be a mammoth dispute with the unions. Paying them compensation would be cheap compared with the cost of a dispute."

Mr Ed Bottomley, area officer of the National Union of Public Employees, threatened to "shut Walsall down" if the council gave the women their jobs back. A closed shop agreement had been signed by the council and the unions.

'Life' for McAliskey raid leader

From Richard Ford, Belfast

James Watson, leader of a gang that took part in a carefully planned attempt to murder Mrs Bernadette McAliskey and her husband, was jailed for life yesterday after a judge described him as a determined and dangerous man.

Two other members of the gang received heavy jail sentences for their part in the raid at the former Westminster MP's isolated country home in which she and Mr Michael McAliskey, her husband, were seriously wounded.

Mrs McAliskey, formerly Bernadette Devlin, was with her husband in Belfast Crown Court to see the three men sentenced.

As they stood to leave the court, the men turned towards her and gave a clenched fist salute before being taken away

In a surprise development at the start of yesterday's hearing, two of the men, Raymond Smallwood and Thomas Graham, who had pleaded not guilty to all the charges they faced on Wednesday, changed their pleas to guilty. Watson admitted attempting to murder the couple.

Mr Justice MacDermott told the three men that without the immediate response of soldiers who had heard gunshots at the couple's isolated home near Coalisland, co Tyrone, last January, and given immediate medical aid they might have been facing a murder charge.

Jailing Watson, aged 27, an electrician, of Dunmurry, co Antrim, for life after he admitted attempting to murder Mr and Mrs McAliskey, the judge said he had no doubt that he was the leader who had stopped firing his gun only when the magazine was exhausted.

Watson had taken part in serious offences since 1976 and the events of last January "revealed you as a person both determined and dangerous", the judge said.

Watson was also given concurrent jail sentences after admitting conspiracy to murder Mrs McAliskey, causing explosions and possession of firearms.

Smallwood, aged 31, a lorry driver, of Lisburn, co Antrim, who admitted attempting to murder Mrs McAliskey, was given a 15-year jail sentence and further prison sentences for possession of firearms, to run concurrently.

Graham, aged 39, also of Lisburn, was jailed for 20 years after admitting attempting to murder both Mr and Mrs McAliskey and was given concurrent prison sentences for possession of firearms.

The court heard that the three "loyalists" armed with guns and a sledgehammer took part in the carefully planned raid in which Mrs McAliskey, aged 35, was shot several times and had to spend weeks in hospital recovering from her injuries.

Her husband was shot four times and he too received intensive care treatment after being hit in an arm and abdomen.

The Crown said that Watson, a member of the para-military Ulster Defence Association, had been prepared to kill Mrs McAliskey because she had been a founder member of the Irish Republican Socialist Party. He connected it with the Irish Natonal Liberation Army which he believed was the party's military wing.

Mr John Creaney, QC, for the prosecution, said that in a statement Watson had admitted to being a member of an unnamed loyalist paramilitary organization and said he had been approached to kill Mrs McAliskey. In his statement, Graham admitted firing a gun on two shadowy figures but confessed to being totally confused. He had thought he was going to take part in a robbery.

Council chiefs' pay rises not as they seem

By David Walker

No mystery was attached to the salary increases recently paid to council chief officials, Mr David Clark, Conservative chairman of Hammersmith and Fulham council's finance *committee, said yesterday.*

Because those figures were easily available at the town hall there was no excuse for the misrepresentation of percentage increases by the Fulham and Hammersmith Ratepayers' Association, published in *The Times*, he said.

Position	July 1978-June 1979	July 1979-June 1980	July 1980-June 1981	July 1981-June 1982	Total %
	£	£	£	£	
Chief exec	15,240	18,450	25,452	27,834	82.6
Housing dir	12,396	15,018	20,025	21,894	76.6
Engineerg dir	12,114	14,712	19,917	21,450	77.0
Dev'ment dir		as housing dir			
Finance dir	12,678	15,324	20,433	22,338	76.1
Leisure, rec dir		as engineerg dir			
Soc serve dir		as dev'ment dir			
Boro valuer	10,704	14,100	18,801	20,562	92.0
Boro solicitor	10,986	14,100	18,801	20,562	87.1
Boro architect		as boro valuer			

The published table compiled by the association ran together salary increases for certain of the chief posts—the chief executive, housing and engineering directors—with the salaries paid to the individuals who now occupy such posts as finance director and leisure and recreation director who, in 1979, occupied other less senior posts.

Thus, Mr David Plank, the present director of social services for the borough, has personally received an increase of 130 per cent in pay between spring, 1979, and last June; but he had in the meantime been promoted to his present job. The posts of assistant chief executive and head of personnel were created only in September, 1979, making earlier salary comparisons impossible.

Mr A. J. Allen, chief executive of Hammersmith and Fulham, called most salary percentage comparisons misleading; those published were wrong, and were an instance of "classic troublemaking" at the instigation of the local ratepayers' group. "We in the public service are used to being publicly pilloried", he said.

Mr Allen said that while his salary, set out in the accompanying table, had increased from £15,240 (between July 1, 1978, and June 30, 1979) to £27,834 now that increase of 82 per cent spanned four "pay years". To make a comparison between arbitrarily chosen dates was unfair.

The ratepayers' group asserted there had been an increase for the chief executive of 77 per cent during a 21-month period. That is strictly true if the annual salary rate applicable on June 30, 1979, is compared with the rate in March, 1981. The 32 to 37 per cent increase paid to chief officers between July 1, 1979, the date when a major award became payable, and March, 1981, might be a fairer figure.

In general, ratepayers cannot, in the words of an official from a council adjoining Hammersmith and Fulham, "simply turn up at the town hall and ask what Joe Bloggs's salary is". However, the national rates for various grades are publicly available in most boroughs, including Hammersmith and Fulham.

The table shows that the salary for no Hammersmith chief official doubled during the 1979-81 period, as implied yesterday. The maximum increase during the pay years from 1978 to 1982 was 92 per cent, which applied to the borough valuer. Between July, 1978, and last November, retail prices rose by approximately 55 per cent.

During the same period, local government spending in aggregate is supposed, according to the Government's plans, to have fallen by about 7 per cent in real terms.

Science report

Pollution breeds a growth industry

By Tony Samstag

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), only recently recognized as a virulent environmental pollutant, may already have been made redundant by the development of safe substitutes and disposal methods. That at least is the view of a small firm in West Yorkshire specializing in the removal, replacement and disposal of askarels (mixtures of PCBs and trichlorobenzine) used as dielectric fluids in transformers and capacitors.

Other uses for PCBs are as plasticizers in paints, sealants and adhesives, and in industrial hydraulic fluids. Leakage of PCBs from a transformer at an animal feed plant in Montana in 1979 brought those substances notoriety as animal products contaminated with them spread throughout the United States and as far as Japan. The American Government subsequently ordered the replacement of PCBs in equipment used by food, animal feed and agrochemical production, and PCB pollution has cost United States industries many millions of dollars in clean-up costs.

For the firm of R. F. Winder of Stanningley, West Yorkshire, the burgeoning interest in PCB replacement and disposal signals the birth of a growth industry, having grown to occupy about 15 per cent of its staff in just three years.

Reporting the phenomenon, *ENDS*, the magazine of Environmental Data Services Ltd, notes that although such manufacturers as Monsanto and Bayer have lost most of their markets for PCBs in the industrialized world, considerable wealth and employment has been created by restrictions on their use.

Alternative dielectric fluids are now in production and available from at least three companies, including Dow Corning, the RTE Corporation of Wisconsin, and a GEC subsidiary in Manchester; in the United States, several companies are developing detoxification processes with an eye on an estimated £765m of PCBs that will require disposal.

Source: *ENDS*, (Report 83, pp 13-14), Environmental Data Services, Orchard House, 14 Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3BU.

SCOTTISH POLICY ON RAPE

From Our Correspondent
Edinburgh

Three of Scotland's senior judges defined clearly the sentencing policy of the Scottish Bench on rape cases yesterday.

At the Scottish Court of Criminal Appeal, in Edinburgh, two men sentenced each to seven years' imprisonment for raping a young woman in a flat in Glasgow, lost their appeal against conviction and sentence.

Richard Ferns, aged 29, of Provanmill Street, and James Paterson, aged 30, of Gask Place, both Glasgow, claimed that their sentences were too severe. They also claimed that Lord Cameron, the trial judge, had misdirected the jury.

Dismissing the appeals, Lord Wheatley, the Lord Justice-Clerk, gave the Court of Appeal's opinion. "The law in Scotland regards rape as a very serious offence. Like murder and treason, it is a High Court offence. The sentence will depend on the circumstances of each individual case".

He added: "There is a thread running through sentencing policy in Scotland which clearly demonstrates the Bench in Scotland—by and large—take the view that rape is an offence which must be visited by severe and condign punishment.

"There seems to be a feeling at the present time among the male community that any young female, or old female, or any female at all is fair game for their sexual activities

"If she shows any resistance it is just overcome. The sooner it becomes recognized that people who indulge in this form of criminal activity will be faced with severe sentences, perhaps the sooner the streets and houses will be safer to live in."

The case before the court was a "violent form of rape".

Ferns and Paterson were convicted of rape at the High Court in Glasgow last September. The jury found them guilty of assaulting the young woman by pushing and pulling her, detaining her in a cupboard against her will, slapping her on the face, striking her on the body with a piece of wood, and then repeatedly raping her.

☐ Clinton Conicle, aged 31, of Portland Road, Southwark, south London, who raped a New Zealand woman aged 23 who was in London on holiday, was jailed for three years at the Central Criminal Court



Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28. Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 40; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 7; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 80; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran IR 135; Iraq LD 0.500; Irish Republic 50p; Italy L 1800; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 33; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 90; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore $5.00; Spain Pcs 125; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L$5.50; Tunisia Din 0.600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7 00; Yugoslavia Din 50

The plight of youth

Explosion of anger feared

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Increasing homelessness among teenagers is alarming social agencies worried about inner-city lawlessness and the possible recurrence of riots.

"We are beginning to see frustration among young people," said Mr Nicholas Fenton, director of Centrepoint in Soho, London, which provides emergency night shelter. "That is why you are going to see more crime. They are going to steal to get money to survive."

Last year, Centrepoint had 12,100 requests for admission, compared with 8,700 in 1978.

The concern is corroborated in a report this week by Mr Stewart Lansley, chairman of Lambeth Borough Council's community affairs committee.

He says that unemployment in Lambeth now exceeds 19,000, compared with 13,926 in April, the time of the riot.

A report yesterday by a working party of the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders (Nacro) confirms the trend. Not only is there increasing homelessness among the young, but it is occurring at an early age.

The report says that Threshold, a bousing aid centre in south London, experienced a 150 per cent increase in the referral rate last year to a figure of three or four homeless people a day. Is is estimated that 10,000 16 to 18-year-olds are discharged from care each year.

Among the homeless, the 16 to 18 age group is increasing in size; 91 of 231 referrals to short-stay accommodation in Liverpool in 1980-81 were 16 and 17-year-olds.

There are disproportionate numbers of homeless young people from the ethnic minorities, the Nacro report says.

The overlap between young people who have been in care, or are offenders and are homeless, is shown by a survey of receptions at a remand centre in the West Midlands. Of 500 young people between the ages of 14 and 20 who were received, 46 per cent said they had been in care.

One third of the young adults incarcerated in institutions are either at risk of being homeless or are literally so, according to probation officers.

The Nacro report quotes a depressing pattern observed by social workers. A Young person becomes homeless; if he is not already unemployed he soon becomes so; as he is of no fixed abode, he has to sign on every day; that prevents him from finding work and /or acommodation; financial necessity or boredom perhaps leads him to steal food; he is caught and comes before the court; because he is of no fixed abode, he receives a custodial sentence; he faces accommodation problems on discharge; and the vicious circle continues.

Nacro's report calls on the Department of the Environment to create a short-term fund to help to establish local housing services for the young.

Mr Peter Westland, chairman of the working party which produced the report, said that in 1976 a Department of Health report pressed for urgent action. "Since then we have witnessed a sorry saga of inaction, buck-passing and denial of responsibility, while the scale of the problem has become rapidly and seriously worse." Homeless Young Offenders. An action programme.

Nacro, 169 Clapham Road, London SW9 0PU. £3.25.

Survival in the lower depths

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

Bill, a former soldier who saw friends killed in Northern Ireland and bought himself out, has learnt how to make a night shelter in St James's Park, London, out of deckchairs. But the Savoy Hotel offers four-star dossing for those in the know: there is a recess at the back with an air-conditioning ventilator.

He was one of a group of youngsters I spoke to yesterday in a London hostel. His survival experience is handy for young people on the streets and out of a job. After leaving the Army Bill got into a downward spiral of joblessness and eventually homelessness.

Shane, another city centre victim, now 20 , had no money for food and shelter when he was alone in London aged 17 and became a male prostitute, hanging around Piccadilly Circus. A session then cost £30. He had left Devon to try to come to terms with his homosexuality.

Joe had a job in a hospital but lost it after bouts of fainting and falling asleep. Then, after a year in and out of different hospitals and spells of unconsciousness, he collapsed on an Underground railway platform and was out for one and a half days. He woke up on a respirator in yet another hospital. At last he is fitted with a pacemaker.

Mr Stephen Jacobs, coordinator of the West End Coordinating Voluntary Services for the Single Homeless, says: "One wonders if articulate middle-class people seeing so many [doctors in] hospitals would have had their complaint undiagnosed for so long".

Jane has seven CSEs and like the others in the group, is intelligent, but she could not get a grant when she was accepted by an ILEA College to do O-levels. Like the others, she finds the state, at a time of crisis, does not meet her needs.

They are learning how to run their own lives now at a high-grade hostel called Intake, near King's Cross, which had its official opening last night. "It costs £7,000 a year to keep someone in prison, but voluntary organizations provide accommodation and preventive work at a fraction of the cost".

Cash help for adoptive parents

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

Private adoption except between relatives are to be outlawed and adoptive parents are to receive a weekly allowance under important changes in adoption law to be introduced next month after a delay of more than five years.

Voluntary adoption agencies will have to be approved by the Secretary of State for Health and Social Security before they can register with local authorities under the changes which have been on the statute book since 1975, but have not been implemented because of lack of money.

The Act was designed to make adoption a genuine option for more children in care who needed to be brought up in families and set minimum standards for adoption practice. The main section, requiring local authorities to set up comprehensive adoption services, has still not been introduced and no date has been set for its implementation.

Uncertainty about the Act has led to about thirty voluntary adoption agencies closing since the early 1970s, nearly 50 remain, and most are expected to meet the new criteria for approval.

The biggest impact on increasing the number of adoptions is expected to come from the adoption allowances proposals. Voluntary adoption agencies and councils will be able to pay allowances to prospective adopters the family's financial situation would have prevented adoption.

Some children now living with foster parents cannot be adopted because the family cannot afford to lose the fostering allowances. The provision is designed to test whether an adoption allowance in such cases would lead to more adoptions. Experience in the United States suggests that it does.

A report on the expiriment must be made to Parliament within seven years.

The British Agencies for Adoption and Fostering is sending a guide on adoption allowances to its members today encouraging them to produce their own schemes.

In training: Children beat the rail strike as the miniature railway train which takes them to school in New Romney, Kent, pulls into Dymchurch station.

Doctor 'paid bribe to aid Poulson'

From Our Correspondent
Bournemouth

A doctor accused of acting as middle man in a Poulson bribery deal 16 years ago told the police it was unbelievable when he was arrested at his home last June, a court was told yesterday.

Dr Kenneth Williams, aged 54, a consultant of Glenferness Avenue, Bournemouth, Dorset, told the police he could not believe he was being charged after so long. Hewas facing committal proceedings at Bournemouth Magistrates' Court on two charges of corruptly offering a total of £5,000 to ensure that a hospital construction contract went to Mr John Poulson's company in Yorkshire.

The money was allegedly paid in two instalments to a Maltese agent in 1966 for transmission to Dr Carmello Caruana, then Minister of Public Buildings and Works in Malta, when Dr Williams was managing director of Vickers Ltd's medical engineering division.

Mr James Green, for the defence, said the hearing was trial by documentation.

The case was committed to Winchester Crown Court and bail was continued subject to two sureties of £5,000 each.

No action after police riot assault

By Frances Gibb

Disciplinary proceedings are not to be brought against police officers who injured a voluntary medical worker in the riot in Southall, London in 1979 despite there being evidence that excessive force was used.

Mr Richard Bunning, then aged 24, had complained to the Commissioner for the Metropolitan Police that in disturbances at Park View Road on April 23, 1979, where he was helping in the first aid room, he was struck about the head by police officers. He was detained overnight in hospital with concussion.

The Director of Public Prosecutions told him that he did not consider the evidence of assault sufficient for charges to be brought against any one officer.

The decision means, however, that the Police Complaints Board in turn cannot bring disciplinary charges against any officers because of the "double jeopardy" rule which operates in police complaints procedures.

But in a letter to Mr Bunning's solicitors, the board says: "Despite the director's decision, the evidence indicates that excessive force was used by some police officers, both in clearing people from the medical room, and in moving them outside the house, and it is clear that your client was among those struck in the general confusion".

The letter adds that the deputy commissioner has asked the board to say that he is very sorry that Mr Bunning and others sustained injuries and that the exhaustive inquiries have failed to identify the officers responsible. Salutory lessons have been learnt and certain supervising officers are to be given pointed advice as to their responsibilities

Yesterday Mr Malcolm Hurwitt, Mr Bunning's solicitor, said: "I am very disappointed there are to be no proceedings".

The National Council for Civil Liberties said yesterday: "This case illustrates the way in which the DPP's decision blocks any possible disciplinary proceedings". Unless that aspect of the complaints system was reformed, no independent element in the complaints system could have any real effect.

Under the present system, if the DPP decides against bringing a prosecution, the board cannot question that decision and cannot bring about disciplinary charges based on the same facts and evidence.

Subsidies favour rich more, don says

By Robert Jones

The subsidies which flow from the Welfare State proportionately favour the rich and well-off more than the needy. That is the conclusion of a research study published today, and it should cause politicians to question the assumptions on which they are basing their arguements about which public subsidies should be cut.

The study, entitled *The Strategy of Equality*, has been written by Dr Julien Le Grand, an economics lecturer at the London School of Economics.

His conclusion expressed in careful academicterms, is: "public expenditure, in almost all the forms reviewed, is distributed in favour of the higher social groups'.

The forms of expenditure that Dr Le Grand has studied are health care, education, housing and transport, which in total account for something like two fifths of all government expenditure in Britain, and loom large in most other Western democracies.

His findings are:

Health: The top socioeconomic group, prefessionals, employers and managers, benefits from up to two fifths more National Health Service expenditure per ill person than the bottom group, semi-skilled and unskilled manual workers.

Education: The Top group receives nearly a half more public expenditure a person than the bottom group. But that is not yet another argument against the public schools. The important differences are in after-16 education.

The subsidy favours the top people by three times as much in further education as a whole, and by no less than five times as much in university education.

Housing: The highest group receives more than twice as much as the lowest group. The subsidy element in the tax relief on mortgages fo owner-occupier more than compensates for the subsidy to council house tenants.

Transport: The richest fifth on income distribution receive about 10 times as much private subsidy a household on rail travel and 17 times as much on private transport as the poorest fifth. Even subsidies on bus operators benefit the better off, although the evidence is more questionable., Dr Le Grand concludes that on bus travel manual workers are the principal beneficiaries.

Those results quite simply cut the ground away from both sides in the present debate. The right-wing Conservative view is that the cuts, although painful, are necessary for economic survival. The Labour viewpoint is that the cuts affect the worst off mosat harshly. On that analysis, government subsidies in those areas are pouring more of the money into the pockets of the well-off, powerful, and healthy, rather than redistributing wealth to those in need.

**The Strategy of Equatity*, by Julian Le Grand (George Allen & Unwin; hardback £12.50, paperback £4.95).

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Fire risk at Free Trade Hall

The wiring and ventilation system at the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, is in such a dangerous state that it is a fire hazard, safety experts have said.

Health and Safety Executive officers have asked Manchester City Council, which owns and runs the hall, for an immediate undertaking to carry out maintenance work.

The hall is the home of the Hallé Orchestra and often stages big pop concerts. The council's finance committee heard yesterday that the plant, which was installed 30 years ago, is reaching the end of its useful life.

Much of the equipment is obsolete and substandard, some has stopped working, and other parts are a fire hazard.

The committee recommended that the council should spend more than £400,000 over the next six years to remedy the defects; but work will not start until the hall closes for six weeks in July.

Poison letters to Penlee widows

Widows of the men lost in the Penlee lifeboat disaster off Penzance last month, whose fund is nearing £3m, have been receiving malicious anonymous letters. Mrs Mary Greenhaugh, one of the widows, said that women with older children had been the main targets. One letter said that they had been glad of the tragedy and would be "merry widows."

John Cleese's wife banned

Mrs Barbara Cleese, of Notting Hill, London, the wife of John Cleese, the actor, was banned from driving for a year and fined £100 at Marylebone Court yesterday after admitting failing to give a blood or urine sample for alcohol tests last December. Mrs Cleese, who was stopped by the police after driving through a red light, denied driving while unfit because of drink or drugs and the police offered no evidence on that charge.

Forger's prison sentence cut

Pier Luigi Torri, a former film producer, of Mount Street, Mayfair, London, convicted at the Central Criminal court in March, 1980, of forgery charges involving £732,000, had his seven-year jail sentence reduced to three years by the Court of Appeal in London yesterday. Lord Justice O'Connor said the sentence was excessive.

Target missing

The jobcentre at Grantham, Lincolnshire, with 600 unemployed women on its books, is having difficulty filling one of its few vacancies, a £10-a-night job as "target" for Buffalo Billy Wild, a knife thrower.

60,000 sheep still lost

By Nicholas Timmins

Sheep farmers in Wales were still digging out of the *remaining snowdrifts* an estimated 60,000 missing sheep yesterday. And the National Farmers' Union said that if the thaw had not started last weekend, up to half the 3.4 milliom sheep in Wales might have been lost.

The total number of deaths, although it may be thousands, looks as though it will be relatively small, even though some individual farmers have lost a tenth of their flock. But Mr Alan Edwards, the NFU's commodity secretary in Wales, said yesterday that the worst effects of the snow may still be to come.

Many sheep will recover, but some will lose their lambs. "A lot of twin lambs will probably become one lamb. The implications for the long term are probably a sight worse than the actual losses in the snow."

An NFU survey suggests that coastal counties suffered far more than the uplands. A rough estimate suggested that 60,000 sheep were still unaccounted for. "That does not mean to say they are all dead," Mr Edwards said.

The Milk Marketing Board has already been asked to make some payment to producers who took reasonable precautions against the weather and made efforts to have their milk collected.

☐ The European Economic Community is to give Britain about £800,000 towards repairing damage caused by the recent severe weather, it was announced yesterday (a Staff Reporter writes).

The money will not be earmarked for specific regions, although much of it is expected to go to Wales and the South-West. Welsh householders and farmers may qualify for small individual grants from the £800,000; but councils and Welsh industry will be unable to claim.

Appeal by black fireman

By Lucy Hodges

The only black fireman in Lancashire, who was dismissed for alleged insubordinataion — failing to stand to attention and failing to salute — is appealing to Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, for reinstatemnt.

The case of Mr Roland Steven, set out in Roger Cook's *Checkpoint* programme on BBC Radio 4 yesterday, has aroused great concern in the black community. The shortage of black firemen recently led London fire chiefs to the Untied States to find out how blacks were recruited there.

Mr Steven, of Blackpool, had been five years in the fire service. Before that he spent 12 years in the Army, with a period as section commander in Northern Ireland.

His dismissal was ordered first in 1980 after a hearing in front of Mr Jack Warden, Chief Fire Officer of Lancashire, and was confirmed last year by the Lancashire fire authority.

Mr Steven is appealing on the grounds of unfair dismissal and racial discrimination. At first he was charged with four disciplinary offences: neglect of duty, disobedience to orders, and two offences of insubordination. The two first charges were dismissed and the last two upheld.

On the programme yesterday his supporters said there had been intimidation of potential witnesses, and that Mr Steven had been subjected to racial jibes

On the programme Mr Warden denied those allegations and said there was far more to it than refusal to salute an officer.

☐ Three non-white recruits were present at the passing-out parade at the London fire brigade's training headquarters yesterday, bringing the number of non-white London firemen to 20, out of a workforce of 7,000.



Anne Keating, a midwife with seven year's nursing experience, takes home £320 a month.



Bridget Lovell, a hospital staff nurse with four years' experience, £323.



Sheila Walker, a community nurse with eight years' experience, £308.

Why nurses want to breach pay limit

By Annabel Ferriman, Health Services Correspondent

Thousands of nurses and midwives are expected to attend a rally in Trafalgar Square in London on Sunday as the culmination of their campaign for more pay. Britain's 460,000 nurses are seeking a 12 per cent pay rise, three times more than the Government's planned cash limit for salaries, but they have two disadvantages in their fight: their huge numbers and their unwillingness to strike.

Because there are so many of them every percentage point awarded over the average puts an extra £25m on the salaries bill, while the Royal College of Nursing's no-strike policy means that the Government can be sure that if the nurses are limited to 4 per cent there will not be any serious industrial action.

Three state registered nurses, who feel bitter about their pay and who feel there are good reasons why nurses should be outside the cash limit, highlight the problem.

All three have done a minimum of three years' training and have between four and eight years' experience each.

In addition, one, Anne Keating, has done a year's course in midwifery, but that does not earn her any more than her nurse colleagues. In fact, it puts her back as far as earnings are concerned because it delays by a year her chance of becoming a sister.

Miss Keating, aged 26, who works at Middlesex Hospital, London, and lives in north London, earns a gross monthly salary of £490 and takes home £320.

Her monthly outgoings are rent £95, electricity £25, food £50, travelling £13, driving lessons £28, television rental £7.60, and laundry £5. That is £224, leaving her just under £100 a month for clothes, entertainments, holidays, newspapers, and savings.

She says: "Our wages generally seem to be going downhill. The rises that we have had have just not kept pace with inflation".

Community nurse Sheila Walker, aged 27, who is attached to a health centre in Nottingham, visits patients who have to be nursed at home, is particularly angry about the poor contribution she gets towards running her Mini Metro, which she bought a year ago by using her savings and borrowing £2,000 from her parents.

She gets a 16p-a-mile car allowance and an annual lump sum of £300. She is taxed on the milage allowance and says the £300 does not ago far towards depreciation.

She takes home £308 a month, and pays £71 for rent, £90 for food, £11 for gas and electricity and about £58 for her car, after taking into account the allowances.

"Up to now, my pay has never worried me particularly because I have always had a pound in my pocket. But now I would like to stop paying rent and buy my own place but there is no way I could get together a deposit", she said.

Staff Nurse Bridger Lovell, aged 25, who works at the Royal Free Hospital, north London, and lives in Camden Town near by, is unhappy about the antisocial hours and poor career structure. She works part of the week from 7.30am to 4.30pm, the rest from 12.30pm to 9.30pm and every other weekend.

She is unusual in having a degree from Bristol

"You can think in terms of becoming a sister, but then after that the choice is either to go into teaching or administration. But if you do not want to do either, that is you want to stay on the wards, you are stuck with very low pay".

Her monthly take home pay of £323 goes on rent £80, rates £12, gas and electricity £8, telephone £5, transport £9, food £90, and cigarettes £20, leaving about £100 for clothes, entertainments, holidays, savings for a car, and newspapers.

Man complains over Motorail ban

By David Nicholson-Lord

A businessman banned by British Rail from using its Motorail service has accused British Rail of abusing its monopoly and said he intended to complain to the Director-General of Fair Trading.

Mr Edward Lacoste, aged 38, put £8,000 of savings and redundancy money into launching a parcels delivery business after losing his job as a newspaper marketing executive. But, after initially welcoming his venture, British Rail told him last month he could no longer use Motorail, on which the scheme relies, apparently because of fears of competition.

Mr Lacoste, who denied that his venture threatened British Rail's Red Star parcels service, has complained to Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport. In a letter to Mr Howell, Sir Peter Parker, British Rail's chairman, defended the decision. According to British Rail, it was a matter of commercial judgment.

Mr. Lacoste's business, Overnight Bag Enterprises, cuts out several loading and handling stages and reduces costs by sending parcels in vans by Motorail. He began it 15 months ago and succeeded in building up a turnover of £80,000, worth £10,000 a year to Motorail, with twice weekly deliveries between London and Edinburgh.

Although he has maintained costs and destroyed the original concept of minimal handling and hence less risk of damage, he says.

British Rail said Motorail was designed and priced to take motorists and their vehicles long distances by rail, "not to provide a service for a general parcels carrier taking unit loads".

Fairbairn defends decision not to prosecute in rape case

JUSTICE

No decision to drop proceedings altogether in any case of murder or rape in Scotland is to be taken in future before the hearing of evidence has begun without the question being referred to Lord Mackay of Clashfern, the Lord Advocate, Mr Nicholas Fairbairn, Solicitor General for Scotland, said in a statement.

His announcement came in the wake of criticism of the prosecuting authorities in Scotland not to proceed with a case against three teenagers alleged to have attacked and raped a Glasgow woman, and of Mr Fairbairn for speaking to the press before making a statement to the Commons.

Mr Fairbairn, who was repeating a statement made earlier in the Lords by Lord Mackay of Clashfern, said: In Scotland, the Lord Advocate is answerable to Parliament for the conduct of criminal prosecutions. It is however the practice not to divulge any details of the evidence in particular cases.

This is intended for the protection of all the parties involved, and it is particularly important in the present case, where it is possible that the complainer may at some future date make an application to the High Court of Justiciary to bring a private prosecution; it is particularly important in these circumstances that nothing is said that might affect any such application, the interests of the complainer, or the interests of any person who may be accused by her, and who under our legal system is entitled to the presumption of innocence.

Subject to these restraints, I wish, however, to be as frank and open as possible about this matter to the House and to the public on account of the anxiety aroused by the case.

In this case the Procurator Fiscal, on receipt of information from the police charged four youths with rape and attempted rape and with attempted murder. On reporting the case to Crown Counsel in Edinburgh, they, in the exercise of their responsibility as independent prosecutors, indicted three of these youths with one charge of rape and one charge of assault to severe injury, permanent disfigurement and danger to life.

The case was put out for a sitting of the High Court in Glasgow in June, 1981. When the victim appeared it was apparent that she was not in a fit state to give evidence and on the instructions of Crown Counsel she was examined by a consultant psychiatrist.

In the interests of the woman I would not wish to reveal the details of the report save to say that her medical history since the events complained of caused the psychiatrist to conclude that a court appearance at that time would be detrimental to her health and carried a hazard of suicide both before and after the trial whatever the result. Accordingly the case was not called.

Thereafter the decision had to be taken whether the trial should be further postponed, or whether the Crown should proceed with the whole, or part of the indictment in the absence of the complainer's evidence, or whether the case should be dropped altogether. In coming to that decision Crown Counsel was principally influenced by the likely effect on her health of the prospect of having to give evidence.

Given that the complainer was not at that stage able to give evidence, the difficult decision arose whether on the remaining evidence available the Crown should proceed with both or one of the charges. The view was taken by Crown Counsel that in the light of all the circumstances in the absence of the complainer it would not have been proper to proceed on the whole or any part of the indictment.

With regard to obtaining the evidence of the complainer in the situation where she was not able to give her evidence in court, it has been suggested that her evidence could have taken on commission under section 32 of the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act, 1980. In terms of subsection (2) (b) of that section, the application to take evidence in this way may only be granted if the judge is satisfied that there would be no unfairness to the other party or parties.

I am of opinion that an application in this case to take evidence on commission of the complainer would not have been granted.

In the light of the information available to him Crown Counsel considered that the prospect of sufficient improvement in the complainer's health to alter the situation was not sufficient to justify keeping the proceedings alive any further and, accordingly, instructions were given that the case should be dropped. Once that has been done a prosecution at my instance is no longer possible.

Crown Counsel exercise their independent professional judgment in coming to decisions on matters such as those I have referred to but in cases of difficulty they may, and do, refer questions for my decision.

I have decided to instruct that no decision to drop proceedings altogether in any case of murder or rape should be taken before the hearing of evidence has begun without the question being referred to me for decision.

Before making the statement, Mr Fairbairn said: May I make a personal apology to the whole House. Certain remarks attributed to me were reported in the press yesterday and were repeated this morning. Any remarks I made were made before matters developed to the point where it was obviously the wish of MPs that a statement should be made about this case.

If anything I may have said showed any disrespect to this House, I wish to apologize unreservedly as that was furthest from my intention.

Mr Bruce Millan, Opposition spokesman on Scotland (Glasgow, Craighton, Lab) questioning him: We have just listened to a wholly unsatisfactory statement. (Labour cheers). This is a horrifying case. I pay tribute to Mr David Marshall (Glasgow, Shettleston, Lab), Mr Donald Dewar (Glasgow, Garscadden, Lab) and Scottish newspapers, particularly the *Daily Record*, for pursuing this matter with such persistence. Without that, we would not have had a statement at all.

When we had the first leak from the Crown office, as presumably it was, as to why there had not been a prosecution, the grounds given were the mental health of the victim. That is of course compatible with the statement Mr Fairburn has just read to us.

What he said yesterday quoted in the newspapers is incompatible with what he had just said. What he was quoted as saying yesterday, presumably accurately was: "There is no doubt in my mind that the matter of this unfortunate woman's mental stability was irrelevant."

Yet the statement today says that the reason the prosecution has not gone ahead has been the condition of the victim herself. As well as explaining why he said anything at all to the press yesterday, he must explain why he said what he said yesterday because it is incompatible with the statement.

That is not the the only unsatisfactory feature. There have been statements by young people involved in this particular offence quoted in full in the *Daily Record*. The woman herself has said to the newpapers that she was perfectly willing to give evidence. To the layman it looks as if there was a considerable amount of evidence which would have certainly justified a prosecution.

Nothing said today is in any way going to allay the considerable public anxiety in Scotland on this matter. The last sentence in his statement carries the implication, indeed more than an implication, that it has actually been the practice up to now that murder charges, quite apart from rape charges, have been dropped altogether without reference to the law officers. I find that an extraordinary situation, calling into question the competence of the Crown Office and Mr Fairbairn himself.

The reference to a private prosecution is a complete red herring. There have only been three attempts made in the present century to bring private prosecutions on criminal matters. Two were rejected and the last successful application for a private prosecution was in 1909. Yet Mr Fairbairn tells us this woman who is apparently not fit enough to give evidence in the normal public trial, is potentially fit enough to bring a private prosecution. That is nonsense and Mr Fairbairn knows it.

After one of the more recent attempts at private prosecution in the McBain case in 1961 when the prosecution was refused, the Lord Justice General said, ironically in the light of recent events, that such had become public confidence in the position of the Lord Advocate that private prosecutions had almost gone into disuse.

Public confidence in the law officers and the Crown Office is at an ebb indeed. We certainly cannot allow this matter to rest on the basis of the statement. What we demand is a full judicial inquiry into this extremely worrying and horrifying offence.

Mr Fairbairn: I have never at any time said to anybody or held the view that the mental state of the woman was irrelevant. Her mental health was crucial and it was in consideration of the interests of the woman above all that the decisions which were taken were taken.

Let us remember her health is still a matter of consideration. I would not wish to say or do anything which could affect it.

On the question of her willingness to give evidence, I repeat she clearly was not capable of giving evidence and the psychiatric report is clear — she was in danger if she did give evidence.

I do not wish to reveal the history of the medical report. Furthermore, if she is now willing to give evidence, Mr Millan should remember that the psychiatrists' view was that at no prospect in the reasonable future would she be able to give evidence without hazard to her health.

On the question that a murder trial could be brought without reference to the law officers, it has been the practice that in serious cases, particularly murder, before a case is reduced either on indictment from murder to a lesser charge or any lesser plea is accepted, these matters are discussed with law officers, but there are clearly situations in which that may not always have been done, but in future it will be.

On the matter of private prosecution, I accept that the last case in which that was granted was in Coates against Brown in 1909 without the concurrence of the Lord Advocate. That does not mean that the procedure is not active and available and I am astonished that it may be that this unfortunate woman who went through these terrible events wishes now to give evidence.

All I can say is Crown Counsel, having considered her health and her future with the medical history she presented, took the view it was improper to force her to give evidence at that time.

Mr Michael Ancram (Edinburgh, South, C): Conservative MPs share in the horror and disgust at the circumstances which gave rise to this case. The disturbing factor is that the failure to fulfil the public interest was not due to an error in the administration of the law but due to the limitations of the law itself.

There is a case now for referring the question of rape to the Scottish Law Commission to look at evidence in rape trials to see whether rape victims can be further protected in future.

Mr Fairbairn: I am not sure that I would be willing to give that assurance because it is a difficult matter — and I have appeared in many cases involving this appalling crime — because the question of the consent of the victim is critical to the proof of the crime.

The circumstances may vary every way. I can see no circumstances in which one could say — regrettably — that the victim should not be put through a further ordeal in court, because I can see no way, out of fairness to those who are accused, that one could conduct a trial in her absence.

Mr Russell Johnston (Iverness, L): The Lord Advocate must understand that to the layman it is extraordinary that if this poor wretched woman had died as a consequence of these assaults there would without question have been a case brought, but because she was reduced to such a condition by the assault that she could not be in court, the people who did it go free.

In this case the media have virtually acted as a review body and brought this to us. Can he assure us that if a private prosecution is brought, then the Crown Office will offer no impediment whatever?

Mr Fairbairn: I can assure him that if a private prosecution is brought, the Crown Office would put no impediment whatever in the way of the complainer.

If the woman had died, no prosecution could have been brought for rape. The prosecution could only have been brought for murder. In the circumstances of this case, to try the attempted murder charge and not to try the rape charge, or to try both in the absence of the complainer was considered not to be a proper process and it was for that reason that it was decided by Crown counsel not to proseed with either.

Mr David Marshall (Glasgow, Shettleston, Lab): This pathetic statement will not restore confidence in the law. Was there an alleged confession? Was there an eye-witness account? Were there incriminating statements and was there any forensic evidence?

Would be name the person who decided to drop charges? Has that person been disciplined or ever been involved in any other controversial cases?

An all-party select committee should be set up to look into all aspects of the law relating to cases of rape. As Mr Fairbairn now has no credibility, would he now resign? (Labour cheers)

Mr Fairbairn: I do not intend to comment on the evidence for the reasons I gave at the beginning, because it is not proper to do so and in the circumstances it would certainly risk prejudicing both the complainer if she continues to complain and the accused, who are presumed to be innocent, whoever they may be.

I will not name the person who took the responsibility in the Crown Office. (Shouts of "Why not?") Decisions were taken by responsible and highly qualified Crown Counsel in difficult circumstances in this case, acting as they believed in the best interests of the woman complainer and the interests of justice.

It would not be helpful to set up a special committee of this House to investigate the particular matters of the crime of rape.

Miss Jo Richardson (Barking, Lab): was the women herself directly asked whether she would give evidence? Her previous history has nothing to do with the situation in which she found herself.

What has happened in Scotland is to give licence to rapists to rape and then cut up their victims becasue they may then go scot free.

Mr Fairbairn: It was obvious she was not capable of giving evidence and that is why the Crown Counsel obtained a psychiatric report. I cannot inform the House of the contents of the medical history because I do not think it would be in the interests of the woman to do so.

It was clear that this women was in no state to be subjected to the ordeal of giving evidence. Her medical history which was taken into consideration was the medical history following the events. I do not believe any message goes from this case that a person who cuts up their victim will get away with rape.

This is a unique case — unique in all my experience of these cases in the High Court. I do not think that is the inference which will be drawn and I am certain the public need have no fear it would be.

Lord James Douglas-Hamilton (Edinburgh, West, C): If a doctor or psychiatrist gives information in a report to the effect it would be seriously damaging to the health of the victim to give evidence, is not that a factor which the Crown Office is fully entitledto take into account?

Mr Fairbairn: That is a matter which is very important and should be taken into account. What should be taken into account in considering the victim, is if allegations are to be made, as no doubt they would be made in a rape case which was defended by the defence, they should not be made in their absence so that women have no opportunity to reply to them.

Mr Robert MacLennan (Caithness and Sutherland, SDP); The Solicitor General has not responded positively to the suggestion that a judicial inquiry should be set up. His response to this situation is wholly inadequate.

Mr Fairbairn: The crime of rape is horrendous. It has special difficulties which no other serious crime has because it involves the question of sexual relations and the consent to sexual relations.

It is a difficult area of the law and I have heard no suggestion from any quarter — I would be glad to do so — as to how one can establish that proof, in the event of denial by the accused person, in the absence of the woman giving evidence.

There would in this case (he added latter) have been difficult questions of admissibility, competency and sufficiency of evidence had the matter gone to trial even with the evidence of the complainer.

But in the absence of the evidence of the complainer Crown Counsel, with great experience and full responsibility, took the view it was not proper to proceed in this case and thereafter took the view that it would not be proper to leave the woman in doubt about whether she might still yet have to give evidence.

In an earlier answer I said if a victim was killed rape could not be charged. If the victim was killed when there was evidence from bystanders of rape while she was alive, in those circumstances it could be charged, but that is rather a different matter.

Answering a later question, Mr Fairbairn said: There is a report in the papers today in Scotland that rape has been dealt with in four cases by non-custodial sentences. Let me assure the public that is not correct.

In the cases to which they refer the people, being under age, were sentinced to detention during her Majesty's pleasure in three, and a guardianship order in the fourth.

Mr Gordon Wilson (Dundee, East, Scot Nat): In relation to the crime of serious assault with which three of the persons concerned had been charged, why was that charge not pursued, even if he had special difficulties in relation to rape?

Will he indicate why he failed in view of all the difficulties he mentioned to take an application to the High Court of Judiciary to take evidence on commission so that he could have made that attempt to bring this case to public trial?

Mr Fairbairn: It was never the intention of Parliament that the evidence of a complainer in a rape case should be taken presumably in the absence of the accused and the jury on commission. I do not think this could possibly have fallen into the ambit of section 32 of the Criminal Justice Act.

The psychiatrist, as far as I know, did not examine her on other occasions but his prognosis was such that he took the view that for her to give evidence in the foreseeable future would put her at risk. Rape is distinguished by the concept of consent. Other crimes are not.

On the serious assault, the view was taken by Crown Counsel that the two charges were related in time and place to such an extent that it would not be proper to charge one without the other and to charge both in the absence of the complainer would be prejudicial.

It was for that reason that he took the view for the most responsible and humane of reasons that the prosecution should be dropped.

Mr Donald Dewar, for the Opposition (Glasgow, Garsdadden, Lab): Is he prepared to refuse to divulge the information that would allay public disquiet on the grounds there might be a private prosecution when the Solicitor General's stand is that "it is a simple and inescapable fact that there is insufficient evidence in the case"? Is that a direct quote and still his position?

Will he consider some form of judicial inquiry perhaps when the possibility of a private prosecution is decided one way or another? There is no way this case will go to sleep. It is far too central to public confidence in the system of justice in Scotland.

Mr Fairbairn: It has been central to all decisions the question of the woman's state of mental health and her future safety. At no time have I suggested that there was insufficient evidence were the complainer to have given evidence, but in the absence of the complainer the view was taken by Crown Counsel that it would not be proper to proceed on that basis.

I would have thought Mr Dewar would be the last person to suggest that it would be proper to bring allegations of rape to a trial in the High Court in the absence of the complainer.

After the statement had been made in the Lords by Lord Mackay of Clashfern, the Lord Advocate, Lord Ross of Marnock said from the Opposition front bench that he was more confused than ever by the statement. There was no doubt about the assault. The woman required 168 stitches and was scarred for life physically and probably mentally, too. One should not drop proceedings like this and then say nothing about it.

The last private prosecution was over 70 years ago. That was how rare it is. The Lord Advocate was scraping the barrel for some reason in not giving us information.

A newspaper had said it had an alleged confession by one of the youths. One could not commit a crime like this without a trail of blood all over the place and the woman herself had said she turned up at the first hearing and was prepared to give evidence.

Would I be right (he continued) in saying that in this case justice has not been done? We should have some form of judicial inquiry into the events of this case.

Lord Wigoder (L): One gets the impression from the popular press that rape has become the British national pastime. I do not seek to minimize the gravity of such an offence, nor that in large number of such cases it may be necessary to send the offender to prison. But to put the matter into perspective, is it not so that in Scotland for the last year for which figures are available 34 people were convicted of this offence? That was about a quarter of the total alleged offences as reported to the police.

He did not think there was anything to justify an outcry at the moment. It was highly desirable that the decision on whether to prosecute in Scotland should be taken on totally independent grounds by totally independent lawyers. It was essential to the administration of justice in Scotland and England that decisions should not be subject to political pressures.

Lord Mackay of Clashfern: I am not in a position to say whether statements by others, mentioned by Lord Ross of Marnock, have all been correctly reported. But since I returned from Luxembourg last night I have personally looked into this matter with all the care and concern the House would expect, and the principal factor which gave rise to this decision was the concern of Crown Counsel for the health and safety of this woman who had suffered a great deal already.

Supposing the case failed in the High Courts and the people were all acquitted and the terrible hazard that the psychiatrist has referred to had occurred? What would then be the feeling of Crown Counsel?



Millan: Horrifying case Ancram horror and disgust

Hailsham inquiry in school case

PM's QUESTIONS

Officials of the Lord Chancellor's department have been asked to find out what was said at a Highbury court when a magistrate was reported as telling a teacher who had brought an action for assault by a parent that she could expect to be similarly assaulted six times during the next 20 years. Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Prime Minister, said that action had been taken because she found the report so utterly astonishing.

Mr Harry Greenway (Ealing, North, C) in the Commons: Has the Prime Minister read the remarks reported as having been made by the magistrate at the Highbury court to a teacher who was attempting to bring an action for assault by a parent that she could expect to be similarly assaulted at least six times during the next 20 years?

This is disgraceful. The remarks should be withdrawn immediately or the whole school discipline will be undermined.

Mrs Thatcher: I saw the report. Frankly I found it so utterly astonishing, as he did, that I thought the first thing to do is to find out the facts, and the Lord Chancellor's department has sent officials to seek to try to find out precisely what was said.

We should withhold comment until we do find out.

Sir Derek Walker-Smith (East Hertfordshire, C): On the case of the woman teacher, could Mrs Thatcher confirm that any such proposition, if corroborated, is wholly contradictory to the rule of law?

And would she, drawing on all her previous distinguished practice at the bar and recollections thereof, confirm for the comfort and reassurance of the teaching profession that a citizen in such circumstances is not left without remedy as it is possible to make direct application to the Divisional Court for mandamus to compel a hearing?

Mrs Thatcher: I am making no comment on that proposition, its truth or otherwise. Any such proposition would be wholly and utterly repugnant to British law.

Everyone is entitled to the protection of the law. Anyone who flouts the law must be brought to justice. (Conservative cheers)

Mr John Grant (Islington Central, SDP): Highbury Magistrates' Court is in my constituency, and the incident complained of also took place in my constituency.

When the Lord Chancellor investigates, will he also take into account the overall record of decisions of Highbury Magistrates' Court, because it does have a curious record, particularly in granting legal aid?

Mrs Thatcher: The Lord Chancellor is rightly finding out all the facts. I will draw what Mr Grant said to his attention.

Thatcher to keep out of rail strike

The longer the Aslef dispute continued, the more business British Rail would lose and the more jobs would be in jeopardy, Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said. She rejected a request by Mr Tom McNally for her to intervene personally in the dispute.

Mr McNally (Stockport South, SDP): I understand Mrs Thatcher's reluctance to indulge in beer and sandwiches industrial relations — (Interruptions) — but does she not think that there is a time to use personal weight to try to relieve the British people from the suffering they are going through? Will she intervene?

Mrs Thatcher: No, I will not intervene. Acas remains fully engaged in discussions the unions concerned and with British Rail. It is vital we have an efficient and flourishing railway industry. The Government has allocated some £930m in external finance to the railways this year.

To have an efficient industru we must expect to have up-dated and efficient practices and reduce over-manning. It must be galling to industries like steel in the North East and Wales who have reduced over-manning and become efficient to see that their products are unable to move by British Rail because drivers will not similarly update their practices.

Mr Cranley Oslow (Woking, C): Will Mrs Thatcher congratulate the ingenuity and good temper in which people have travelled into London through the strike, including civil servants and public employees?

Mrs Thatcher: *The longer the strike goes on, the more business British Rail will lose and it will put other people's jobs in jeopardy. It has already affected a number of other industries.*

I gladly join him in congratulating people on the way they have grappled with the strike and the way they have managed to get into London, starting early

Violent men will not get amnesty

HOME OFFICE

Mr Patrick Maybew, Minister of State, Home Office, gave an assurance during questions that amnesty powers contained in the new Criminal Justice Bill would not be used to release from prison offenders convicted of violent crimes.

Mr Edward Taylor (Southend, East, C) had asked how many crimes of violence were made known to police in the most recent annual period for which figures were available and by what percentage that total differed from the comparable total five years before.

Mr Maybew: The number of offences of violence against the person recorded by the police in England and Wales in 1980 was 97,000 — 37 per cent more than the corresponding figure in 1975.

For the more serious offences, those of wounding or other acts endangering life, the number recorded in 1980 was about the same as in 1975.

Mr Taylor: in view of the running increase in violent crime and the need to impose adequate penalties, can he give a clear assurance that he will not seek to use the six month amnesty powers in the Criminal Justice Bill to provide for the early release of those convicted of violent crimes?

There is no point in urging courts to send rapists or others to prison if the Criminal Justice Bill is to be used to let them out.

Mr Mayhew: Yes, without equivocation. Clause 26 of the Criminal Justice Bill provides fall back powers in the event of the prison population, for one reason or another, becoming unmanageable. They could only be exercised with the approval of Parliament and would be under the close control of Parliament.

The Home Secretary has no intention in any event of exercising them for releasing violent prisoners.

Mr John Stokes (Halesowen and Stourbridge, C): If the Government does not intend to introduce either capital punishment or corporal punishment for crimes of violence, which most people in this country want, how can they convince the public that their lesser measures are being successful in view of the figures we have heard?

Mr Maybew: Capital punishment is a question for the House upon which it pronounced in 1979, which was an opportunity promised in our manifesto.

The Government is deeply concerned about the rise in crime, as is the country, and the rise in violent crime in particular. We all have to consider how we may best proceed to provide protection for the country.

In the case of corporal punishment, two committees have been set up to consider this matter. . . .

Mr Taylor: When?

Mr Maybew: . . . and the view has been expressed that corporal punishment did not provide a particularly effective deterrent when it formed part of the law.

Labour view on maintenance changed

Unless prison was available as a last resort for maintenance defaulters, many more wives and children would not get the money they were entitled to, Mr Timothy Raison, Minister of State, Home Office, said during a question on imprisonment for maintenance arrears.



Summerskill: Progressive thinking

Dr Shirley Summerskill, an Opposition spokesman on home affairs, (Halifax, Lab): Custodial sentences for maintenance defaulters may have been accepted by the last Labour Government, but it is not accepted by the present Labour Opposition. (Conservative laughter).

We are progressing in our thinking — (Conservative protests) — and moving from custodial sentences to non-custodial sentences. We are not living in the past like the present Government.

It costs £7,000 a year to keep somebody in prison and they are vastly overcrowded. It is time maintenance defaulters were not kept in prison.

Mr Raison: I would guess that 25 million women in this country would be interested to know that the present Labour Opposition, as distinct from the last Labour Government, does not think it right that there should be this final sanction. The courts have to be satisfied that it was due to wilful refusal or culpable neglect to pay. If the Labour Party are moving away from their previous position that would be a matter of great interest and some dismay.

White Paper soon on data protection

A White Paper on data protection was to be issued soon, Mr Timothy Raison, Minister of State, Home Office, said during question time.

Mr Christopher Price (Lewisham, West, Lab) who had asked about the publication, said: Does he recognise that anybody, whether an Ombudsman or an authority set up to look at data protection, must be completely independent of the Home Office which is itself a major holder of data and must not be seen to be judge and jury in its own court in this issue?

Mr Raison: I realise the importance of his question, but there are two aspects to this, Firstly the question of who brings forward legislation on any specific orders and secondly who is responsible for keeping the register we have in mind for policing this and other different aspects.

I am aware of the strong feeling for an independent register.

Mr Dudley Smith (Warwick and Leamington, C): This area has serious implications for British and European industry who need systems with free interchange of computer data.

Mr Raison: I understand the question and agree with it. We have signed the convention and are trying to push ahead with legislation as quickly as possible.

Mr Dafydd Wigley (Caernarvon, Pl Cymru): In such a review will he take into consideration the passing of computer information of personal records about the use of private telephone lines by British Telecom to third parties for investigative purposes?

Will he liase with the Secretary of State for Industry to ensure that section 50 of the British Telecom Act 1981 has adequate safeguards in this respect?

Mr Raison: I can give that assurance.

No extension for public houses

The Government has no plans to introduce legislation to implement the Erroll Committee's report on liquor licensing, Mr Timothy Raison, Minister of State, Home Office, said during questions.

Mr David Knox (Leek, C) said: There are a great many anomalies in the law which is completely out of date. Will the Home Office ever do anything about the anomalies and bring the law up to date?

Mr Raison: There is a fairly widespread feeling that the law does contain some anomalies. On the other hand, there is also a good deal of concern about the extent of heavy drinking, particularly among the young today. We feel it is difficult to move unless there is a substantial consensus as to what should be done.

Mr Paul Dean (North Somerset, C): While recognizing the problems of alcohol abuse amongst a small minority, the present out-of-date laws do nothing to encourage sensible drinking and are a considerable handicap to the holiday and tourist industries.

He should at least consider a modest reform on the lines of the one recently introduced into the Scottish law, which appears to be working satisfactorily.

Mr Raison: I recognize there are anomalies and criticisms of the law and also that the results of the Scottish change in the law so far have not been unsatisfactory. This an area where there are still many problems and we want to move with as much agreement as possible.

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Private Members' bills. Supply of Goods and Services Bill, Trade Descriptions (Amendment) Bill and other Bills, second readings.

Smelter firm keeping £20m it owed state

The fight to reverse the decision to close the Invergordon aluminium smelter plant would continue until it was won, Mr Bruce Millan, chief Opposition spokesman on Scotland, said when he moved a motion deploring the closure of the British Aluminium smelter as "another devastating blow to the Scottish economy".

The motion demandd that every effort should be made by the Government to have the smelter re-opened on a viable basis.

Mr Millan said the most important thing was to reopen the smelter, and one could not be confident that British Aluminium would do it. There would be certain advantages in British Aluminium entering a partnership arrangement, but the workforce were no enamoured with them taking that role. It was essential that the plant should not be offered by British Aluminium at break-up prices.

He had a certain amount of sympathy with the view expressed that the plant should be nationalized without compensation . (Labour cheers). The Opposition regarded the closure as a disaster and deplored the decision. They would do everthing possible to have the decision reversed.

Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, moved an amendment regretting the closure and supporting the Government in its efforts to find a new operator for the smelter and to attract new industry to the area.

He said it was one of the most serious industrial closures in recent years. The Government were under no illusions about the impact of the closure on the workforce at the smelter, on the companies which supplied it, and on the area whose economy it helped to support.

On termination the company owed the Department of Industry £33,500,000 in outstanding loans. The company had repaid £12m and retained £20m which it received from the residual value settlement, not the Government.

To say the company received £100m to close the smelter was a total distortion of the settlement. If full repayment of the loans had been insisted on, several thousand more jobs would have been put at risk.

Next week

The main business in the House of Commons next week will be:

Monday: Debates on Opposition motions on the need for Government action on higher fuel bills following the extreme weather conditions and on the steel industry.

Tuesday: New Towns Bill, second reading. Transport (Finance) Bill, remaining stages.

Wednesday: Debate on a Government motion on the employment situation.

Thursday: Debate on an Opposition motion on the continued failure of the Government's economic policies.

Friday: Private Members' Bills. Food and Drugs (Amendment) Bill and Dangerous Household Products (Child Safety) Packaging Bill, second readings.

The main business in the House of Lords will be:

Monday: Mental Health (Amendment) Bill, committee, second day.

Tuesday: Civic Government (Scotland) Bill, committee, third day.

Wednesday: Debates on United Kingdom joining the European monetary system and on inner London traffic congestion in future.

Thursday: Social Security (Contributions) Bill, committee.

Bishops in outburst over civil marriage

From Mario Modiano, Athens, Jan. 21

The Orthodox Church of Greece has condemned civil marriage as "an act of prostitution and adultery" and demanded that the Socialist Government should desist from it plan to make this form of marriage ceremony legal.

Religious marriage only is binding in Greece, and the Government promised to make the civil marriage compulsory and the religious ceremony optional.

The church reacted strongly. A unanimous resolution passed during a stormy meeting of the General Synod last night, declared that only religious marriage could legalize wedlock according to Orthodox doctrine.

The bishops ruled: "Any Greek Orthodox marrying by civil ceremony will cut themselves from the church since they shall thereby foreswear, wittingly and publicly, a fundamental command of the faith ... and will, therefore, renounce its blessing".

The Synod said it would tolerate the introduction of civil marriage only for declared atheists or members of other creeds or religions.

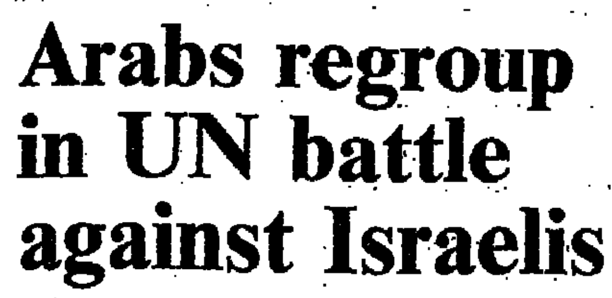
Earlier the meeting had nearly broken up in disarray when Bishop Ambrosios, one of the 70-odd churchmen attending, shouted abuse against the country's political leaders and accused the Primate, Archbishop Serapheim, of scheming with "these godless atheists and Marxists."

According to one account, the Archbishop, who had fought as a guerrilla leader during the war, pounced on his detractor and threatened to use force to stop him. The two men had to be physically restrained before the session could be resumed.

The General Synod decided to send a committee of bishops to the President of the Republic and the Prime Minister to underline the strength of feeling in the Church over this issue.

The Government so far has not reacted to this rebuff, but the episode could signal a confrontation between the Socialists and the traditionally conservative church leaders who are concerned that the new regime is out to deprive the church of its powers and property.

The Socialists seem determined to press ahead with the separation of church and state to end the Greeks' dependence of the church in several formalities relating to their civil status, such as registration of births, marriages, and ratification of divorces. Greek newspapers estimate that the fees for these functions yield at least £6m a year.



Arabs regroup in UN battle against Israelis

From Our Correspondent, New York, Jan 21

An emergency special session of the United Nations General Assembly was under active consideration by the Arab group today after its efforts to invoke voluntary sanctions against Israel were blocked by the United States in the Security Council.

Comforted by Britain and France abstaining during last night's vote, the Arab group vowed that the Americans would not prevent the United Nations from fulfilling its responsibilities. The Israeli annexation of the Golan Heights was an act of aggression and would have to be responded to with equal force.

Diplomatic sources said that a forthcoming meeting of Arab foreign ministers would decide whether or not to ask for an emergency special session. In the past these sessions have been convened when a measure has been blocked in the Security Council by a veto from one or more of the permanent members.

Last night Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, the American delegate, said the United States had vetoed the draft resolution because it was "an aberration" and "even a perversion" of the reason for the Council's existence.

"We do not approve of Israel's annexation", she said. "Nor do we believe that annexation has occurred."

Mrs Kirkpatrick seemed to be alluding to Israeli claims that its December 14 law placing the Golan Heights under its legal jurisdiction was just that and the status of the Israeli-occupied territory was subject to change through the process of negotiations.

Mr Yehuda Blum, the Israeli delegate, last night appealed to Syria to abandon its path of confrontation and begin peace negotiations immediately.

Damascus: Syria today accused the United States of encouraging Israel to destroy chances of peace in the Middle East by vetoing the United Nations Security Council resolution on sanctions (Reuter reports).

Cairo: Egypt will not accept any restrictions on Palestinian rights in autonomy negotiations, Mr Kamal Hasan Ali the Egyptian Foreign Minister, said in an interview published today in the weekly, *al-Mussawar*, (AFP Reports).

"Egypt also refuses to allow the Palestinians to be replaced" in any talks, added Mr Ali, "it is not simply a question of signing an agreement, but to sign one allowing other parties to participate in the negotiations.

Leading article, page 9



Family reunion: Dr Julio Iglesias facing a battery of cameras and microphones in Miami where he rejoined his family. The doctor, whose son Julio, the Spanish singer, is looking on, spoke of his 19-day ordeal at the hands of kidnappers

France avoids constitution clash

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, Jan 21

Wiser counsels have prevailed in the French Government over the hotheads of the Socialist Party in avoiding a frontal clash with the Constitutional Council and ensuring a smooth and rapid passage for the new draft of the nationalization bill.

M. Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, told a press conference this morning that the Government's foremost concern was to avoid the bill being again delayed by the council because of irregularities. This would have unleashed a constitutional crisis involving the council and President Mitterrand. "I understood I must not take any risks on that plane, and especially not let the President in for any" M Mauroy said.

The Prime Minister added that the Constitutional Council was not looking for confrontation with the Government. The council endorsed the principle of nationalization, contrary to the view of the Opposition and the Senate.

M Mauroy reasserted the Government's respect for the constitution, with a veiled warning to the council. A similar warning was given by the Secretary-General of the Elysee Palace yesterday. He said judicial power could not take precedence over the will of the people and "whoever tried to thwart the implementation of nationalization would commit a serious error".

The Government has also rejected the suggestion by M Laurent Fabius, the Minister for the Budget, and Socialist and Communist leaders, that the increased cost of the nationalization should be financed by extra taxes on the rich.

Zoo puts to death unwanted tigers

Copenhagen, Jan 21. — With no room to let them roam freely, Copenhagen Zoo has had to kill three magnificent Bengal tigers because no other zoos would give them a home.

"It's a bit of a paradox," Mr Bent Joergensen, the zoo's managing director, said today. "The tiger is a threatened species in India, but in the zoos there is increasing overpopulation."

The 18-month-old tigers were put down yesterday by painless injections, Mr Joergensen said. The Danish Animal Protection Society protested, describing the destruction of the tigers as senseless.

"Emotionally, it does feel senseless, but there just wasn't anything else for us to do," Mr Joergensen said. "Many zoos are facing the same problem with their tigers." He added that he had offered the animals three times to 150 zoos without charge, even indicating that he would pay for their transport if necessary. There were no takers.

"Just 10 years ago the zoos were lining up to buy tigers or tiger cubs," he said. "Now tigers breed so willingly in captivity that there are as many tigers in the zoos as in the Indian jungles — about 2,000."

He added: "Had we turned them all loose in the large open-air pen, the fight for territory and females would have led to a bloodbath."

Siberians ease embassy fast

From Michael Binyon Moscow, Jan 21

The American Embassy here said that the two Pentecostalists who have been on hunger strike for over three weeks to press their demands to be allowed to leave the embassy and emigrate to the United States were in a stable condition and their weight loss had slowed down.

Augustina Vashchenko, aged 52, and her 31-year-old daughter Lidia are among seven Pentecostalists who rushed past Soviet guards in 1978 to seek refuge in the embassy. They said they were being persecuted by the Soviet authorities and would not leave until given exit visas.

The embassy said today that the two women had been taking only liquids, but were now taking a puree of fruit and vegetables which had stopped their weight loss. The Pentecostalists say the Americans, who provide them with free food and upkeep, are not doing enough to press their cause.

Last Friday former President Carter telephoned them and also urged them to stop their protest, without success.

The Soviet authorities are understood to be willing to let the seven emigrate providing they return to their home town of Chernogorsk, in Siberia, and fill in the normal application forms.

China plea for profit sharing

Peking. Jan. 21 — *The People's Daily*, the Chinese Communist Party newspaper, in a reversal of past ideological teachings, said today that workers should have a direct stake in profits earned by their factories.

It also called for tighter managerial control in industry and recommended that employees who consistently fail to turn up for work should be dismissed.

The proposals would have been considered heretical until recently but China's present leaders are attempting to do away with the "iron rice-bowl" concept which makes it almost impossible to dismiss a worker.

The newspaper also called for the separation of party and administrative offices in industry.

The present pragmatic leadership under Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping is trying to reduce the emphasis on ideology Reuter.

$5-a-week immigrants tell of US slavery

From Christopher Thomas, New York, Jan 21

A remarkable case of alleged slave labour has been uncovered in North Carolina, demonstrating the severe and worsening plight of migrant workers in the United States.

Two workers told a federal trial in Raleigh, North Carolina, that they picked potatoes for $5 (£2.50) a week and two meals a day. They claim that one man was worked to death. They were held in a barn or unfurnished house at night and kept under constant watch.

Three black men, and a fourth who has disappeared, are accused of severe violations of labour laws. According to prosecution evidence they kept their employees in constant fear of beatings.

Although it is an extreme example, the case does demonstrate the vulnerability of migrant workers, especially those in the country illegally, who are usually prepared to work for a pittance.

Oficial estimates put the number of illegal immigrants at between 3.5 million and six million, and the figure is rising by up to 500,000 a year. Most come from Mexico.

Illegal immigration has always been an acute problem, but has increased sharply over the past few years, primarily because of high unwmployment in Mexico and other Latin American countries. Most of those arrested are deported but many persuade the authorities to let them stay.

Last year 980,000 illegal immigrants were caught, and each had to be put through a laborious screening process before being granted residential status or sent hame. The increase in immigration has created opportunities for unscrupulous employers; reports of sweat-shop labour conditions are widespread.

There is little the immigration authorities can do to halt illegal crossings from Mexico but theCoast Guard has intensified efforts to halt immigration by boat.

President Reagan last September ordered the Coast Guard to apprehend and return the growing mumber of arrivals from Haiti, a decision that has angered the relatively small but vociferous Haitian community, most of whom live in Miami.

Immigrants from Cuba nearly always stay because Cuba will not take them back, although last Friday ine man was accepted. He was the first in several years to return.

Leftist takeover feared on Caribbean island

From Our Correspondent, Washington, Jan 21

British and American officials are concerned over developments on the Caribbean island of St Lucia, where a left-winger has taken power after a general strike which paralysed the former British colony.

The strike, which was joined by civil servants, prompted fears that the island might be about to go the way of Grenada, which has aligned itself with Cuba under the extreme left-wing Government of Mr Maurice Bishop.

Officials contacted by telephone in Castries, the capital of St Lucia, said that Mr Michael Pilgrim, the deputy leader of the Progressive Labour Party, the smallest party in the House of Assembly, has set about forming an interim Government of National Unity after the resignation of the Cabinet headed by Mr Winston Cenac. Mr Pilgrim is expected to dissolve the Assembly.

Allegations of widespread corruption have created serious tensions on the island. These allegations came to a head with last week's general strike which was marked by armed attacks on shops which had ignored the striker's call to close down.

At one point British officials in Washington feared that the situation was deteriorating so rapidly that the British helicopter assault ship Hermes, which is on station in the Caribbean, was placed on stand-by.

"It looks like the Hermes won't be needed now, but we're keeping a close watch on the place," one British official said,

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Barred MP may attend US dinner

New York — Mr Owen Carron, Independent Republican MP for Fermanagh and South Tyrone, who American immigration officials fear, may be planning to enter the United States via Canada, after arriving unexpectedly in Toronto. (Christopher Thomas writes).

He is planning television appearances to counter the five-day visit to Canada by the Rev Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionists. He was refused a visa to enter the United States last October on the ground that his visit would be prejudicial to the public interest. Mr Paisley was refused a visa for the same reason.

Noraid, the Irish-American group that raises money for the Provisional IRA, has promised to present "a special guest" at its annual dinner in New York today. Noraid officials in New York would merely say that the proposed guest would be "interesting from the British point of view." The group previously has provided a platform for people entering the country illegally and has received extensive and usually sympathetic publicity each time.

Its biggest coup was in August, 1979, when Mr Ciaran Nugent, the first IRA man to go on the "blanket protest"at the Maze prison near Belfast, was smuggled in. He was arrested and allowed out bail, and for several weeks he went on a speaking tour of the country.

China's bumper grain harvest

Peking. — China's grain crop last year totalled 325.7 million tonnes, 7.5 million tonnes more than in 1980, the New China news agency said. was the second biggest harvest ever, exceeded only by the 1979 crop of 332 million tonnes.

The agency said the total was achieved despite a fall of 6.57 million acres in the area under grain and serious flooding in several areas.

Western agricultural experts described the 1981 harvest as highly satisfactory. The news agency attributed the sucessful harvest to recent measures to encourage peasants to sell privately any crops grown over the state quota.

Skipper denies carrying arms

Naha, Okinawa. — Mr Hideo Takakuwa, captain of the Japanese chemical tanker strafed by Philippine aircraft off Mindanao island, has denied he was carrying arms or terrorists.

The Philippines claims the Hegg was carrying £5m or weapons and explosives but Japanese investigators who boarded the ship before it docked found nothing. Mr Takakuwa said: "It is impossible for us to carry arms or terrorists", and denied ignoring an order to halt.

Angola denies peace talks

The Angolan authorities have denied a flurry of reports that they are about to open negotiations with Unita, the leading group of Angolan insurgents, and the United States, with which they have no diplomatic relations. (*David Cross writes*).

Angop, the official Angolan news agency, said that press claims that the Government had sent a message to Unita offeing reconciliation talks had "absolutely no foundation in truth". Angop also denied Washington press reports that official negotiations were about to take place in Paris next week with the United States.

Military regime gets warning

Buenos Aíres — A group of Argentine political parties has warned the military government that unless it changes its course the country's political, economic and social decline will gather force, (Andrew McLeod writes). Criticising what it said was an economic policy which favoured only "a small minority traditionally opposed to the interests of the people," the group said in a statement that the people had demanded respect and received only aggression.

Reagans' Easter

Washington.—President Reagan and his wife Nancy are to spend the Easter holiday with Claudette Colbert, one of his old Hollywood friends, at her winter home in Barbados. It will be his first trip out of the country since last October's North-South summit in Cancun, Mexico.

Cocaine haul

São Paulo—Brazilian police seized 83lb of cocaine, their biggest ever haul, worth £3m at street prices, in two swoops in which three were arrested. They claimed to have broken into a network smuggling cocaine from Bolivia and Colombia to the Brazilian city of Manaus, then to São Paulo, and finally the United States.—Reuter.

Poland in danger of civil war, 26 bishops say

Warsaw, Jan. 21. — Poland's Roman Catholic bishops warned the military regime in a statement made available today that martial law could provoke protest, rebellion and even civil war. (Reuter reports).

The statement will be read as a pastoral letter from the pulpits of the 18,000 churches in this overwhelming Catholic nation this Sunday or next. It demanded the restoration of freedoms revoked after martial law was proclaimed on December 13 and a resumption of political dialogue.

It was signed by the diocesan bishops and by the primate, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, who has already denounced the martial law authorities three times from the pulpit.

The 26 leading bishops met in Warsaw earlier this week and resolved to send a letter to General Wojciech Jaruzalski, leader of the ruling Military Council, at the same time as issuing their pastoral message. "We call on all those on whom it depends to respect freedom, especially freedom of conscience and belief, to meet half way the love of freedom which is so dear to our nation," the message said.

"Respect for this freedom should result in restoration of the state's normal functioning, quick release of all detainees, cessation of all duress on ideological grounds and dismissals from work for political views or trade union 'membership", the message said.

In effect, the bishops are demanding an end to martial law. The mention of "duress on ideological grounds" referred to the loyalty oaths which state employees were being asked to make under the threat of losing their jobs.

"We make it clear that for the sake of freedom, the right to organize independent and self-governed trade unions and youth associations must be restored", the bishops added. "Real peace stems from the respect for freedom and correct understanding of everyone's right to freedom, the understanding of the right to freedom and respect for freedom by those who govern and are governed — this is what is actually meant by social justice."

"It is the only justice which is a foundation of peace", the bishops said. "Let us state emphatically that infringement of *the* right to freedom leads to protests, and rebellion and even to civil war".

This warning was made twice. "The curbing of freedom which belongs to man leads to protest, rebellion and even war", another passage stated.

The bishops called for a resumption of social and political talks between the authorities and society. "The dialogue may be difficult but it is not impossible. Everyone expects this dialogue. We as bishops appeal for it. We must eliminate this wave of growing hatred, vengeance and revenge. These activities infringe human dignity, curb civic rights and thus inhibit national accord".

☐ More than 150 Solidarity activists have been jailed for organizing strikes or other protests since martial law was proclaimed, according to official figures available today. They were sentenced under Article 6 of the martial law decrees which stipulates automatic jail sentences for organizing strikes

EEC's £18m aid may go to charities

From Ian Murray Brussels, Jan 21

Money set aside for providing cut-price food for Poland should instead by made available to charities distributing humanitarian aid in the country. That idea by the European Commission is to be put to the EEC foreign ministers for approval when they hold their formal meeting in Brussels on Tuesday.

The amount of money involved is the £18m which was have been made available by the Commission to enable EEC countries to sell food to Poland at 15 per cent below world prices.

The commission will discuss with the three main organizations operating Poland — Caritas, the Red Cross and Médicins Sans Frontières — the money can best be spent.

[In Strasburg yesterday, Mr Leo Tindemans, the Belgian Foreign Minister, and the new chairman of the Council of Ministers, said that the Commission's decision, would need endorsement at the next council meeting on Monday, (George Clark writes). The main object was to ensure that special food aid got to the right people. Normal food sales would continue.]

A decision on the proposal is likely to be the only concrete decision on Poland taken by the council when it meets, even though they are under mounting pressure from the United States to agree a package of sanctions against the Polish military regime and the Soviet Union.

Meetings in Brussels this week of technical experts and political directors from member states have failed to agree a package. Measures under review include: a ban on the import of Russian vodka and caviar; restrictions on the movements of Soviet and Polish diplomats; and a reclassification of the Soviet Union by the OECD as a "relatively rich country" which would force its suppliers to pay more for their export credits

Possible technical measures will be brought up during Saturday's meeting at Nato of technical experts

Moscow: The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon), the Soviet trading block, together with Yugoslavia, today condemned American sanctions against Moscow and Warsaw, while promising to do all they could to support Poland's efforts to strengthen law and order. The Western measures were dubbed "a sordid policy", (Michael Binyon writes).

A statement issued after a regular meeting at the Comecon headquarters here said the 10 member-countries "resolutely reject all actions by the United States Administration and the other Nato countries directed at interference in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic".

Paris: The meeting of the Coordination Committee for Multilateral Exports Controls (Cocom) which ended in Paris yesterday was revised completely the list of strategic materials and of methods of controlling their exports to East European countries, (Charles Hargrove writes).

Hungarian Church in conflict

Esztergom, Hungary, Jan.21. — A large and growing network of independent believers, most of them critical of their Church and the Communist state in which they live, has become a thorn in the side of Hungary's Catholic heirarchy.

The tastes of the so-called "basic communities", private prayer and study groups, whose outspoken views have grown over the past year, ranges from quiet reflection to exorcism, from ignorance of all politics to controversial views such as pacifism.

Senior Church sources said that as many as 100,000 of Hungary's seven million Roman Catholics may have opted for this more active form of faith so many, that the state has begun pressing the Catholic hierarchy to reestablish control over its *congregation*.

Cardinal Lazlo Lekai, Hungary's primate, admitted his difficulties with the more radical activists who consider him almost a traitor for cooperating with the authorities and emphasising practical issues such as new church buildings and reigious education.

He also described his critics as fanatics, defended the disciplining of two priests who advocated pacifism, and argued in favour of strong national defence.

The question of who is destroying what within the Church is hard to answer amid the accusations heard here and abroad.

Conservative Catholics in the West, including the Pope, feel that the Hungarian hierarchy is too ready to compromise with the atheist state. The radical basic communities make the same accusation against Esztergom, the traditional seat of Hungarian Catholicism.

Cardinal Lekai and his followers say that their critics destroy the Catholic *unity needed to press for the gradual improvements* that can be won from the relatively moderate state.

The basic communities, which caused a flurry here in the mid 1970s, returned to prominence last summer when a Budapest priest was disciplined for giving a pacifist sermon to 700 young Catholics.

Father Laszlo Kovacs ignored orders from Cardinal Lekai not to speak after the young pilgrims asked him to give his views on conscientious objection, which is recognized here only for sects such as the Jehovah's *Witnesses. After Father* Kovacs was sent to a rural parish for six months, Father Andras Gromon from Szekesfehervar criticized the Primate's decision. He was also promptly transferred to the countryside.

These actions led to a wave of protest letters to Cardinal Lekai. One from a group of priests accused him of using medieval methods to condemn people who did not agree with him. The cardinal, who is 71, retorted with a ringing defence of the military which must have pleased state authorities who seem worried that a wave of pacificism in Western Europe might catch on here.

As for the almost unanimous criticism he receives from Catholics in the West, he said: "They are 100 per cent wrong". — Reuter

One year in the White House

How Reagan escapes blame for his policies

From Michael Hamlyn, New York, Jan 21

As the President of the United States enters his second year of office there is a paradox about the way the public regards him.

"Things" — the economy, unemployment, inflation, *Soviet relations* and so on — are widely perceived to be terrible. By and large the President's policies are blamed to a considerable extent for making them so terrible. But, by and large also, those policies are expected to make them better eventually.

At the same time the President, affable, charming, witty, good on public occasions, is well liked.

In a national telephone canvas, carried out by CBS news and *The New York Times*, 60 per cent of those questioned thought that Mr *Reagan's* economic programme would eventually help the country's economy. Among those with incomes of £20,000 a year or more the percentage rose to 80.

That highest income section of the population also gave Mr Reagan the highest approval rating — 69 per cent of them think that he is doing a good job.

But he got the lowest approval rating ever recorded by the black community. Only eight per cent approved of him and that is down from a not very encouraging 14 per cent when the poll was last taken in November.

This general approval rating, weighed down perhaps by the hostility from the poor and blacks, has slipped over recent months until he has the approval of only 49 per cent of those questioned — lower than President Carter's rating after one year of his Administration. But the younger generation are holding up well. Fifty-six per cent of 18 to 29-year-olds approve.

The great liberal newspapers are vehement in their denunciation of the President. The *Washington Post*, for instance, published a report on his press conference this week, that virtually amounts to a line-by-line denunciation.

"The President defended his economic record with a string of figures on unemployment, every one of which was inaccurate," it says. "The President did not mentioned . . ." says the fourth paragraph of the report."he ignored the fact that . . ." it continues, in as hostile a piece of reporting as possible. The *Los Angeles Times* runs a sindicated column by David Broder who writes: "The moral meanness of the Reagan Administration has been in evidence constantly: in its indifference to civil rights for blacks or equal rights for women, in its attack on legal services for the poor, and in the President's own cruel remark that those who cannot find good jobs or schools or services where they live should "vote with their feet" and move on.

"Even when the Reagan Administration decided to distribute cheese to the poor, bringing on scenes of Depression-era soup kitchens in the nation's capital, it did so, not from a desire to relieve their hunger, but from a desire to cut government storage cost."

The *Chicago Tribune*, which supported the election of Mr Reagan in 1979, now, has severe doubts about his economic policy, thinking that the budget deficit is so important that the tax cuts ought not to have taken place. But it concludes: "Mr Reagan was elected by a majority who were disillusioned with the continuing inability of big government to solve our problems, and who welcomed the prospect of something different.

"Few of them knew or could agree on precisely what they wanted, but it had a good deal to do with 'getting government off our back and encouraging our self reliance as individuals.'

"For all the Reagan Administration's stumbling and for all the promises that would be better unkept, it has moved the country in the direction towards which the election pointed. This in itself is reason not to write it off as a failure. It is reason rather to say that if the Reagan Administration can win the crucial battle of inflation it will almost certainly go down in history as a resounding success."

Similarly the *Christian Science Monitor* in Boston tempers its enthusiasm with a modicum of reservation on the economy:

"It is clear that his can-do political style, has mastery of Congress, his buoyant temperament and amiablility have kept him relatively high in the opinion polls despite some deepening public scepticism about his economic policies. His old-fashioined conservatism may stir objection from labour, liberals, and some minority groups, but there is no denying his skills as a leader.

"Will his economic recipes work? The national judgment is still out though doubts grow in many quarters. But if we were to single out the most salient fact *about the* Reagan presidency to date, it is perhaps Mr Reagan's inclination to do what works. He has shown in one year — as he did as Governor of California — that his is more the flexible pragmatist than the hidebound ideologue. Without retreating on his convictions and goals, he seems prepared to shift tactics in achieving them. That may prove to be a saving trait given the difficulties the nation must work out of — and the absence of a consensus on how to do this."

But the real test of the President's popularity can be shown not in the high and mighty newspapers, but in the industrial mid-west. "How will it play in Peoria?" is a question often asked by members of Mr Reagan's former profession. *The Wall St Journal*, in an effort to test this, assembled a group of blue-collar workers not in Peoria, but in Akron, Ohio, with fascinating results.

Mr Larry Michaels, a 35-year-old blue-collar worker, was contemptuous of Mr Reagan's tax cut. "Without a $30 billion tax cut," he said, "then maybe he would have only a $70 billion budget deficit."

Mr Robert Oplinger, aged 55, a retired fireman, agreed and argued that the tax cut unfairly favoured big business. Neither Mr Oplinger nor one of his neighbours, Mrs Loretta Gobrogge, were very happy about the near-11 per cent unemployment in this industrial city. A year ago the rate was under 10 per cent.

But Mrs Gobrogge, whose husband and son were laid off at a Chrysler plant last year, doubts if unemployment is causing sleepless nights for President Reagan. "I don't think he considers people like us too much," she said.

These views make Akron appear a hotbed of anti-Reagan sentiment. The tone changed, however, when the same three voters were asked directly how the President was doing. "Compared with the last two presidents or so, I think he has done a good job," Mr Michaels said.

Asked to grade *the President*, Mr Oplinger said: "Given everything he has to struggle with, I'd give him an A." Mrs Gobrogge, a lifelong Democrat, recalled that she voted for Mr Reagan 14 months ago and says: "I'm glad I did."

The Wall St Journal concludes that times are very tough for these bluecollar Americans: many have experienced layoffs in their immediate families over the past year. But they blame past government actions more than present policies.

"*I feel* we're kind of on the bottom part of the graph, that we've been going downhill since Reagan took over," said James Petty, a fence builder. "But I don't blame Reagan for this."

Kissinger clash, page 7



Three-up for these Afghan guerrillas leaving on reconnaissance missions in Kandahar province along tracks impassable to military lorries and tanks.

Houses built for Russians in Kabul

The building of more residential areas here for the families of civilian advisers is seen as further evidence that the Soviet Union plans a long stay in Afghanistan.

In Kabul the Russians live in tight security. The *families of the estimated* 10,000 Soviet civilian advisers shop in groups, travel in military vehicles and keep close to their guards. Afghan shopkeepers treat them with indifference and, at times, open hostility.

At the same time, the 30,000-strong Afghan army is in poor shape. The recruiting drive of last summer which required all men under 35 to report for a second period of military service appears to have failed, in spite of generous pay increases. The army is thinly spread across 14 incomplete units. Morale is low, and the rate of desertion is high.

An estimated 10,000 men due to leave the army last month have not been demobilized, partly, it is thought, because the Russians do not want them to defect to the guerrillas.

The *mujahidin* guerrillas have kept 12 Soviet divisions fully stretched for two years trying to maintain a semblance of law and order.

Of about 15 big *mujahidin* groups operating within the country, six are actually important. They have depended on the terrain for shelter and popular sympathy for support, although the poverty of the Afghan countryside has restricted the latter and the Russians are quickly learning their way around the former.

Afghanistan's economy has steadily become more closely linked with that of the Soviet Union. The latest figures show that exports to Russia, mainly natural gas, have trebled. All Afghanistan's gas goes across the Soviet frontier.

NATO MOVE FEARED BY GREECE

From Mario Modiano Athens, Jan 21

The bizarre episode of the appearance of a Turkish gunboat near Athens on a Nato mission has aroused concern here that the alliance may give in to Turkey's demand for a share of operational jurisdiction in the Aegean, which had been exclusively assigned to Greece.

The gunboat was sighted last week by the captain of a Greek island ferry three and a half miles off the southern tip of Euboea Island, inside Greek territorial waters. The news was leaked *in* an opposition newspaper and the Government promptly announced it had lodged a protest to Ackara for the violation of Greek sovereignty.

But 24 hours later the Turks rejected the protest. A Government spokesman in Athens said that the Turkish ship had not violated Greek territorial waters since it was entitled to do so under the rule of "innocent passage".

The Greek Defence Ministry later said the authorities had been aware of the presence of the Turkish vessel, *and added that the* assignment to a Turkish unit of a Nato mission within the area of responsibility of the Greek Navy implied "an intention to alter existing arrangements on operational jurisdiction in the Aegean".

European Tories likely to oust their leader

From George Clark, Strasbourg, Jan 21

Soundings taken among members of the 63-strong European Democratic (Conservative) Group in the European Parliament today indicated that Sir James Scott-Hopkins, MEP for Hereford and Worcester, is likely to be deposed as their leader at the group's annual meeting in London on February 11.

The favourite anong the three challengers is Sir Henry Plumb, MEP for the Cotswolds and former president of the National Farmers' Union. It is believed that he would have the approval of Mrs Margaret Thatcher who has the leadership of the Conservatives in her gift.

But the group includes also one Ulster Unionist and two Danes and, theorically, the wider membership could elect someone of whom Mrs Thatcher disapproves.

There are four candidates in the field: Sir James, Sir Henry, Sir Fred Catherwood, MEP for Cambridgeshire — former director general of Neddy and former chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board — and Mr John Mark Taylor, MEP for Midlands, East, *a former leader* of the conservatives in the West Midlands County Council.

Mr Brian Hord, MEP for London, West was mentioned as a possible candidate but he decided not to stand.

Sir James is particularly angry about suggestions put around by some members of the group that it was due to his stubbornness, during the election of the new President of Parliament, that the centre-right parties could not agree on a compromise candidate to block Mr Piet Dankert, the Dutch Socialist, who was elected.

United the centre-right has a clear majority. But Sir James says that he twice offered to stand down after the second ballot in order that Mme Simone Veil, the retiring President, who is a Liberal, could be reelected — provided Herr Klepsch, leader of the Christian Democrats, also withdrew.

Twice, according to Sir James, Herr Klepsch refused. Veil was placed in a dilemma because the Gaulists said they would not support her and unless the Conservatives and the Christian Democrats united behind her — together with others — she was not assured of victory.

So the final run-off between Mr Dankert and Herr Klepsch went ahead and a lot of Conservatives who disliked the manoeuvrings of *Herr Klepsch swung behind* the Socialist or abstained.

There have been other bitter recriminations and in spite of attempts to patch up the image the Conservatives leave Strasbourg this week in a divided state.

TERRORISTS JAILED IN VIENNA

From David Blow Vienna, Jan 21

A Vienna court today sentenced two Arab terrorists to life imprisonment. Muhammad Rajih, aged 21, and Hasan Marwan, aged 26, were both found guilty by a jury on a number of charges, including murder.

The charges arose from an attack they planned in August on the Vienna synagogue when two passers-by were killed and 20 injured.

In Austria, a life sentence usually means not less than 15 years' imprisonment.

The trial left unresolved the terrorist murder of Herr Heinz Nittel, a Vienna councillor, who was head of the Israel-Austria Friendship Society and was shot dead outside his home last May.

Mr Rajih had also been charged with this but the jury found him guilty only of complicity in the murder.

Mr Rajih told the court that the terrorist group for which he worked, a splinter group of the Palestine Liberation Organisation known as Al-Asifa, had planned to kidnap Dr Bruno Kreisky, the Austrian Chancellor, but dropped the idea

Mr Marwan also said that he felt free to carry out the attack after two Arabs who were arrested at Vienna airport for attempting to smuggle in arms were simply expelled from Austria.

Albanians begin the purge

From Dessa Trevisan Belgrade, Jan 21

As the Albanian media increases its praise for Mr Enver Hoxha, the party leader, with the intention to leave no doubt that he is firmly in command, the belief that the death of Mr Mehmet Shehu, the Prime Minister, was the result of a showdown between the two Politburo members strengthens.

It was given added credence in diplomatic reports of the disappearance of people who are believed to have had close connexions with Mr Shehu.

His nephew, Mr Fecor Shehu, who until last week was Minister of the Interior, was dropped in the cabinet reshuffle immediately after Mr Adil Carcani became the head of government — the only hard information so far offered by the Albanians themselves.

But, diplomatic sources in Tirana also believe that Mr Shehu's widow, Mrs Ficreta Sandiaktari, has lost her post on the Central Committee and in the party's school of *which she was the head*. The latest report of a purge comes from Bucharest where it is beleieved to involve Mr Idriz Shehu, another close relative of the late Prime Minister, and a political counsellor at the Albanian Embassy.

According to the sources, before the Prime Minister's alleged suicide he was in Tirana. He did not return to his post and diplomats are inclined to connect his disappearance with the ousting of Mr Shehu's relatives and supporters.

But precise information on the fate of those who have disappeared has been given, as a rule, by Mr Hoxha personally and generally a long time after the event.

Mr Hoxha has just recalled the history of Albania's relations with the United States and Britain in order to drive home the lesson that they were and remain bitter enemies of his regime.

The timing of the publi*cation* of what the Albanian news agency describes as the latest book of his memoirs devoted to alleged *Anglo-American plots against Alba*nia, may not be mere coincidence.

The news agency, emphasizing the importance of past lessons, has said that there is a need for vigilance in order to avoid "falling into traps".

Publication is clearly designed to prove that the two countries were hostile to the Communist regime from the outset, although it does not necessarily put down arguments within Albania for the resumption of diplomatic relations or of Albania establishing closer links with the West

Britain is especially singled out for its alleged wartime and postwar attitudes which, Mr Hoxha says was aimed at putting feudal chieftans in power. The agency said the book should "enhance vigilance and open the eyes against sham friends in order not to be taken by surprise". At the same time it hails Mr Hoxha's "lofty revolutionary vigilance" and uncompromising attitudes in unmasking, defeating and destroying "enemies".

Whether this is a prelude to a big purge is unclear

Miners blown up

Craynor, Kentucky. — Seven miners, four of the same family, were killed in an explosion inside an eastern Kentucky coal mine.

Hill tribesman describes Laos chemical attack

From David Watts, Bangkok, Jan 21

A young resistance fighter has reached Thailand with evidence of a chemical attack in Laos last month.

After a month's trek through south-west Laos he told investigators that the attack had killed a number of his people, Hmong hill tribesmen, and left him with the symptoms associated with such reported attacks: dizziness, vomiting, diarrhoea and severe itching of the skin.

The man in his mid-thirties, said the attack took place on December 12 in a mountainous area mid-day between Vientiane and the old royal capital of Laos at Luang Prabang. This places the raid somewhat further north of previously reported chemical attacks in Laos.

He said that he was assigned to guard an agricultural area some distance from his home village in the Muong Kessy area on the day of the attack. As soon as he heard a jet aircraft approaching he took cover because he had been the victim of three previous gas attacks.

Reports have indicated the use of Soviet-built Mig 19 jet fighters in earlier chemical warfare raids, but the man did not see the aircraft as he stayed in a shelter until it had circled three times over the area and flown away.

His testimony is similar to other accounts of such alleged raids in which the aircraft apparently first circle the area for target identification, circle again to make the attack and then a third time for visual or photographic observation or the results.

In this instance it is not clear precisely what the target was. There was a sizable village not far from where the man was hiding but when he emerged from the hut, according to the investigator, the field was covered with sticky yellow spots the size of grains of rice.

It is believed he survived because he did not come into contact with this sticky substance. He walked back to his home village, an hour's trek away, and became ill overnight with protruding eyes, dizziness, vomiting and diarrhoea as well as severe itching which persisted for days despite repeated washing.

He apparently felt well enough to return to the village close to the field next day where the villagers told him that a number of people had died, including two children. He saw people lying unconscious in the village and others appeared to be weak as a result of the attack. The villagers said that the bodies of those who died turned blackish-brown quite quickly after death.

The reported attack could have been directed either at the village or at the fields where they grow opium and vegetables. The opium crop is tended at this time of year and harvested towards the end of this month. In the past agricultural areas have been attacked, according to investigators, as a means of depriving the Hmong of their land.

The Hmong, who fought with the Americans in the Central Intelligence Agency-sponsored army of General Vang Pao during the Vietnam war, have resisted the central government in Vientiane ever since the end of the war.

Fresh evidence of chemical warfare operations by the Pathet Lao Government soon after the end of that war has also come from an American-trained Laotian pilot who flew combat missions for the Pathet Lao between 1976 and 1978.

Mr Touy Manikham claims that he flew piston-engined observation aircraft equipped with unusual red-nosed rockets which exploded in mid-air

The pilot who left Thailand for resettlement in New Zealand late last year, said that when these unusual rockets were fitted to his aircraft he was always accompanied by either a Pathet Lao or Vietnamese officer, and in his initial missions he was always given a medical check on his return to base.

From the time his anti-guerrilla missions started his salary was greatly increased and he had access to better rations.

Tax purge ends Bonn party tricks

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, Jan 21

West Germany's political parties are searching for a face-saving way out of an embarrassingly tight corner. Several ministers and prominent politicians are under investigation for alleged tax frauds to raise party funds.

All parties, government and opposition, are in this together. None can deny that for years it has used certain devices to get round the restrictive laws on political donations. Now the public prosecutors are on their tracks.

One trick, it is believed, was to have firms and well-wishers send donations to supposedly charitable or public-service organizations connected with the parties which would then send them to party contacts abroad. These in turn would reroute the money — "washed" of its real origins — to the party in West Germany. Another was to have sent the money directly to a contact organization abroad, which would send it back home.

The reason, it is thought, is that firms and organizations can claim substantial donations against their taxes so long as they are made to charitable or public welfare associations.

Donations to political parties can be set against taxes only if they are below DM1,800 (£400) in any year. Moreover the donors of sums over DM20,000 must be indentified by name in the party's annual report.

At the same time the party receives the whole donation without paying tax on it. Another suspected trick was for firms to pay large sums of money for advertising in the various party organs which was never printed.

One politician under investigation is Herr Otto Graf Lambsdorff, the Economics Minister. As former treasurer for the North Rhine-Westphalia branch of his Free Democrat Party he is said to have been aware of several of these charitable organizations which allegedly accepted and rerouted such donations.

Another is Herr Walter Leisler Kiep, former treasurer of the Christian Democrat Union. The case comes as Herr Leisler Kiep is preparing to lead a big election battle in Hamburg in which the CDU hopes to wrest this important city from the Social Democrats.

Quietly, the parties have been working together to find a way out of their predicament. One idea was a kind of retroactive amnesty. They had in mind a law under which anyone who owned up to tax evasion during investigations — and not just before investigations as at present — could not be punished.

However, a big section of the Social Democratic Parliamentary Party refused to have any part in it. They maintained that the political world would lose credibility by protecting its own members while insisting that others, such as squatters, respect the law.

The outcry in the press and letters to newspapers from angry readers showed that they are probably right. The affair has already increased a widespread sense of disgust with party politics which is fuelling the fringe ecological and alternative movements.

At the same time the parties are racking their brains for substitute sources of income so that they can live in the manner to which they are accustomed.

Most foreign parties would envy them: their election campaign expenses are reimbursed according to the number of votes each receives. Their collective two million members contribute anything up to DM400 per head a year according to income. The CDU's subscriptions totalled DM10,358,000 last year.

The parties also received a total of DM80m in donations in legal ones, that is. The amount they are supposed to have received illegally has not been calculated.

Meanwhile, press commentators are suggesting they do what they are trying to make the public do — tighten their belts.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Police club students and monks

Colombo. — Police wielding batons charged students and monks demonstrating outside Parliament as the debate began on a White Paper which opponents claim threatens the future of free education in Sri Lanka (Donovan Moldrich writes).

Women students were bundled into police vans and driven away as the demonstration was broken up. There have also been demonstrations and boycotts of lectures at all the universities. Mr Ranil Wickremasinghe, Minister of Education, says instigators of such protest should be horsewhipped.

Sri Lanka has had free education since 1944 but the Government is cutting subsidies and there are widespread hears the whole structure of public education will be dismantled.

The Government has assisted in setting up private colleges with extremely high fees when only a small percentage of those who qualify for university can find a place.

Soviet protest to US over boy

Moscow. — The Russians have sent a tough Note, one of several in the past year, to the American Embassy here demanding the return of Vladimir Polovchak, the 14-year-old Ukrainian boy who has been granted political asylum in the United States (Michael Binyon writes).

The Note described as inhuman the decision by the United States Attorney-General to overturn a recent court ruling in Illinois and stop the boy leaving the country. It said the American action ran counter to the elementary norms of international law, and was a "gross violation" of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act.

Iranian embassy occupiers jailed

Stockholm. — Twenty-eight dissident Iranians who occupied their country's embassy in Stockholm in a protest against executions carried out by the Khomeini regime, have been jailed for eight months by a Stockholm court. Notice of appeal against the sentences was given.

The occupation, last August, ended peacefully when the police stormed the building.

Shots fired in Mizoram clash

Delhi — The union territory of Mizoram in the north-east, was the scene of firing between the police and followers of the banned Mizo National Front (Kuldip Nagar writes).

According to official sources, there were no casualties. Aizawal, the territory's capital, has been under a dusk-to-dawn curfew since yesterday, and arrests were reported.

The mizos are fighting for an independent Mizoram and some of them have been trained in China and returned with weapons.

Killer typhoon

Jakarta. — A typhoon which hit the central Java district of Slemen killed two people and injured 123. It had earlier struck the tourist island of Bali killing three villagers.

Labour poised to win Sydney by-election

From Douglas Aiton, Melbourne, Jan 21

Australia's first serious political activity for 1982 will be the by-election for the Sydney seat of Lowe, to be held on March 13.

The by-election has been brought about by the retirement two weeks ago of Sir William McMahon, a former Prime Minister. Sir William, aged 73, was always something of a maverick in the Liberal Party and the timing of his resignation was in typical style. He chose a time embarrassing to Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Prime Minister, and it is well known that the two men never saw eye to eye.

Sir William could have held on until next year's election. His earlier retirement can only damage the Liberal Party since he held a particularly sensitive seat and always held it by virtue of his own popularity with the electorate.

Yesterday even Mr Fraser conceded that it was unlikely that the Liberal Party could expect to hold the seat. On a radio programme he said that it was a disadvantage to the Liberals that Sir William had such a large personal following in Lowe; that there would be the normal anti-government by-election swing; and that Sir William won only by a whisker anyway at the 1980 election.

He ended by saying: "Labour would have to win by an absolutely massive amount to be able to claim any significant victory".



Sir William McMahon: A political maverick to the end.

Labour might do just that. In any case, they are almost certain to win the seat, because they need a swing of only 1.2 per cent to do so. Neither the Liberals nor Labour have yet named their candidate; but Mr Fraser is expected to start campaigning on February 22

Sir William is, as usual, unrepentant about his behaviour. He has had clashes with the Prime Minister and other Government leaders recently about the government handling of the economy.

Beware of the thaw in France, drivers told

From George Clark, Strasbourg, Jan 21

A warning to British lorry drivers and haulage firms to avoid French areas where a *barrière de dègel* (thaw barrier) is in force was given at the European Parliament yesterday by Mr Alasdair Hutton, Conservative MEP for South Scotland.

He had been told of the plight of a Scottish lorry driver, Mr Willie Sommerville, employed by Currie's of Dumfries, who was stopped on the road from Abbeville to Bernaville in the Pas de Calais on Monday.

Carrying a 29-ton load of polyester film from the ICI factory in Dumfries to an ICI establishment in Switzerland, he was stopped and had his lorry impounded by the police who said that under French law once a barrier is imposed in a thaw area lorry weights on minor roads are restricted to 12 tonnes.

Mr Sommerville was taken to court in Amiens and fined £150. He cannot move his vehicle fully loaded until the restriction is lifted.

After contacting his firm, he is trying to arrange for part of the load to be transferred to a small French lorry so that he can proceed to a highway where there is no restriction and the load can be united and he can proceed to Switzerland. Mr Sommerville reported that over 100 lorries are held up because of the restrictions.

Mr Hutton said the driver had claimed that the restriction was imposed after he had entered the area and he had no means of knowing about it.

The French authorities claim that the greatest damage is done to roads during wintery conditions when a thaw comes and that is why the weight restriction is imposed.

Kashmir claim to peace role

From Hasan Akhtar, Islamabad, Jan 21

The Kashmir dispute must be solved if there is to be any permanent peace between Pakistan and India, the former president of Azad Kashmir, now part of Pakistan, said here today.

Sardar Muhammad Ibrahim, who is chairman of the People's Party in his area, emphasized that the proposed Pakistan-India non-aggression treaty to be discussed by foreign ministers in Delhi next Friday would only be durable if they did not by-pass the Kashmir dispute.

If those talks were to include Kashmir, leaders on both sides of the border in Kashmir should be allowed to meet to discuss the issue, he said.

Sardar Ibrahim said he welcomed President Zia ul-Haq's efforts to seek peace with India; but the political parties in Azad Kashmir doubted if any serious peace effort could succeed without the voice of all Kashmir people being considered.

Sardar Ibrahim, who has headed the Azad Kashmir government three times in 31 years, urged General Zia to restore the constitutional framework and democracy in Azad Kashmir. There was no valid ground to suppress the constitutional process.

He demanded that the Pakistan Army brigadier, acting as president of Azad Kashmir be replaced by an all-party government and legislative assembly elections.

The four-party alliance in Azad Kashmir would persist in its efforts to secure restoration of political government and democracy in Azad Kashmir and Pakistan, he said.

□ In Karachi and Lahore, political leaders are demanding General Zia takes concrete steps to restore civil rule in place of martial law and hold elections under the 1973 constitution.

Informed sources said that a new alliance of opposition parties may be formed to work in collaboration with the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD), which is a coalition of six parties. Both groups would work together to restore democracy.

They would attempt to establish a grand assembly as a symbol of the people's will. The assembly would consist of all those who were elected or defeated in the 1970 and 1977 elections to the National Assembly, and as a counter to General Zia's nominated federal council (Majlise Shoora), so that further steps to press the Government to hold elections and restore democracy could be taken.

The MRD is due to hold a meeting in Karachi next Wednesday. Begum Bhutto, widow of the late premier is expected to take part on behalf of the People's Party.

The Kissinger bombshell

Why I am critical of Reagan's foreign policy

by Henry Kissinger

Dr Kissinger, Secretary of State from 1973 to 1977, is the author of The White House Years *and is Professor of International Relations at Georgetown University in Washington.*

Washington

Every administration enters office determined to change the world. Sooner or later — sooner, if it is fortunate — it is forced to reconsider its assumptions and procedures. It is the making of the administration if it is prepared to examine itself seriously and to draw the necessary conclusions. If that test is failed, if energy is expended on rationalizing the status quo, mounting crises and disarray are inevitable. In that sense, the grace period for the Reagan administration ended on Dec. 13 when tanks took over the streets of Poland.

During the months before the 1980 election, I campaigned for Ronald Reagan, convinced that a change was in the overwhelming national interest. I continue to believe that the administration embodies the best chance for free peoples, that its success is of vital importance for our country and those that depend on it. And yet it is precisely its friends who have a duty to warn when a crisis like Poland reveals fissures and uncertainties that, if long continued, may become unmanageable.

It took four weeks after military law was declared in Poland before the foreign ministers of Nato managed to assemble in council to consider a "response." Thousands of Solidarity leaders were meanwhile shivering in concentration camps; scores of intellectuals had been arrested; strikes had been broken; Freedom-loving Poles who looked West saw dithering procrastinations, sophisticated justifications for impotence, or rhetoric incapable of rising to serious action. And when the ministers at last met, the alliance expressed regret about Soviet complicity but then responded with a non sequitur — that action should be postponed.

The emptiness of the western reaction to Poland has consequences far beyond the tragedy of the Polish people. It underlines and compounds the disarray of the Western alliance. It symbolizes the lack of consensus on what constitutes security, and the near panic in the face of Soviet military power. East-West diplomacy, which should reflect a balance between strength and conciliation, is in danger of turning into a safety valve by which the Soviets mitigate the impact of their aggressions. Trade and economic relationships originally conceived as incentives for Soviet restraint are becoming instruments of potential Soviet blackmail not used by us but against us.

Today the West seems clearly less prepared than Moscow is to interrupt these relationships. It would be some small comfort if this state of affairs could be laid exclusively to European hesitations. Europe's leaders have little to be proud of. But neither have we put forward a clear signal. European fecklessness is becoming an alibi. It is not the sole cause of western difficulties.

Events in Poland no doubt presented the West with a searing dilemma. We had no military option and it would have been wrong to conduct ourselves as if we had. The West has been understandably reluctant to encourage the Polish people into open resistance that we would not then support. On the other hand, statesmen are ultimately judged not by their contemplation of dilemmas but by their ability to conceive alternatives.

From the first day of the repression in Poland, arguments for inaction have cascaded forth — and, if we are truthful with ourselves, not only from Europe. At first we were warned that we must not respond too vigorously or history would blame us if the Polish people decided to resist. It was also said that the West's response should be a measured one in order not to destroy the possibility of eventual tolerance for some diversity held out by the early proclamations of the Polish military government.

Then restraint was urged to remove the incentive for Soviet intervention. Next we heard that our allies must not be driven into neutralism by rash American actions. In any event, it was said, Poland had been conceded to the Soviets by the Yalta agreement, which was legitimized by the Helsinki accords.

And now we hear that despite the flagrant violation of the Helsinki accords, all high-level diplomatic contacts must continue and indeed be intensified. The worse the crisis, so the argument runs, the more important such contacts are — even a meeting of the Soviet and American foreign ministers, even a summit conference.

These arguments reflect an odd coalition of extremist views between those who want to do nothing and those who argue that unless one does everything it is better to do nothing. In a deeper sense, we face a conceptual breakdown. Once the Polish army was unleashed, it should have been clear that Solidarity, as it had developed, would be crushed unless a decisive reaction by the West imposed the need for a reconsideration.

All the time-wasting indecision — all the threats of action unless conditions eased — missed the two principal points. First, time was on the Soviet side. The longer martial law lasted, the more likely was the collapse of resistance; conditions would ease visibly because opposition had been smashed. Second, the only chance of saving anything would have been a western reaction so immediate, so clear, so beyond rhetoric, so strong — and at the same time leaving open a road for negotiation — as to have given some pause to the Soviet Union and raise some thought of compromise.

The prospects for this were admittedly slim; but even these prospects vanished completely when the West carefully rehearsed reasons why nothing should be done and so tacitly, if unintentionally, colluded with the martial law.

The fear of allied reaction to a more resolute policy seems to me similarly unwarranted. No doubt our allies expressed their unhappiness from the beginning about any effort to make the Soviets pay a heavy price. But I would argue that we were in a better position to challenge our allies over Poland, with respect to which I suspect European publics are more clear-sighted than their governments, than over the Middle East or Central America, which will be the next objects of contention. And, in the end, it is we who must lead in this alliance.

We have a duty to make clear that restraint must be mutual. We must defend the policy of coexistence by defining not only its possibilities but also its limits. If we equate policy with a consensus of the fearful, we encourage the sense of impotence that breeds pacifism. Moderation is a virtue only in those who are thought to have an alternative.

As for Yalta and Helsinki, there is something self-destructive, almost masochistic, in the West's penchant to sell itself short. Yalta did consign Poland to the Soviet sphere of influence, but it also provided for free elections in Poland — quite the opposite of what is now happening. Helsinki accepted the principle that existing frontiers in Europe would not be changed by force — hardly relevant to the situation in Poland. But it also established international standards on human rights — standards that are being flouted daily.

The problem of economic sanctions is difficult, but not maddeningly so as the West's response seemed to suggest. And the West had readily at hand an instrument even more significant than trade — Poland's colossal debt to western banks, and its admitted need for $1,5000m of new capital from the West every quarter in 1982 just to stay afloat.

And this — unlike trade embargoes, which almost daily pose questions about whether and how long they should be continued — requires only a single decision. Yet the sixth week of the crisis finds us still without a common policy on whether the allied governments will permit our private financial institutions to administer those essential transfusions of western savings into the Polish economy.

Whatever can be said about the difficulty of economic sanctions does not apply to diplomatic intercourse, however. Here the decision whether to proceed is in executive control; no congressional action is required. No private interests are at stake. Allied involvement in our bilateral dealings is at a minimum.

How then is one to reconcile the assertion that the Soviet Union is to blame for the suppression of Poland's freedoms with our continued participation in the Madrid Conference on the very Helsinki agreements that are violated so utterly in Poland? What is the compulsion to promote a Brezhnev-Reagan summit in these circumstances? What are our allies — and other interested parties, for that matter — to make of the simulaneous pursuit of sanctions and high-level talks?

We scarcely need Madrid to castigate the Soviet Union; Washington and the United Nations would serve the purpose equally well and less embarrassingly. Foreign ministers' and summit meetings can be useful, but not when their preparation goes blithely ahead — and is even accelerated — at the very moment that the first buds of freedom are being crushed in Central Europe. It cannot be national policy that we multiply high-level contacts during crises caused by the Soviet Union unless we want to give the Soviets an incentive to produce more crises.

I criticize with reluctance a foreign policy produced in part by so many friends and former comrades of difficult battles. They and their colleagues retain my full confidence. I applaud their dedication to a policy of coexistence. But they will not achieve this goal unless they devise penalties for intransigence together with incentives for moderation. Peace, to be meaningful or lasting, must ultimately reflect not only an accommodation but a sense of justice.



Ouch!

A divorce that should have been avoided

Washington

Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has published in the pages of the *New York Times* and other major newspapers of the world a really tough criticism of United States and Nato foreign policy.

He hesitated to do so for a long time, but the Polish crisis, and the reaction to it by the Reagan administration and the Western allies, apparently alarmed and persuaded him to express in public what had troubled him in private for months; that may be the United States was getting into deep trouble. He decided to speak out, even if this meant an open break with President Reagan and the Republican Party.

Kissinger writes; "Freedom-loving Poles who looked West saw dithering procrastination, sophisticated justification for impotence, rhetoric incapable of rising to serious action. The emptiness of the Western reaction to Poland underlines and compounds the disarray of the Western alliance."

Obviously, this public attack by Kissinger on the Reagan administration and the Nato alliance has irritated Washington, including Kissinger's old friends in the State Department, who admire him but think his criticism is unfair. There is a tendency to believe that he is because he was identified with Richard Niwon, Vietnam and Watergate.

Also, he was an agent of Nelson Rockefeller, no friend of Republican conservatives. He was even rejected by his liberal colleagues in the universities, some of whom thought he was wrong on policy and many of whom were envious of his position at the State Department and the White House.

In addition there are others, more objective, who reject his suggestions about what should be done about the Polish crisis.

Kissinger has launched a major attack on the administration's conduct of foreign policy, and has in effect separated himself from the leaders of his own party with a public bill of divorcement.

All this is understandable but regrettable, and was probably avoidable.

He is no doubt disappointed that he is no longer at the State Department or in the White House. He knows better than Reagan how many enemies he has in the press, Congress and the universities. He therefore understands why he was rejected by the president. What I think he does not understand is why nobody in the administration was even interested in talking to him seriously and privately about his own concerns.

It is not at all clear that his criticisms are entirely right. If the Reagan administration had summoned the allies to declare Poland bankrupt, and cut off all high-level contacts with Moscow, including the nuclear arms talks in Geneva and the grain shipments to the Soviet Union, and suggested that Henry should negotiate this proposition — the chances are that there would have been a crisis of major proportions in the alliance, even more than the present one.

Yet it is not clear why Kissinger and the White House need a public row with one another at this critical point. On foreign policy, Reagan needs all the help he can get, and he has a lot of help available to him from many leaders of both the Republican and the Democratic Parties, including Henry Kissinger.

Kissinger is only a symbol of the problem: Reagan could get a lot of help in Washington, as he has many potential supporters he has just forgotten to remember.

James Reston
New York Times columnist

David Watt

Why we should bail out the Poles

Last week I argued in this column that because Poland has lain for the last 38 years within the Soviet sphere of influence there are some practical (though certainly no moral) constraints on the West's scope of action in liberating her and that we must be prepared to pay an unusually high price if we want to attain even limited aims there.

This week I want to pursue the discussion and I shall suggest first that we are in danger of setting ourselves unrealistic objectives in Poland, and second, that because we are unwilling to contemplate major economic sacrifices to back our words, we are losing chances of influencing events.

The present goals of the West, as agreed by the Nato foreign ministers in Brussels last week, are to bring about a lifting of martial law, the release of all detainees, and the resumption of the dialogue between the Government, the Church and Solidarity.

The existing economic sanctions against Poland are intended to bring these changes about, but if they are not successful, the Nato members are supposed to follow the American suit this weekend and apply economic pressures on Moscow.

This is fine as an opening Western bid, but the trouble will start when the time comes to assess the extent to which the Polish regime has complied with the Western conditions. What is meant by "a resumption of the dialogue"? Does it mean that Solidarity is to be reconstituted just as it was? Must the discussion be fruitful, or does it only need to start? Are the far-reaching political implications of the Gdansk agreement signed by Solidarity and the Government in August 1980 promising the movement a leading role in Polish national life to be revived, or are we merely talking about the industrial purposes of a free trade union movement? In short, are we insisting on the restoration of the situation as it was just before the military clamp-down or not?

If we are, then we are asking the regime to allow what Lord Carrington, discussing these matters with the Foreign Affairs Committee in the House of Commons last Tuesday, called a "rebellion" to be resumed. It is worth a try



Will General Jaruzelski (left) allow the resumption of what Lord Carrington called "a rebellion"?

perhaps, but it is important to recognize not only that it is inconcievable that Jaruzelski (still less Moscow) could allow such a radical and open-ended challenge to be revived without qualification, but also that we are making a frontal assault on the Soviet system of a kind we have never made before.

We have of course regarded it and rightly, as one of the ultimate aims of western policy to free eastern Europe from communism and undo the evil that the events of 1944 and 1945 brought to pass. But we have always tried to achieve liberalization by stealth as it were.

The prevailing theory, at least since 1956, has been that the way to produce change in the Soviet empire in a form and at a pace that would not alarm the Russians into precipitate repression was by promoting economic advance, helping to create consumer societies, and cautiously encouraging political links with the West. In this way there would be at least a sporting chance of loosening the eastern block without Soviet intervention.

It is by no means clear that the western powers are agreed about how far these tactics are still valid. Chancellor Schmidt of West Germany obviously believes they are. On the other hand President Reagan and other American spokesmen sometimes talk as if nothing less than a full-scale resumption of the "rebellion" will present relations between Washington, and Warsaw and Moscow falling into outright Cold War. Lord Carrington on Tuesday deliberately blurred the British position. On one hand he claimed that the Helsinki agreement on human rights had improved our moral right to insist on liberalization in Poland (which is true, but unhelpful in deciding what to do in the face of an unchanged balance of power in Eastern Europe). But on the other hand he refrained from defining the Nato position, except in the sense that "the dialogue within Poland should be resumed" — which may be something short of the *status quo ante.*

The practical outcome of this underlying argument is going to depend mainly on the US, since if the Reagan administration wishes Western relations with the Russians to go into cold storage, that is where they will go whether the European nations like it or not. But in deciding how to try to influence the American Government, the European allies have to weigh the rival claims of justice and order in the international system.

Justice demands that we free eastern Europe even if the heavens fall (though not, presumably, in the course of a nuclear war); order and the balance of power demand that the super powers should exercize some restraint in their challenges to each other even if individuals and peoples continue to suffer oppression as a result.

In assessing this balance, the vital interests of the two sides are highly relevant. There is no more chance of our forcing the Russians to allow an early return to the situation in Poland at the beginning of December than there is of forcing the entire Politburo to jump off the walls of the Kremlin. And if we truly intend to insist we shall be harming ourselves and probably endangering the globe to no realistic purpose.

What we rather need is a strategy which will at least ensure as a minimum that Polish society is on the move again — that the complete freeze comes to an end and an evolutionary process resumes. In addition, we should fight hard to restart that process at as high a level as possible and to ensure that it moves as fast as possible thereafter, though we should not be surprised if neither speed nor level is as high as before.

It may be said that that is precisely what we are doing. The private, fall-back position of President Reagan may be less far-fetched than it sounds and, if so, he would be perfectly entitled to claim that pitching one's public demands very high is the only prudent way to deal with the Russians. But even if this is in fact so, two doubts remain. First the rhetoric arouses expectations in American public opinion that are bound to be deceived — a perennial source of trouble and insecurity in US foreign policy. More immediately though, it ensures that the Western position is stated almost entirely in negative terms. We are threatening such and such "unless...", rather than offering so-and-so "if...". It is all stick and no carrot.

The Nato position states that unless the internal position in Poland is eased there will be no rescheduling of the huge Polish debts to the West, and the Foreign Secretary emphasized the corollary on Tuesday: that if the Nato points are met, the rescheduling would proceed and even that some new money might be found from Poland's official creditors. But it is not very positive stuff, and the question is whether we should not try to supplement the threats by putting together a package which would provide an altogether bigger incentive to progress both now and in the longer run.

Last September *The Times* proposed a massive injection of Western aid to Poland in addition to the debt relief. Although the political and financial difficulties of doing this are certainly no less than they were, the advantages are as great as ever, if not greater. Such a scheme would bear closer relation to the true scale of the economic problem. It would reduce long-term dependence on the Soviet Union, it would ease Jaruzelski's difficulty in appearing to act under duress, and it would, if properly phased, keep up the pressure for many years.

Above all it would enable the West to present its political conditions to Poland in an economic guise — which is to say in a form in which they have some chance of being accepted. Even the most hardened Stalinist must concede that there is no point in the West giving large sums of money if the Polish workforce, especially the miners, are not going to cooperate.

If we were to demand evidence of a new social contract in Poland before we poured a great deal of good new money after bad we would in effect be inviting the Polish Government and the Solidarity movement to come to an accommodation but leaving the outcome within the sphere of Polish internal politics. It may well be that such an understanding is simply not possible, but nothing would be lost in the offer — except, that is, the financial commitment that might be involved if it were accepted.

That is the rub. The unwillingness of Western governments to think in these terms stems in part from ideology and in part from an understandable disillusionment with Polish fecklessness, but mainly from the primacy of foreign ministries and domestic economics in current calculations. There is a price for freedom, and — where Poland is concerned — Americans as well as Europeans evidently feel, whatever they may say, that they have paid enough and will pay no more.

How far has Scargill been undermined?

The miners have spoken and their leaders must act accordingly. Out of the window goes much of the militant rhetoric of the Left, to be replaced next Tuesday by a rather subdued signing ceremony of the Coal Board's 9.5 per cent pay offer.

The pithead ballot result — exactly the reverse of what the Government expected and the National Union of Mineworkers' leadership intended — will be widely, and in some respects rightly, be read as a vote of no confidence in the hard-line policies of the incoming president, Mr Arthur Scargill.

He argued the case for rejection within the executive, and spread his propaganda as far and wide as the uniion's protocol permits, bearing in mind that the coalfield presidents enjoy the status of *independent mediaeval* barons into whose territory it is unwise to step without an invitation. To a degree, therefore, the failure of the NUM executive to win a "yes" vote for the strike option is a serious blow to the credibility of the Scargill reign even before it begins. But to what degree?

Significantly, the "old fox" himself, retiring moderate president Mr Joe Gormley, whose seldom-erring instincts told him to intervene on the eve of the poll with an unprecedented appeal to the men to reject the recommendation of his own executive, flatly refused yesterday to undermine his successor. No, he did not think that the Scargill presidency had been fatally flawed. Yes, he did think the Government should resist that temptation to crow over the vote.

Mr Gormley knows better than anyone that his impatient rival from the other side of the Pennines will take over on April 5 with the union's national executive in its greatest flux for a decade.

The 13-12 politically-based majority that delivered him from a censure move will not survive long. One moderate seat representing some surface workers and cokeman who belong by historical accident to the General and Municipal Worker's Union, will cease to exist in two months time. And Cumberland miners, whose executive representative Mr Harry Hanlon is being assidously courted by the Left, actually voted against the offer. In short, the ruling Right-wing coalition that has run the union since it was formed at the end of the last war is in a state of disintergation.

But the Gormley legacy is not an ironclad majority either for moderates or for the Left. As he argued yesterday, it is an obligation on Mr Scargill to derive his authority from the whole of the membership. The new man at the top will have to take into account the feelings of all the areas; and of the rank-and-file who never attend branch meetings but read the *Dailp Express*; and of the colliers whose middle-class aspirations have got them in hock to the hire-purchase companies and the building societies. It can no longer be a case of "socialism in one country" — Yorkshire.

The scapegoating of Mr Gormley has actually served to shift some of the blame



Arthur Scargill: laying off the blame . . .

away from the poor performance of the Left and from the incoming president. He can point to Yorkshire's top-of-the-poll pro-executive result (marginally up on last time round), whereas the other traditionally militant areas recorded a sharp fall in strike backing.

By its own standards of militancy, Scotland turned in a bad result; South Wales and Kent were even worse. It may be no accident that all these areas face continuing pit closures. Ironically, the shift towards militancy — such as it was — came in the normally-moderate coalfields of Durham (up 8 per cent) and Nottinghamshire (up 7 per cent).

Cabinet ministers stayed aloof from the pit pay dispute, but not uninterested. Mr Nigel Lawson, the Energy Secretary, is reliably understood to have believed that the miners would give their leaders authority to mount an all-out stoppage.

In that event, the Government would have played it long so as to discredit Mr Scargill's confrontationist tactics in the days before his takeover. But it was envisaged that the Cabinet could allow the Coal Board to give ground on one demand that would have no knock-on effect in the wider industrial scene.

This was the NUM's long-standing demand for retirement at 55, which the Government could concede without prejudicing the pay round on the basis that it was confined to one industry, and brought British coalmining into line with best European practice. As things turned out, this escape route was not needed.

Ministers have had the best of one world and the worst of another. The pithead ballot has delivered an unexpected bonus of peace in the mining industry (at no small price; double the desired norm for pay rises). But by laying off the blame, Mr Scargill has escaped the comprehensive collapse of credibility that might otherwise have attached to his name. If the NUM presidential contest wer to be run again today, he would win again.

As he took his pint of black-and-tan and fended off yet more requests for signed articles to emulate his famous appearance in the *Daily Express* yesterday, Mr Gormley was still sanguine about the chances of his successor being moulded into a national "politician" susceptible to the responsibilities of national office.

While he was uttering these sentiments, Mr Scargill was issuing an even more bitterly-worded condemnation of the man he succeeds, accusing him of "sabotage". Perhaps when the dust has settled he will ponder more substantially on the fact that in 1980, when the executive recommended that pay offer, the men voted by 56 per cent to accept; this time round, with a recommendation to reject, they voted by 55 per cent to accept.

There can be no clearer evidence that the miner makes up his own mind, and the attitude of the executive is peripheral unless it is the subject of a very well-organized campaign.

Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

What screening can do for your state of health

Twenty thousand men and 11,000 women now go for regular health checks to the British United Provident Association (BUPA) at a cost of £142 a time for men and £159 for women. The results of these screenings will be announced at a BUPA press conference today. Are such checks useful in detecting and preventing disease? If so, should the National Health Service undertake them?

For screening to be useful, it has to be proved that some diseases can be detected before symptoms appear, that they can be treated, and that by treating them before the symptoms arrive the prognosis is improved.

Fortunately there are few diseases without symptoms. If you are unlucky enough to suffer the common complaints of arthritis, asthma, backache or chronic bronchitis, for example, you know about it.

But there are exceptions. Probably the most important is raised blood pressure, which can present no symptoms but which increases the sufferer's chance of heart attack and stroke. Since it is eminently treatable with drugs, most doctors agree that it is worth screening for.

Other hidden conditions which can be successfully treated and may justify screening are cancer of the cervix or breast in women, diabetes and cancer of the bowel.

Even here there are the doubters, for in matters of screening there are two clear groups: the evangelists and the snails. The first want to screen everyone, even if the chances of detecting an abnormality are small and the cost per case is high. The second want to await the results of large-scale trials before any mass screening is started. Having said that, most experts do agree that screening for cancer of the cervix is worthwhile. Studies in Iceland and Finland strongly suggest that early detection and treatment reduces mortality.

Consequently, GPs are paid to carry out smears on women over 35 and family planning clinics will do a smear on any sexually active woman, whatever her age.

Cancer of the breast is also thought to have a better prognosis if detected early, and mass trials are going on to compare the cost-effectiveness of three types of screening: by X-ray (mammography), palpation by a doctor and self-examination by the women themselves.

Mammography is generally thought to be the best way of detecting very small lumps but is expensive. Examination by a doctor is also expensive in terms of time and can produce false positives. The last method might well prove to be the most cost-effective and the one adopted as general policy.

For cancer of the bowel, large-scale trials are going on in the Midlands to see whether a simple test done by GPs for blood in patients' stools, which is a useful indicator for the presence of cancer, is acceptable to patients and doctors alike. If it is, that might be adopted more widely.

Screening for early diabetes is controversial as some doctors believe that treating it before symptoms appear does not improve the long-term prognosis. It just means the patient has the bad news several years earlier than necessary. Others disagree.

It is for none of these conditions, however, that BUPA considers its health checks are most useful. Although many people might go for screenings because they fear that, unbeknown to them, they have some obscure treatable condition, BUPA does not consider that discovering such diseases is the most useful outcome of its service, and in fact relatively little is discovered.

What the screenings are good at is identifying those at risk from heart disease, the biggest killer of men over 35 in Britain, and at spotting incipient alcoholics.

Discovering whether someone is at risk from heart disease is relatively easy, four risk factors being well-known: whether a patient smokes, is overweight, has raised blood pressure and a family history of the disease. Discovering whether he is drinking too much is also easy through a blood test for raised levels of gamma glutamyl transferase.

Persuading a patient to change his lifestyle is, however, a good deal harder. BUPA says that many of the men it has screened over the past ten years have given up smoking as a result of their screenings, but then smoking rates among middle-class men have been falling generally.

In the view of one self-confessed screening "snail", BUPA's health checks are a highly expensive form of health education. Dr Michael D'Souza, a lecturer in Professor Walter Holland's Department of Community Medicine at St Thomas's Hospital, London, helped to carry out a large scale survey of annual health checks for the Department of Health and Social Security in the 1960s and came down heavily against most of them.

The survey team discovered that a group of middle-aged people who underwent full-scale BUPA style annual health checks were no healthier over ten years than the control group, who did not. It was estimated in 1979 that such checks nationwide would cost at least £200m.

The survey showed that many patients found to have raised blood pressure never took the tablets they were prescribed because they did not feel ill, and consequently did not improve their chances of survival.

But as a practising GP, Dr D'Souza is keen on certain methods of prevention. He screens his patients for smoking and raised blood pressure in an attempt to find methods that will work.

What few patients realize is that many of the things that private screenings provide can be obtained more cheaply or free elsewhere: from family planning clinics for example, in the case of breast palpation and smears, from *your own GP for blood* pressure checks or from another GP for a limited private check-up.

A GP is not allowed to charge his own patients for any service, so is usually unwilling to perform a preventive check unless the patient has a particular cause for anxiety, such as a bad family history. But anyone can see a GP, other than his own, on a private basis and for a fee have a preventive health screen.

Dr Frank Wells, under-secretary at the British Medical Association, said that for a fee of perhaps £15-£20 many GPs would provide a full clinical examination, blood pressure check and a urine test, which would show up early diabetes or hidden kidney disease.

Some GPs already do these things for their own patients as a matter of routine. Dr Jane Chomet, a GP in Crouch End, north London, for example, does a full check on all new patients.

She says her practice refers more cases of early diabetes to the local hospital than any other and has a high detection rate for kidney disease and cancers and pre-cancers of the cervix.

But while most GPs are usually willing to take the blood pressure of their patients over 35 and will carry out smears for women over that age, not so many will carry out urine tests to check for diabetes or undertake investigations to check for cancer of the breast of bowel.

So if a patient is worried about these conditions, he has to pay his money and take his choice.

Annabel Ferriman
Health Services Correspondent

Preventive health checks: the services that are available

Your own GP — free
Blood pressure
Cervical smear, if over 35 or had more than 3 pregnancies
Advice on giving up smoking, including booklet

A GP other than your own — for a fee
Clinical examination
Blood pressure
Urine test: for kidney disease and diabetes

Family Planning Clinics — free
Weight
Blood pressure
Breast palpation
Cervical smear

BUPA health check — Men: £142; Women: £159
Clinical examination
Blood pressure
Height and weight
Hearing and vision
Lung function test
Electrocardiogram
Chest X-ray
Urine test: for kidney disease and diabetes
Blood test: for kidney, liver and metabolic disease and fat estimation
For women: breast X-ray and palpation, cervical smear

The men who could stop a Ripper rerun

Sir James Crane, Chief Inspector of Constabulary and former head of Scotland Yard's fraud squad, is now closeted with the Home Secretary following the publication of the Byford report on the handling of the Yorkshire Ripper case. Their purpose is partly to consider the appointment of top police officers to advise constabularies throughout the country on cases of serious crime - one of Byford's recommendations. It is understood that the team will be small and high-powered.

Among suitable officers whose names are being mentioned by their colleagues, lawyers and criminologists are:

David Gerty, assistant chief constable (crime) for the West Midlands police, who carried out the internal investigation into allegations against the police in the conduct of the Jimmy Kelly case in Liverpool, and who was subsequently drafted into the special four-man team formed to help hunt for the Ripper;

Colin Sampson, deputy chief constable of West Yorkshire, who carried out the internal police inquiry into the Ripper investigation last year;

Det Supt Ronald Sagar, deputy head of Humberside CID, who made his name leading the police investigation into the Hull Prison riots of 1976 and more recently spent seven months tracking down the Hull arsonist who killed 26 people in 10 fires;

Peter Imbert, chief constable of Thames Valley, who was one of the main negotiators between the Metropolitan Police and the four IRA men during the Balcombe Street seige;

Other top policemen expected to be considered for the advisory team, which would be available as required, include Tony Tyler, deputy chief constable of Nottingham, and Peter Rawlinson, assistant chief constable (crime) at Strathclyde.

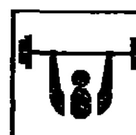
Computer experts are also expected to be drafted into a team which would harness the best detective and forensic talent in the country. It remains uncertain which officers from the Metropolitan Police might be included — Scotland Yard is awaiting the outcome of Home Office deliberations before discussing the question.

Canteen cuisine

If the four Walsall dinner ladies, who refused to join a union and were wrongly dismissed as a result, *are* awarded compensation, I have a suggestion as to how they use the money. There must be many people like me who are sick and tired of smoke salmon, grouse and lobster and hanker after a return to the fattening recipes of school food. Odd, is it not, how some of these dishes are to be found nowhere else? I am sure readers have their own favourites but what I would not give for a restaurant that featured: *rosemange* (junket); *gateau flocon* (cornflake cake); *mortadelle en crêpes* (luncheon meat in batter); *oeuf et cresson gateau de barme* (egg and cress barm cake); *semoule au lait* (semolina); *mandarin au gelee* (oranges in jelly).

Not quite Walsall, I know, but there must be a market for this food somewhere.

THE TIMES DIARY



All being well, a dapper, ex-RAF man will arrive at the House of Commons next week with a mission to improve the physical fitness of Honorable Members. Provided the committee which administers the Commons gymnasium agrees, as it is expected to, Fitness for Industry, a company run by three ex-paratroopers (an ex-general, an ex-colonel and Jim Spicer, Tory MP for Dorset, West) will be granted a contract to assess the fitness of any MP who wants it, and will then recommend a course of training in the gym under the supervision of the gymnast.

FFI is barely nine months old but appears to have tapped a rich seam. It runs the gym under the Institute of Directors, which already has 300 subscribers, has recently opened another gym at the Excelsior Hotel at Heathrow, and has been contracted to do the same at Trusthouse Forte's Albany hotels in Birmingham and Glasgow. In each case, as in the Commons, a trained gymnast, either from the services or a graduate from one of our universities, is on hand to make an initial assessment of fitness (or otherwise) and to design courses tailored to individual needs.

I sat next to Mr Spicer at a House of Commons lunch earlier this week. Judging by our respective waistlines, I need these services more than he does.

Brush with fame

Eliette von Karajan, the third wife of the Berlin maestro is about to ride somewhat unwillingly to celebrity on her husband's coat tails. The attractive French ex-model has cultivated a hobby for painting in oils while Herbert flies his jet around Europe in pursuit of his multiple musical interests (old Vienna joke: Karajan gets into a taxi. "Where to?" asks the driver. "Doesn't matter", responds the millionaire musician, "I've got something going everywhere").

Eliette, who has hitherto stayed firmly in the background, has now been persuaded to release 50 of her paintings to decorate the covers of a series of reissued recordings by her husband.

The paintings are all pastoral landscapes, mostly French scenes painted nostalgically from memory. The one I have seen is pleasant enough but would hardly have been chosen for such exposure if the painter had not been who she is. To her credit, Eliette is declining to take part in any publicity for the series and has released only one brief statement: "I paint inner worlds, not outer ones." But publicists are already promoting the pictures as "visual accompaniments to her husband's art". They would.

Chinese Burns

"Burns night" without haggis, bagpipes and kilts may seem on the face of it to be a contradiction of terms. But Peking's tribute to the bard on Wednesday evening was so sincere and dignified that it moved the audience even more than the shot of whisky in polystyrene mugs provided by courtesy of Jardine Matheson, Scottish pioneers of the China trade.

Held in a small theatre in Peking, Burns night was organized by Patricia Wilson, assistant to the well-known English scholar and translator, Yang Xianyi, who showed great enthusiasm for the occasion. Chinese performers sang "Ye Banks and Braes O Bonny Doon", and "Comin' Through the Rye". "Tae a Moose" was nicely done, and one of the Chinese girls made a creditable attempt at reciting in the bBraid Scots tongue. Nary a kilt was seen, alas — the Chinese would have been interested to see one of Britain's national minorities in full gear.

Stage fright

Anthony Field, the Arts Council's director of finance, is unhappy about the seat prices being charged at Drury Lane from April 12 for the revue, *Not in Front of the Audience*, by the *Not the Nine O'Clock News* team.

Writing in *The Stage* he says (in his personal capacity) that he is horrified to see stalls and circle at £8,50, upper circle at £7, balcony at £5.50. Add the costs of meals and transport and this narrow-pricing differential is, he says, the theatre's way of ensuring it will have no audience at all in 30 years' time. And he goes back 30 years to get to the root cause of the problem.

Top priced seats were too cheap, though the price range was right, he feels, maintaining that what were previously 15s (75p) stalls are correctly priced today at between £8.50 and £12.50 — but that correspondingly the old 2s (10p) gallery seats should now cost no more than £1. He concludes nowadays young couples can ill afford £11 for two balcony seats while £17 for a pair of circle seats is too cheap.

An interesting analysis, says Vincent Burke, of the Society of West End Theatre, but unnecessarily exaggerated. It takes no account of the fact that theatres and producers are using a variety of methods to ensure that future audiences are retained.

"He's determined to drink all the '29 before his redundancy"

Signing off

One other thing. This is the last Diary from me. Next week I will be pounding the pavements of New York for this newspaper. My thanks to the hundreds of readers who have written in with tips (however misleading) and jokes (however old). No thanks at all to those expatriate New Yorkers at dinner the other night who sent me on my way with these one-liners:

"The faces in New York remind me of people who had played a game and lost." — Murray Kempton.

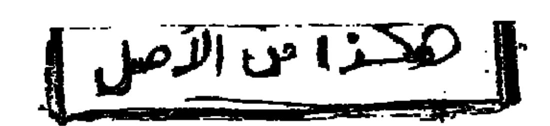
"In New York City, the common bats fly only at twilight. Brick-bats fly at all hours." — George Prentice.

'New York is not the cultural centre of America, but the business and administrative centre of American culture." — Saul Bellow.

"New York is not the centre of the goddam universe. I grant you it's an exciting, vibrant, stimulating, fabulous city, but it is not Mecca. It just smells like it." — Alan Alda in *California Suite.*

See what risks I'm taking.

Peter Watson



THE TIMES

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KING JOE AND ARTHUR

The unexpectedly large majority in the miners' ballot to accept the Coal Board's offer of 9½ per cent is good news for Britain, for Mrs Thatcher's government and for the miners themselves. It is not good news for Mr Arthur Scargill, whose personal and political judgment were shown to be clearly at fault. Instead of railing at his President, Mr Gormley, for speaking his moderate mind, he should acknowledge that his veteran leader was more in touch with the grassroots. Mr Gormley did well to speak out, but by suggesting that everyone merely did what Joe told them to do Mr Scargill under-rates the capacity of miners to think for themselves: King Arthur will have to learn that his subjects have minds of their own.

Contrary to much public and political suspicion, the miners are not in fact usually quick into confrontation — though when they do decide to strike it is with formidable solidarity. The requirement to conduct a ballot of all members is also itself a protection against hot-headed anger or trouble-seeking executives. In the trade unions, as in the Labour Party, widespread democratic participation often results in support for a good moderate case, which is presumably why left-wing politicians and union leaders prefer to consult a caucus rather than their full membership. Mr Tebbit should now feel renewed encouragement to pursue the extension of the ballot, for officers as well as for actions, in Britain's industrial relations field.

Individual miners — and their wives — will have calculated the potential gains and certain losses of strike action. At present they are doing very well. They have risen very rapidly to the top of the earnings table, benefiting greatly from the new productivity scheme which Mr Scargill earlier recommended them to reject. They may also have remarked the Prime Minister's recent determination to resist large pay settlements and decided that it was not worth an inevitably long and costly battle for the sake of an extra couple of per cent. They listened to common sense rather than the political rhetoric of Mr Scargill: when he takes over as President he might be advised in his own interests more often to follow their example.

The miners' settlement is good news for inflation in the sense that had it gone wrong then this pay round would probably have gone seriously adrift with it. Now the water workers have settled around a similar figure and the powerful electricity supply workers, who usually take their cue from the miners, may be expected to fall into line. Providing that the central and local government employers hold equally firm with their own civil servants and with the teachers and the Health Service auxiliaries, then there is a good prospect of emerging from this round with a single figure outcome on earnings, which is well below the rate of inflation.

The gilt-edged market is already beginning to bloom with satisfaction at these developments and prospects, though too much optimism would be premature. We are still a long way from victory in the war against inflation. The miners' 9½ per cent, the water workers 9 per cent, the lamentable 7 per cent to the local government employees, and similar anticipated settlements elsewhere in the public sector must all be set against the ambitions of an average 4 to 5 per cent pay factor on which the Government has based its latest macro-economic forecasts. Some of the pay excess is of course being compensated by large productivity increases, but these gains may prove temporary, relating to this particular stage of the recession. The fact is that 8 to 9 per cent would *still* be a high base from which to launch the next pay round. That will span much of the run-up to the next general election when expansionary sentiments will grow rampant and the willingness to resist the pay demands of large groups of voters will inevitably diminish.

After celebrating the miners' good sense, the Chancellor knows that he will still need some luck with interest and exchange rates and some manipulation of the tax system to get inflation at election-time down to the level he inherited. Certainly it would be imprudent to introduce in the coming budget any measures which significantly increase it.

MR BEGIN UNITES HIS FOES

Mr Begin has got away with it — for the time being. His government's annexation of the Golan Heights has been greeted by much international huffing and puffing, but little else. In the United Nations Security Council the Syrians were unable — after weeks of manoeuvring — to muster enough support for mandatory sanctions against Israel, and the watered-down version put up by the Jordanians went down to an American veto, with Britain among others abstaining. At home, Mr Begin is applauded for his defence of Israel's national interests and defiance of her enemies. He may yet come under pressure from the United States. But since Washington confined itself to words of disapproval after the Israeli raids on Lebanon and Iraq last year, Mr Begin presumably has little to fear. Mrs Kirkpatrick, the American Ambassador at the United Nations, has in any case endorsed the juridically-unsound Israeli view that since Golan already "belongs" to Israel, it cannot have been "annexed".

There are however cogent reasons why Mr Begin should not feel complacent when considering the longer term, but should rather heed those — and they include Israelis — who warn of the dangers ahead. There is the question of Egypt, which the Israelis appear to assume will adhere to its treaty obligations under President Mubarak's leadership. In this they may be right. But such a course does not preclude an Egyptian return to the Arab fold once the whole of Sinai is safely back in Egyptian hands in three months' time, assuming that it is. Even without Egypt, the Arab world has been drawn together by successive Israeli actions. By adopting a belligerent stance, Mr Begin is not scattering his foes, but uniting them. One of the most striking consequences of the Golan annexation has been the rapprochment between radical Syria and conservative Saudi Arabia, with the accompanying suggestion that the Saudis might restore their ties with the Soviet Union, thus bringing Moscow back onto the Middle East stage.

There are lessons here for the Western powers, as they consider how the post-April vacuum might best be filled. It is still possible that some formula for Palestinian autonomy will be found before Sinai is handed over, thus enabling the Americans to say that Camp David is to be continued. But Mr Haig's busy activity over autonomy is due not so much to hope of imminent success as to a desire to keep Israel talking, and thus prevent any further annexations or incursions. The way forward lies through negotiations which build on the achievement of Camp David, but involve the Palestinians directly. The inclusion of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, desirable in itself, depends upon its willingness to give proper recognition to Israel. The seeds of that were contained in the proposals put forward by Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia last year. If the abandoned Arab summit is to be reconvened, as has been suggested, the Fahd plan may well be recovered from the rubble of Fez and given new life, with the Syrians joining in in return for Arab support over Golan.

But if there is to be any progress after April, Israel must be given cast-iron guarantees of security, so that it no longer feels surrounded by hostile neighbours whose aggression it has constantly to anticipate. This has been something of a European blind spot, and Lord Carrington's proposed visit to Israel to explain European attitudes is both welcome and well timed. The Arabs, moreover, have to acknowledge that one of the reasons why the Camp David accords have run into trouble is Arab refusal to take advantage of the opportunities for peace which Camp David offered.

Equally, the Arab states have the right to expect that Israel will cease annexing Arab lands, and will stop building settlements on the West Bank of the kind which would make even the limited autonomy envisaged under Camp David difficult to implement, let alone any more elaborate form of Palestinian self-government. If Mr Begin is not restrained, either by more far-sighted Israelis or by the United States, or both, then moderate and radical Arabs alike may well adopt hardline positions after April, perhaps with Russian support. That is not the way to Middle East peace, nor is it in Israel's national interests.

STILL LEFT UNEXPLAINED

As a law officer, Mr Nicholas Fairbairn should have known better than to speak to the press about a particular case in the way he did on Wednesday, especially when he was due to make a statement to Parliament the next day. His resignation last night as Solicitor General of Scotland followed a display of ineptitude at the dispatch-box almost as lamentable. Far from shedding new light on the circumstances surrounding the decision to discontinue the prosecution of the alleged attackers in the Glasgow rape case, he only managed to confuse the House of Commons more thoroughly. Most of the issues arising from the case remain inadequately explained.

The statement by the Lord Advocate, Lord Mackay, which Mr Fairbairn read out, was informative as far as it went. But it did not go very far. In particular, it left unexplained the reasoning behind the decision to drop proceedings after it was decided that the victim was not in a fit state to give evidence. She is now reported as saying that she was prepared to give evidence, though Mr Fairbairn claims that the psychiatrist's report was adamant that there was a risk of suicide if she did. Whatever her mental condition at the time, no satisfactory explanation has been given for taking the irreversible step to drop the charges, rather than allow the possibility that they could be revived at a later stage.

The main area of uncertainty concerns the evidence against the youths other than that which depended on the victim's own testimony. The Lord Advocate's statement says merely that "the view was taken by Crown Counsel that in the light of all the circumstances in the absence of the complainer it would not have been proper to proceed . . .". That is rather different from Mr Fairbairn's reported remarks to the press that the evidence was insufficient. Mr Fairbairn himself failed to clear up the discrepancy and refused to give any details as to the evidence in issue. The Scottish *Daily Record*, however has claimed, with supporting documentation, that one of the accused youths had made a voluntary confession, that there was another statement from a Crown witness, who had been originally charged, and some forensic evidence linking one of the accused to the assault.

If such evidence was indeed available to be given at the trial, then it appears — on the surface at least — that the prosecution would not have been a hopeless one, even without the victim's own evidence. As the Law Officers have refused to give any further details of the evidence, or of any other factors taken into account, it is impossible to say with certainty whether the decision not to go ahead with the prosecution was or was not justified.

The Lord Advocate and his Crown Counsel are rightly given considerable discretion over decisions to prosecute. In this case a strong impression is left that the discretion was exercised wrongly. The possibility remains of a private prosecution. Although there were calls in Parliament yesterday for a judicial or parliamentary inquiry, it is not apparent that this would serve any useful purpose. The decision cannot be reversed. Whatever view is taken of the exercise of the prosecutors' discretion in this instance, one lapse, however sensational, does not impugn or shake confidence in the Scottish system of justice.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Japanese aid with defence burden

From Mr Julian Amery, MP for Brighton Pavilion (Conservative)

Sir, Your leading article, "Protection on a leash" (January 20) underlines how difficult it is for the industrialised West to criticise Japan's economic policies. The Japanese have been practising for years — and with great success — most of the economic virtues which we preach to our own peoples. This makes it hard to ask them to buy goods which they don't want, or to invest abroad if they can get a better return at home.

There is, however, one sector, not mentioned in your article, where Japan could help to correct the current imbalance in her trade position. That is defence.

The Japanese economy has not carried anything like the burden of defence expenditure which the European Community, and still more the United States, have carried for a generation. And yet Japanese access to oil, raw materials and markets, as well as the relative world stability which has made the Japanese "miracle" possible, have all depended on the precarious balance of power maintained hitherto by the West.

This balance of power has now been put in question by the attainment of military parity, if not superiority, by the Soviet Union. In these circumstances can the Japanese reasonably expect to continue enjoying a free ride on the back of Western defence budgets?

The Japanese Constitution may make it impossible for the Japanese Parliament to increase its national defence expenditure as fast as Japan's interests would seem to dictate. But would it not be open to the Japanese Government to contribute to their own security by providing massive finance in the shape of interest-free defence loans to the West or even aid for specific projects, e.g. the maintenance of Western power in the Gulf, the Indian Ocean and the Pacific?

Such an involvement in Western defence policies should lead in due course to Japanese opinion recognising the need to take upon itself a greater share of the burden of our common defence. Meanwhile it would go far to defuse the friction to which their own economic success has given rise.

Yours faithfully,
JULIAN AMERY,
112 Eaton Square, SW1.
January 20.

Close examination

From Mr Peter Marshall

Sir, Mr Ivor Crewe, writing in your columns about the Glasgow constituency of Hillhead (January 15), claims that "no other constituency has as high a proportion of electors with two A levels to their name".

As the A level is a purely English examination and Scottish pupils sit their own Higher Grade examinations, then the risks for the Alliance in fielding the non-Scottish Mr Jenkins as its candidate may not be so great as we have been led to suppose.

Yours faithfully
PETER MARSHALL
Linstock, Easthill,
Kirkwall, Orkney.

Accents uncertain

From Mr G. M. Lee

Sir, Your third leader for January 16 says of the Greek accents that they were "introduced by the Alexandrians as a way of marking the stressed syllables". This seems a rather misleading statement of the case.

The accents were in fact devised by the Alexandrian grammarians to mark, not stress as we understand it, but the musical pitch, which was disappearing from use in the Hellenistic world. With the supersession of the pitch accent by the stress accent these signs came indeed to mark stress (as in modern Greek) but that was not their original purpose.

Yours, etc,
G. M. LEE
12B St Michael's Road, Bedford.

Informed or instructed?

From Mr Andrew Acland

Sir, While reading your most interesting Guide to Information Technology last Thursday (January 14) I could not help recalling the — now Luddite — cry of T. S. Eliot in *Choruses from "The Rock"*:

"Where is the knowledge we have lost in information?"

The Information Revolution will perhaps, like sliced bread and instant mash, create a cleaner, more efficient and more convenient world, but how long will it be before there is a Campaign for Real Knowledge?

Yours sincerely,
ANDREW ACLAND,
The Houseboat Orpheus,
Chelsea, SW10
January 18.

'Understandings' in the rail dispute

From Mr Jonathan Parker QC

Sir, Sir Peter Parker tells us (January 18) that the issue which took the BR Board and the rail unions to Acas last August was BR's insistence that increased pay should be linked to increased productivity. Yet the result was not one "understanding" but two: one relating to pay; the other to productivity, and neither apparently containing any reference to the other. So if this was the issue it would seem to have been resolved emphatically in the unions' favour.

But wait. What have we here? A minute, signed by all parties. Can this be the missing trick? The minute says apparently, that the pay award was *acceptable to BR* "on the understanding that the commitments on productivity would be honoured". But it says nothing as to the basis on which *the unions* accepted the pay award. They no doubt took a different view, as BR must have known.

Then what were the "commitments on productivity" to which the minute refers? Sir Peter Parker tells us that item (c) of the "productivity understanding" provided that "negotiations shall take place" about varying rostering agreements, and that "these discussions shall be concluded by October 31, 1981". As a commitment that appears hopelessly vague, if not totally meaningless.

In any event, Sir Peter also tells us that Aslef did enter into negotiations with BR (so that the first half of the "commitment" would appear to have been fulfilled); and that it was "only after some three months of negotiations" that BR concluded that Aslef had no intention of modifying the eight-hour day. That takes us into November, 1981. So if there was a breach of the "commitment" in failing to conclude the negotiations by October 31, 1981, both sides would appear to be guilty of it.

To argue, in the above circumstances whether the unions have honoured their "commitments on productivity" is about as relevant or useful as arguing about how many angels can dance on the point of a pin.

Is not the truth, Sir, that the August, 1981, "settlement" was no settlement; that all parties to it (and Acas) must have known that it was no settlement; that it was deliberately structured in the form of separate "understandings" so as to give Aslef the opportunity, of which it is now availing itself, to drive a railway engine through it; and that in publicly protesting that the other side is in breach of its commitments, each side is now displaying a degree of disingenuousness greater even than that of which the harassed railway user had previously thought it capable.

Yours faithfully,
JONATHAN PARKER,
11 Old Square,
Lincoln's Inn, WC2.

Mr R. Perkins

Sir, Lord Strathalmond asks (January 19) why Aslef have a membership of approximately 20,000 when British Rail possess only 3,300 locomotives. I can tell him.

A large part of British Rail's rolling stock is made up of electric multiple-unit sets and diesel multiple-unit sets: these are quite apart from locomotives.

Drivers of these multiple-unit sets are members of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT PERKINS,
57 Fieldgate Street, Stepney, E1.

Poland and the West

From Mr E. P. Thompson

Sir, Dr Lawrence Freedman (January 6) is unduly complacent. It is true that the present alliance system in Europe disallows any real assistance from the West to the Poles, or for that matter from the East to the Turks. But there has been a great deal of Western rhetoric which has suggested otherwise; and we are now hearing voices as diverse as those of President Mitterrand and of General Haig which suggest that the "Yalta" division of Europe should be brought to an end.

Yes, it should. But how? Dr Freedman affirms confidently that Poles are not interested in the disarmament movement in western Europe and he appears to regard this as a matter for general Western self-congratulation.

Members of the Western peace movement have had a great many discussions with Poles in the past year — both open and confidential, and with members of Solidarity, of government, academics and "loners". I cannot generalise with Dr Freedman's confidence but it was our experience that many Poles, when they turned their minds to questions of security, were preoccupied quite as much with conventional armaments as with nuclear weapons.

A policy restricted to nuclear disarmament alone was inadequate to the Polish situation. What alarmed and alarms the Soviet military is a situation in which there would be a heavily-armed (nuclear and conventional) Western Germany, while the major routes to Soviet forces in East Germany were placed in hazard by the "Westernising" of Poland.

We have attended to Polish (and Czech) criticisms and proposals with care. That is why, in my recent article (December 22, 1981) I drew attention again to the Rapacki Plan. In its final forms (1958 and 1962) this Polish plan linked nuclear disarmament in the two Germanies, Poland and Czechoslovakia with phased reductions of conventional armament on both sides.

I am not saying that the plan was perfect, nor do I wish to reopen the arguement as to why it was then rejected by Nato. I am arguing that the most substantial help which the West could bring to the Polish people would be urgent proposals for the demilitarisation of central Europe. This alone would allow the political space within which the Polish renewal could continue, without appearing to introduce "instability" into the European security system.

The objective of these proposals must be the phased withdrawal of both Nato and Soviet forces from central Europe. The repudiation of "Yalta" cannot be demanded from one side only. Space for the growth of political freedom in Poland and, in time, in Eastern Germany and Czechoslovakia can be won only by Nato concessions — also, above all, in cancelling the new missiles and in the progressive demilitarisation of West Germany.

Yours, etc.
E. P. THOMPSON,
Wick Episcopi,
Upper Wick, Worcester.
January 14.

Care of mental illness

From Professor K. Rawnsley and others

Sir, In view of the current debate about new mental health legislation, we believe that it would be appropriate to state the views of The Royal College of Psychiatrists on some of the major issues.

Both mental illness and mental handicap encompass a wide range of conditions and the vast majority of those suffering from the milder forms of these disorders do not require hospital treatment and many do not consult doctors. In the case of mental handicap, most patients can receive care outside hospital, but a small, significant number of severely mentally handicapped individuals do have disturbances of behaviour which constitute a danger to themselves or occasionally to other people which justifies some form of detention and hospital care.

It is essential that the needs of this group are provided for in mental health legislation without the risk of prejudice and alienation which may result simply from a change of name. Understanding is much more important and the needs of those already in hospital must not be forgotten.

We welcome the proposal to create a Mental Health Act Commission to oversee and protect the interests of individual detained patients, but regret that its activities exclude a responsibility for informal patients, who constitute over 90 per cent of hospital cases.

We recognise that there is considerable controversy concerning the question of consent to treatment by detained patients and we welcome the Bill's acceptance of the need for emergency treatment in some cases and for the involvement of an independent medical examiner when a patient's ability to give informed consent is impaired.

We believe that the opinion of an independent consultant appointed by the commission gives the best chance, not only of considering the question of consent, but also of acceptance by the responsible consultant where an alternative form of treatment is proposed. We do not consider that mental health tribunals could carry out this task satisfactorily or practicably.

At the end of the day legislation alone will not guarantee good practice. In addition to the need for psychiatric services to be given a fair share of available resources, sympathetic understanding of the problems affecting psychiatric patients and support for their caring staff are, in our view, more likely to achieve what we all desire.

Yours faithfully,
KENNETH RAWNSLEY,
GERALD TIMBURY,
ROBERT BLUGLASS,
The Royal College of Psychiatrists,
17 Belgrave Square, SW1.
January, 20.

Public inefficiency

From T. Mervyn Jones

Sir, Your first leader (January 15) well diagnoses the sad symptoms of inefficiency and consumer and social unconcern in our public industries. Their fundamental malady is the smug, monolithic, self-satisfied and satisfying monopoly most now are. Sir Peter Masefield, Chairman of London Transport in his letter on the same page ("LT looks ahead") prescribes the crucial cures.

Studies in private-sector industry in America in the 1960s established that the largest companies, more than $100m turnover, had the lowest rate of return, i.e. profitability, and the smallest, under $1m turnover, the highest. Your leader was so right in urging more references of public industries to the Monopolies Commission, and it could have added Parliament's Select Committee on Nationalized Industries. Their consumer councils can only come in when decisions have been taken, and then it is too late for improvement.

The tragedy of our nationalized industries has been their over-subjection to Treasury and London HQ control. At the height of the struggle to retain area board authority in the nationalized gas industry in June, 1968, a most eminent "chief" in nationalized electricity wrote me a letter in which he said, inter alia:

I have known Whitehall since the 1930s and the tendency towards centralisation — the gentlemen in Whitehall / Gas Council / Electricity Council/Hobart House/etc. know best — set in under the stress of war, has continued ever since and, since 1964, at a vastly accelerated pace.
The results are pretty awful but the remedy is, always, to prescribe more centralization — never less! I am afraid you will always lose your battle (I did). The tide is at present too strong. The root cause, as I see it, is that Parliament no longer controls the Executive: it is now increasingly manipulated by the Executive by means of pay and patronage. This situation has happened before in our history and sooner or later the people will get fed up and elect a Parliament which will reassert control. But things will get worse first. Sorry to be so pessimistic.

How prescient and right he was the last 14 years have proved.

Yours faithfully,
T. MERVYN JONES,
Erw Hir,
38 Fairwater Road,
Llandaff,
Cardiff.
January 18.

Whooping cough dangers

From Dr John Potter

Sir, The Department of Health and Social Security has recently been criticised for not doing enough to encourage whooping-cough vaccination. In fairness to the department I should like to try to redirect some of this criticism towards all those who have so frightened parents, by emphasising the small risks of vaccination, that some 60 per cent of our young children are now unprotected against the much greater dangers of the present epidemic.

It seems that the DHSS may have paid some attention to the clamour of those sincere but misguided people, thereby perhaps preventing a few vaccination tragedies. Even if it did this, and was foolish to have done so, the department itself should not now have to face all the blame for what are likely to be the even graver consequences of the present epidemic.

The present sorry business illustrates the mess a welfare state gets into if it comes to believe that every medically-induced misfortune should if necessary be compensated through litigation, even when there has been no negligence.

There are serious implications in all this not just for preventive medicine, to which so much lip-service is paid, but for medical treatment generally. Doctors can often do little more than point the way to a public-health measure; thereafter it becomes a political issue. If it becomes also a legal one, then "defensive medicine" will be increasingly practised by politicians and the DHSS, just as in ordinary clinical practice physicians and surgeons are already becoming detectably reluctant to carry out certain forms of treatment which inevitably carry a degree of risk, even though the dangers of not treating are greater.

It is clearly against the public interest that this state of affairs should get any worse and some system of indemnity is needed to protect not only patients but the reputation of those whose duty it is to administer preventive and therapeutic measures and who do so in good faith and without negligence.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN POTTER,
Director of Postgraduate Medical Education and Training,
University of Oxford,
Medical School Offices,
John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford.

The buyer's premium

From the Chairman of the Society of London Art Dealers

Sir, Frances Gibb (report, January 14) misinformed your readers when she said that the Society of London Art Dealers had "capitulated" to a demand from the Office of Fair Trading for their evidence over alleged collusion between Sotheby's and Christie's in the introduction of the buyer's premium.

At no time have we refused to inform the OFT of our evidence. The Director General's request happened to be made when our three-month settlement period with the auctioneers still had a few weeks to run. Of course his letter cast a quite new aspect on what, up to that time, had been a private dispute, and so we asked him if he would be good enough to "stay his hand" for just a little while. Seven years had slipped by between the introduction of the premium and our receipt of the letter, so we saw nothing whatsoever remiss about the elapse of a few more weeks in order that we, like Christie's, could honour the spirit of the settlement and also consult our membership.

Your second leader (January 16) admirably sets out your view, which we entirely share, about the buyer's premium, but I have become convinced that any official effort to persuade Sotheby's and Christie's to abolish it will in fairness need to have legal backing in order to defend the interest of these two houses against one another and against their London rivals.

I can foresee no real problem of the auctioneers' British business going abroad. The United States authorities would soon follow suit and as for the French — well, it was their buyer's commission and taxes which helped bring the business to London in the first place.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN BASKETT, Chairman,
The Society of London Art Dealers,
173 New Bond Street, W1.
January 18.

Proper names

From His Honour Judge Brian J. F. Galpin

Sir, Some time ago the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Centre at Swansea sent me a new driving licence, describing me as "His Brian John Francis Galpin".

I now drive secure in the knowledge that I nothing lack if I am His.

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN J. F. GALPIN,
St Bruno House,
Charters Road,
Sunningdale, Berkshire.
January 16.

Proper places

From Mr Robert R. Rodwell

Sir, American inability to cope with British honours and titles is well known. I remember attending a formal dinner at USAF headquarters at Ruislip, Middlesex, in the late 1950s at which the guest of honour was to be Viscount de l'Isle and Dudley, the then Secretary of State for Air.

Lord de l'Isle arrived at the top table to find that two places had been set for him.

Yours faithfully,
BOB RODWELL,
63 Sandown Road, Belfast,

SOCIAL NEWS

The Duke of Edinburgh, Captain General of the Royal Marines, will attend the Mountbatten Concert given by the Massed Bands of the Royal Marines at the Albert Hall on February 3.

The Prince of Wales, president, The Mary Rose Trust, will attend a reception at the Porter Tun Room, Whitbread's Brewery, Chiswell Street, EC1, on February 11.

A memorial service for Lady Hartwell will be held at St Margaret's, Westminster, on Tuesday, February 23, at noon.

Sir Noel and Lady Hall greatly regret that they could not be present at the service of thanksgiving for the life of Mr Norman Harrison Leyland in Oxford on Saturday January 16. They were travelling from the United States to London on that day.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Dr A. H. Mordaunt Richards will take place on Saturday, January 30, at St Stephen's Church, Lansdown Road, Bath, at 12.15. Friends will be welcome at 9 Lansdown Place West afterwards.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr D. J. M. Runciman and the Hon A. E. Bewicke-Copley

The engagement is announced between David James McNaught, youngest son of the late Dr J. B. M. Runciman and Mrs A. Runciman, of Langbank, Renfrewshire, and Anne Elizabeth, elder daughter of Lord and Lady Cromwell, of The Manor House, Great Milton, Oxford.

Mr R. C. Smith-Ryland and Miss E. S. Dugdale

The engagement is announced between Robin, elder son of Mr Charles and the Hon Mrs Smith-Ryland, of Sherbourne Park, Warwick, and Eliza, daughter of the late Commander James George Greville Dugdale, RN, and Mrs James Dugdale, of Jackdaw House, Salterton, Salisbury, Wiltshire.

Mr R. F. H. Sharpley and Miss S. P. Nabarro

The engagement is announced between Roger, son of Mr and Mrs Henry Sharpley, of Boswell, Louth, Lincolnshire, and Sarah, elder daughter of Lady Nabarro, of Curtle Cottage, Beaulieu, Hampshire, and the late Sir Gerald Nabarro.

Mr S. C. Brown and Miss A. S. Trier

The engagement is announced between Simon Craven, son of Mr and Mrs P. T. S. Brown, of Llandeilo, Dyfed, and Alison Simone, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Stephen Trier, of Brook Green, London.

Mr N. R. Cadbury and Miss J. A. Dean

The engagement is announced between Nigel, elder son of Mr and Mrs Robin Cadbury, of Alvechurch, Worcestershire, and Julie, daughter of Mr and Mrs Ken Dean, of Streetly, West Midlands.

Mr M. C. St G Diacono and Miss C. C. Cartwright

The engagement is announced between Michael Christopher St George, elder son of Mrs O. S. Diacono, of Culford Road, London, N.1, and of Lieutenant-Colonel G. L. Diacono, and Camilla Clare, daughter of Mr and Mrs D'Arcy Cartwright, of Bere Farmhouse, Warnford, Hampshire.

Mr R. C. How and Miss C. A. Good

The engagement is announced between Robin, son of Mr and Mrs R. B. How, of Ladies Lake, St Andrews, Fife, and Caroline, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs T. S. Good, of Siskerton Manor, Siskerton, Lincoln.

Mr C. R. Littleworth and Miss C. L. M. Desborough

The engagement is announced between Charles, son of Mr C. Littleworth of 10 Field Road, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire, and the late Mrs Littleworth, and Caroline, daughter of the late Mr V. R. Desborough and Mrs Desborough, of 13 Field House Drive, Oxford.

Mr P. McDonald and Miss A. T. Walton

The engagement is announced between Peter, only son of Mr and Mrs J. McDonald of Hamilton, New South Wales, Australia, and Anne, elder daughter of Professor and Mrs G. N. Walton, of Mullenders, Burford, Oxfordshire.

Mr M. S. Mishon and Miss C. L. Phillips

The engagement is announced between Mark, son of Mr and Mrs Philip Mishon, and Carolyn, daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Phillips.

Mr M. P. Ommanney and Miss S. J. Rooke

The engagement is announced between Martin Peter, son of Major P. R. Ommanney, of Milford on Sea, Hampshire, and of, Mrs J. I. Ommanney, of London, SW5, and Sandra Jean, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs E. D. Rooke, of Silverton, Devon.

Mr J. W. Robinson and Miss C. Marden-King

The engagement is announced between James, youngest son of Mr and Mrs D. J. Robinson, of Aldeburgh, and Tina, Daughter of Mr H. R. Marden-King, of Winchester, and Mrs K. Marden-King, of London.

Mr A. D. Smart and Dr C. M. Urquhart

The engagement is announced between Andrew, son of Mr and Mr D. C. F. Smart, of Trowbridge, Wiltshire, and Catriona, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs D. L. Urquhart, of Kings Ripton, Huntingdon.

Mr D. A. Tiffin and Miss F. E. Corbett

The engagement is announced between David Tiffin, Royal Signals, son of Mr and Mrs W. Tiffin, of Yeovil, Somerset, and Fiona, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. M. Corbett, of Edinburgh.

Luncheons

HM Government

The Lord Privy Seal was host yesterday at a luncheon at 1 Carlton Gardens, given in honour of the Norwegian Ambassador.

Commonwealth Parliamentary Association

Sir Nigel Fisher, MP (deputy chairman, UK branch Commonwealth Parliamentary Association), was host at a luncheon given yesterday in the House of Commons by the executive committee of the UK branch in honour of the Speaker of Vanuatu and Mrs Carlot and members of the Vanuatu Parliament.

Reception

London Export Corporation Limited

Mr Jack Perry, chairman of London Export Corporation Limited, and the directors gave a reception at 21 Portland Place, London W1, on January 19 to bid farewell to the departing Commercial Counsellor of China, Mr Liu Chin-Sheng, and to welcome his successor, Mr Sang Zhixing. Among those present were representatives of the Chinese Embassy, Chinese commercial officials in London, the Bank of China and visiting Chinese delegations to Britain, Members of Parliament, representatives of British companies trading with China in the manufacturing, trading, technological sections, academic circles and sports organizations.

Dinners

Lord Underhill

Lord Underhill entertained members and guests of the International Cultural Exchange at dinner in the House of Lords yesterday. There were present: The High Commissioner for Cyprus and Mrs Panayides, the High Commissioner of India and Shrimati Sara Beevi Muhammad and Dr R. U. Hingorani (chairman).

Lord Mayor

The Lord Mayor entertained at dinner at the Mansion House last night members of the Court of Common Council, the Chairman of the Greater London Council, the Lord Mayor of Westminster, the mayors of the Greater London boroughs, aldermen, sheriffs, high officers of the Corporation of London and ward clerks of the City of London.

The speakers were the Lord Mayor, the Chairman of the Greater London Council, the Lord Mayor of Westminster and the Chief Commoner.

Society of Education Officers

Professor E. C. Wragg, Director of the School of Education, Exeter University, was the principal guest at the annual dinner of the Society of Education Officers held last night at the Royal Over-Seas League. Mr J. R. G. Tomlinson, Director of Education, Cheshire and president of the society, presided.

Latest appointments

Mr Crome Barratt, to be president of the Royal Institute of Oil Painters in succession to Mr Alan Gourley.

Mrs Paula Ridley to be a member of the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

Puzzle over authenticity

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

A pen drawing of St Catherine with her famous wheel, once considered the work of Leonardo da Vinci, downgraded in the seventeenth century to the young Raphael and now confidently ascribed by Sotheby's New York to the hand of Pintoricchio, was sold in New York on Wednesday for $19,800 (estimate $15,000-$25,000) or £10,532. It was bought *by a New York dealer.*

The drawing belonged to the seventeenth-century collector Padre Sebastiano Resta; the attribution to Pintoricchio was first put forward by A. E. Popham in an article discussing his collection published in 1936. It seems to have caught on.

All Renaissance drawings are great rarities and the few that remain in private hands and thus available to the market tend to change attribution quite regularly; the great, well documented works are mainly owned by the institutions. By coincidence Sotheby's had a second drawing from Sebastiano Resta's collection for sale; its latest owner, who had consigned it for sale, was former Queen Helen of Romania.

This is a portrait study of a young man in black chalk on paper washed pink. It was ascribed by Sotheby's to the "Circle of Andrea del Sarto". Sotheby's say it has not been considered the work of Sarto himself since Resta's time.

Present scholars, however, are in disagreement. Professor Sydney Freedberg backs Sarto's follower, Domenico Puligo. A Virginia dealer paid $8,800 (estimate $8,000-$12,000) or £4,681, for the privilege of trying to sort that out.

The sale of Old Master drawings, while not buoyant, saw only 11 per cent left unsold. A group of attractive natural history drawings by Franz Antonvon Scheidel, the eighteenth-century Austrian illustrator, made American private collectors enthusiastic. The pretty illustrations of shells were especially popular, one sheet reaching $5,280 (estimate $1,500-$2,500) or £2,809.

In London yesterday, Christie's sale of English furniture was left with 18 per cent unsold. A particularly handsome Georgian mahogany tallboy was bid by Phillips and Harris to well beyond expectations at £5,832 (estimate £3,000-£4,000).

At Sotheby's Belgravia, Victorian silver was standing up well to the fall in the silver melt price. Bidding ran beyond expectations where pieces were in good condition and only 7 per cent was unsold.

Prize painters: Mr Donald Blake and Miss Margaret Thomas

A brush with fame after two decades of toil

By Frances Gibb

A man aged 73 has received £5,000 for the best watercolour painting of the year by a British artist in a competition organized by the Federation of British Artists and the Hunting Group of companies.

Mr Donald Blake, who became a professional artist 20 years ago after a career as a draughtsman, said: "I am absolutely delighted and rather nervous. This is really the climax of the last two decades for me. I started a new watercolour technique when I began work professionally and this painting uses that."

The work, a sea scene called "Stormy Harbour", employes the technique of first putting on the watercolour, and then removing parts of it with cotton wool and other material. "It is a product of *sitting on* a Cornish harbour waiting for the pub to open", Mr Blake said.

A member of the Royal Society of Marine Artists, Mr Blake was one of more then 11,000 artists in the competition, the second held by the federation and the *Hunting Group*.

The winner of the best oil painting was Miss Margaret Thomas, aged 65, for her work "The Rembrandt Drawing".

Sixty finalists were chosen from the 11,000 entries, representing many of the federation's societies, such as the Royal Society of Portrait Painters, the Royal Society of British Artists and the Royal Institute of Oil Painters. The exhibition, at the Mall Galleries, is open until next Tuesday, including the weekend.

Memorial services

Mr H. C. B. Berens

A memorial service took place on Wednesday, January 20, at St Michael's, Cornhill, for Mr Herbert Cecil Benyon Berens. The Rev John Scott officiated. Lessons were read by Mr Jasper Grinling and Mr J. O. Hambro. Among those present were:

Mrs H C B Berens (widow), Mr R W B Berens and Mr Henry Berens (sons), Mr and Mrs G J Akroyd (son-in-law and daughter), Mrs L H Balfour, Mr Christopher Balfour, Mr R A Brooks.

Mr J M Clay, Mr H N Sporborg, Mr Rupert Hambro, Mr Chips Keswick, Mr Christopher Sporborg, Mr P D Hill-Wood, Sir Ian Morrow, Mr Hamish Leslie-Melville, Mr Brian Whitehouse, Mr Robin Peal, Mr Dennis Cross (also representing Vectis Stone Limited and Medens Trust), Mr Anthony Beevor, Mr Gareth Lewis, Mr Roy Harvey, Mr Philip Wood, Mrs Margaret Lobb, Mrs Susan Powell and many other representatives of Hambro's Bank; Mr Nicholas Akroyd, Mr Tony Akroyd, Captain Michael Boyle, Mr Roger Eckersley, Miss Geraldine Fitzgerald, Mr Ian Hill-Wood (godson), Mr Christopher Keeling, Mr James Leigh-Wood, Mr Alan A Martin, Mr R A Moore, Sir Joseph Napier, Major Murrough O'Brien, Mrs Margaret Seligman, Mr and Mrs J K Shipton, Mr Gerald C Williams, Mr Selim K Zilkha.

Mr J A Floyd (chairman, Christie's International), Mr J K H Havard (Amery-Parkes and Company), Mr G M Hallowes, Mr Geoffrey Palay, Mr John Patrick, Mr D M Henderson (representing International Distillers and Vintners Limited), Mr Michael Evans, Mr G L Best, Mr L L Curtis (representing Evans of Leeds Limited), Mr E P MacColl, Brigadier W G Carr, Mr Edward Abson (representing the Fourth County of London Yeomanry, the Sharpshooters), Mr Dermot Ryan, Mr Christopher Aliaga-Kelly, Mr Brian Wilson (representing the Allied Irish Bank Group).

Mr A W Mallinson (representing Slaughter and May), Mr Giles Coode-Adams (representing L Messel and Company), Mr Denis Milne (representing Rowe and Pitman), Mr J B Brooks (representing Hoare and Company), Mr John Wells (representing the Costain Group), Mr J R A Townsend, Mr Gilfrid Day, Mr Simon Frisby, Mr T B L Coghlan (representing de Zoete and Bevan and Company), Mr Clive Hollick (representing Mills and Allen Limited), Mr David Cockram (representing Vickers da Costa Limited) and Mr James Judd (chairman, Walter Judd and Company).

Vice-Admiral Sir Guy Wyatt

A memorial service for Vice-Admiral Sir Guy Wyatt was held yesterday at St Martin-in-the Fields. The Rev Austen Williams officiated, assisted by the Rev Richard Buckley, Chaplain to the Surveying Flotilla. Rear-Admiral D. W. Haslam, Hydrographer of the Navy, read the lesson and Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Irving gave an address. Among those present were:

Major and Mrs Jeremy Wyatt, Miss Sara Wyatt, Mr and Mrs J Wooley, Mr and Mrs Neil Wyatt, Mrs P Wyatt, Mr J H O Wyatt and Midshipman D Wyatt, RN.

Rear-Admiral G S Ritchie, Rear-Admiral G P D Hall, Captain R O Morris, Captain C E T Baker (Royal Navy Sailing Association), Commander P J L Kelly, Lieutenant-Commander R L Bashforth, Lieutenant-Commander W D Frisken, Lieutenant-Commander D C Boulle, Lieutenant-Commander A J Riley and Mr J D Power (vice-commodore, Royal Cruising Club).

Birthdays today




Miss Mary Haley Bell, the playwright, who is 68

Viscount Blakenham, 71; Vice-Admiral Sir Lindsay Bryson, 57; Sir John Cotton, 73; Sir Charles Davis, 73; Mr J. H. Doggart, 82; Lord Hughes, 71; Mr John Hurt, 42; Air Chief Marshal Sir Wallace Kyle, 72; Baroness Lockwood, 58; Vice-Admiral Sir Lancelot Peile, 77; Sir Alfred Ramsey, 62; Dr Denis Rehbeck, 68; Sir Graham Wilkins, 58.

Royal College of Music

A service of thanksgiving to mark the centenary of the Royal College of Music will be held in Westminster Abbey at 3.00 pm on Sunday, February, 28, 1982. Admission to the service is by ticket only and those wishing to be present are invited to apply for tickets to The Deputy Registrar, The Chapter Office, 20 Dean's Yard, Westminster Abbey, London SW1P 3PA, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope, by Friday, February 12. Tickets will be posted on Friday, February 19.

Correction

The name of W. N. Entwisle, of Wellington College, was incorrectly spelt in the list of Royal Naval scholarships published yesterday.

25 Years Ago

From The Times of Monday January 21 1957

Terror in Hungary

Vienna, Jan 20.—Mounting terror and repression have marked the activities of the Kadar regime in Hungary since Mr Kadar's recent return from Moscow and Mr Chou En-lai's visit to Budapest. Budapest radio announced officially last night that two outstanding leaders of the October rising have been sentenced to death and executed. They are Josef Dudas, formerly president of the Hungarian revolutionary committee, and his right-hand man, Lieutenant-Colonel Szabo, who was the military commander of one of the fighting revolutionary battalions. Two days ago the Hungarian authors' federation was forbidden to continue its activities. *Last night a new Kadar decree* ordered the dissolution of the journalists' associations. It is the Kadar government's strongly held view that both bodies were the main organization behind the October rising.

Gold medal for professor

The Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society has been awarded to Professor Riccardo Giaconni for his outstanding contributions to X-ray astronomy. Another Gold Medal went to Professor Sir Harry Massey for his outstanding original scientific contributions to understanding collision processes occurring in the upper atmosphere and for his inspiring leadership in space physics.

The Chapman Medal was awarded to Professor James W. Dungey for his pioneering theoretical studies in the field of collision-free space plasma.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net before tax paid):

Herbert, Mr Aubrey, of Sudbury, Suffolk, journalist and broadcaster £397,765

Kroeb, Mr Jan Hendrik, of Mombasa, Kenya, and Mithoorn, Netherlands, estate in England and Wales £264,319

Lang, Mr Hugh, of Holmwood, Surrey £367,293

Seller, Mr Frederick, of Thetford, Norfolk £211,400

Lord Sherfield honoured

The Royal Society of Arts has awarded the Benjamin Franklin Medal for 1982 to Lord Sherfield, chancellor of Reading University, for his outstanding contribution to Anglo-American understanding.

OBITUARY

MR LEONARD LEVER

Former president of the CPSA

Mr Leonard Lever, a former president of the Civil and Public Services Association, died on January 18 at the age of 57 after a short illness. He was closely involved in the political battles in the late 1970s which threatened to tear the union apart, and was responsible, during one of his periods as president, for declaring invalid elections to the union executive which would have led to left wingers taking control. There had been allegations of voting irregularities and in the re-run right wingers dramatically gained control of the executive.

Lever was born in Kensington and joined the Civil Service straight from school as a clerical officer in the Post Office Savings Bank administration offices in his home borough.

He spent all his working life there until about six years ago when he was transferred to the Home Office. After joining the CPSA in 1948, he became active in 1955 winning an election for the post of sub-branch assistant secretary.

Lever became a branch secretary in 1963 and won a seat on the union's national executive in 1966. He was vice-president on three occasions, 1970-72, 1975-76 and 1979-80 and was president during 1972-75 and 1976-79.

At the time of his death he was still a member of the executive and was regarded in the union as somewhat unpredictable. He always maintained his independence from the powerful right and left groupings in the union, although on occasions he did accept the support of the Broad Left in elections.

During the voting scandals in 1978, Lever ruled the left's landslide void because some irregularities had led to a Communist being elected vice-president in the place of the moderate incumbent.

MR W. T. BISHOP

William Thomas Bishop, CBE FRICS, who died on January 16 at the age of 80 was one of the best known chartered surveyors of his generation.

Born in March 1901 he joined the well known firm of Cluttons in 1920 and qualified as a chartered surveyor in 1924 being awarded the Crawter prize in the final examination. In 1945 he was invited to become a partner in the old established firm of Drivers Jonas rising to the position of senior partner in 1950.

A man of great enthusiasm and energy (despite his build) his shrewdness, personality and fighting spirit attracted new clients to the firm as diverse as the Crown Estate Commisioners, the National Coal Board, the Corporation of Trinity House, the Governors of Harrow School and the RNLI.

He devoted a great deal of time to the affairs of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors as branch chairman, a member of council and from 1963 to 1972 as the institution's honorary secretary. In 1963 he was elected a Younger Brother of Trinity House. He also served on the management committee of the RNLI for a number of years and recently was appointed a life vice-president.

On retirement from Drivers Jonas in 1971 he was made a CBE.

For nearly 50 years he lived in Oxshott, Surrey where he played a prominent part in many local activities and where, as in the profession he served with such distinction, his combination of acumen and humanity will be hard to replace.

He married in 1929 Freda Simes by whom he had one son and a daughter. After her death in 1935 he married Marjorie Leaver who survives him and by whom he had one son who died in infancy, and a daughter.

SIR HANNIBAL SCICLUNA

Professor R. Shackleton writes:

The many friends of Sir Hannibal Scicluna would wish to read a longer notice of that very remarkable man. He was very proud of his links with this country: his knighthood, his fellowship of the Society of Antiquaries, his honorary degree from Oxford, his son's Rhodes Scholarship. He was a notable and discerning benefactor of the Bodleian Library, where he created and maintained a splendid collection on the history and geography of Malta, including the history of the Knights.

He exemplified all the best traditional features of Malta, where he was an extensive landowner. His villa of San Martin was itself a museum of the history of the island. His most important publication was a substantial account, almost stone by stone, of the co-cathedral of St John in Valletta, published simultaneously in English and Italian. His career was one of outstanding public service to Malta, inspired always by unshakeable loyalty to the crown. On his hundredth birthday over two hundred guests came to a memorable luncheon given in his honour in Valletta. The reading of the Queen's telegram was greeted with rapturous applause.

SIR JOHN PENNYCUICK

Lord Scarman writes:

My wife and I enjoyed the privilege of John Pennycuick's friendship for some 50 years. Deceptively diffident in manner, he was possessed of a wit and an insight into human nature which made him not only a fine judge but a delightful and entertaining companion.

Memory of a man's personal qualities fades as those who cherish the memory *themselves pass on. Now* then is the moment to put on record the view, which all who knew him must surely share, that he possessed in overflowing abundance the qualities which our judicial system requires of the judge of first instance.

He had, of course, the learning and legal acumen needed in an appellate judge, as he showed when called upon to sit in the Court of Appeal, (which he did frequently after his retirement). But in our system it is the judge of first instance who matters. John, as a Chancery judge, was courteous, vivid, penetrating, and understanding. No legal problem was too obscure for him; nor did any human problem baffle him. His understanding of men, women, and children (he excelled in wardship cases) was as profound as his knowledge of the law. He deserves to be remembered as the very archetype of an English Judge and gentleman.

Major Le Gendre George William Horton-Fawkes, OBE, who was appointed a Deputy Lieutenant for the West Riding of Yorkshire in 1945, died on January 3 at the age of 89. He was for some years a master at Eton College.

Ray Westwood, the former Bolton Wanderers and England inside forward has died at Brierley Hill at the age of 69.

Lady Cochrane, widow of Air Chief Marshal the Hon. Sir Ralph Cochrane, GBE, AFC, sometime Vice-Chief of Air Staff, died on January 16. She was Hilda Frances Holme Wiggin, and she was married in 1930. Her husband died in 1977.

Juan O'Gorman, the Mexican painter and architect, was found dead at his home in Mexico City on January 18. *He was 76.*

Moreover . . . Miles Kington

Profile: Producer-General of the BBC.

People who know Brian Repeat well say that his appointment as Producer-General of the BBC could lead to changes. Quiet, methodical, well-behaved in lifts and a tidy if not exciting dresser, there is a steely reserve behind the corporate façade which could, friends think, mean that changes are on the way.

"You've got to remember that Brian is a news, not a current affairs man", says Roland Slott, assistant deputy head of Heavy Entertainment (TV). "That means almost certainly that he'll split up news presentation from light entertainment and link it with the talks and announcement department. There's bound to be ferocious opposition to this, and heads will roll, but it's a long overdue change."

How will this affect what we see on our screens?

"Oh, I don't think it will change the programmes at all", says Slott. "But it will mean a shorter walk to the club bar at lunchtime and nicer offices."

Repeat must be well aware that the BBC's reputation for balanced broadcasting should be preserved; in fact, the post of Producer-General was specially created to counter-balance the post of Director-General, and Repeat is expected to veto most of Alasdair Milne's decisions and, of course, vice versa. Between them they hope to bring back the missing millions who go out in the evening or simply stay at home hoelessly trying to catch up with their video backlog.

"You've got to remember that Brian is an arts, not a science man", says Slott. "That means he'll be producing more programmes about the arts, if Barry Norman has the time, to tempt people to watch previews of plays and films instead of going out to see them. Also, of course, Brian is more of a signature tune man than a content man."

What exactly does that mean?

"Well, I'm not too sure", confesses Slott. "But I heard the deputy operational controller of music and links say it in the lift this morning, and it sounded impressive at the time. Of course, it's very *difficult to explain to someone* outside the BBC just how changes do take place, and how you can tell afterwards if a change has, in actual point of fact, taken, as it were, place."

There is a widespread rumour that Brian Repeat may be thinking of abolishing all BBC posts whose titles do not give a clear idea of what the occupant does. What does Slott think of that?

"Oh, it's absolute rubbish. There'd be nobody left except the Director-General and the commissionaires. I mean, I'm the first to admit that it's not entirely clear from my title, asst dep head of Heavy Entertainment (TV), what exactly I do, and yet it would be madness to axe someone like me."

What in fact does Slott do?

"Well, I go up and down in lifts a lot, talking about colleagues in other lifts, and I do feel that this creative exchange of ideas is tremendously *important, much more* important than sitting at a desk all day, and this is where we get out for the club bar; I know it's early, but what do you say to a quick one?"

هكذا من الأصل

Cinema

Passion without enough power

Body Heat (X)

Warner West End, ABC Fulham Road, ABC Bayswater

The Woman Next Door (AA)

Curzon

Escape Route to Marseilles

ICA

Fort Apache, the Bronx (AA)

Odeon Leicester Square



Fanny Ardant in Truffaut's *The Woman Next Door*

Hot on the heels of Ivan Passer's *Cutter's Way* comes another striking American thriller, *Body Heat*. Hot is the word: the action pointedly takes place in soaring temperatures deep down in Florida — bodies sweat, electric fans whirr, the air is impenetrable.

Ned Racine, a lawyer with a roving eye, meets Matty Walker, a predatory female itching to be rid of her unattractive but wealthy husband. A murder is planned, executed and discovered.

The story outline certainly wins no marks for originality, and was never intended to. For writer-director Lawrence Kasdan conceived the venture in full knowledge of those Hollywood thrillers now grouped under the French tag *film noir*, just as he wrote *Raiders of the Lost Ark* in full knowledge of Hollywood's all-action adventures.

The film is particularly close to *Double Indemnity*, Billy Wilder's brilliant treatment of James M. Cain's story, in which Fred MacMurray's insurance agent helped Barbara Stanwyck do away with another unwelcome husband.

But *Body Heat* is no stuffy museum piece, for Kasdan assiduously updates his genres. The sexual tension once pinned back by terse, allusive dialogue now breaks loose in scenes of love-making fated to be described in some newspapers as "sizzling". Words of four syllables perform the task previously done by glaring looks.

Kasdan has also cast the film (his first as director) with an astute awareness of his peformers' physical allure. William Hurt (from *Altered States*) effortlessly presents the lawyer as a smooth gigolo with flimsly Establishment trappings, while Kathleen Turner (a cinema newcomer) shows the carnal instincts of her character in every toss of the hair, every husky syllable.

Indeed, the film's climate is so heady that it frequently clogs up the narrative momentum, though after the murder the plot thickens sufficiently to compensate. Kasdan's overall achievement is similarly variable. At times he achieves extraordinary visual effects (take the shots of Matty alone in the house, taunting and enticing Racine through the window); at others he achieves extraordinary effort.

One suspects that much of the credit already heaped upon Kasdan for the seductive visual surface should probably be given to his photographer, Richard H. Kline, a magician previously responsible for the sultry hues of *Mandingo* and the cold, clinical images of *The Andromeda Strain*.

The end result of all this style and ambition is an entertainment curiously similar to *Raiders of the Lost Ark*, directed from Kasdan's script by Steven Spielberg. Both are high-powered exercises in Hollywood pastiche; both have an exotic surface with insufficient substance underneath.

Violent desires are also at heart of François Truffaut's *The Woman Next Door*, but the body heat of this film would hardly show on a thermometer. The style is cool and elegant even when the characters are sobbing on the ground or huddled in a hectic embrace. The film's events stem from one of those magical coincidences that always occur in Truffaut's universe. The former lovers find themselves living as next-door neighbours in a cosy village near Grenoble — both are now matured and happily married.

But the old flames of passion are rekindled, chiefly in a rented hotel room; ultimately the emotional strains become too great and tragedy beckons. The man in the case is Gérard Depardieu, that excellent actor of awkward shape; the woman is Fanny Ardant, a haunting, dark beauty.

Coming after the artful confection of *The Last Metro*, which occupied the same cinema in London for a good part of 1981, this seems a fairly flimsy piece of work. To be sure, there is nothing amiss with Truffaut's execution. Scenes are unfussily composed and edited, apart from one charming use of the iris effect (a rare sight now) where the focus closes in on Fanny Ardant's radiantly perplexed face.

There are endearing details that only Truffaut would give us: the telegram boy's roundabout delivery of his message at the sports club; the two lovers repeatedly phoning each other at the same moment.

The trouble is that the Truffaut of *Baisers Volés* or *La Nuit Americaine* would have given us so much more. He would have moved closer to his characters, filled out the background of the village.

After Truffaut's suspect charm and facility, the rigours of *Escape Route to Marseilles* appear doubly bracing. This is a 3½ hour German film about the harried flight of German refugees (mostly intellectuals) through the occupied and "free" zones of France to Marseilles and — they hoped — safety.

One cannot call it a documentary, for the film-makers, Ingemo Engström and Gerhard Theuring, use the stylistic apparatus of advanced cinema, filtering and cleansing their historical material in the process.

So the disembodied, God-like narrator is replaced by a collage of voices, declaiming (often visibly) passages from *Transet*, the autobiographical novel by the German writer, Anna Seghers, written as it was happening in 1941. The camera's travelling shots lyrically retrace the refugee's flight along the motorways of contemporary France and ferret out surviving visual evidence of this desperate chapter in the country's history.

Sometimes there is nothing more than a sober plaque in a wall, commemorating the dead, or the weed-ridden site of an internment camp. But there is also the astonishing Oradour-sur-Glane — a village systematically destroyed and depopulated (bar one surviving woman) by the Nazis.

Engström and Theuring also weave into their film interviews with those who worked the escape route and came out living — writers like Alfred Kantorowicz and Vladimir Pozner; they have sharp, rueful memories. Needless to say, this engrossing exercise in living history will not be found at your local ABC or the Odeon, Leicester Square; it appears at the ICA's valuable, if sparsely furnished, Cinematheque, where it plays at 6.30 pm until the end of January.

Fort Apache, the Bronx, on the other hand, will be found at the Odeon, Leicester Square. It features Paul Newman policing the Bronx Streets of New York as Patrolman Murphy. The star of *Hud, Cool Hand Luke* and *Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid* is now 56, and as a New York cop would surely be in line for early retirement. No matter: he drives around with a rookie colleague in an area rife with poverty, neglect and drug-crazed hookers, pausing every so often to deliver a baby, prevent a frantic gay from jumping off a tenement, and working up an affair with a pretty Puerto Rican nurse.

All this, declares the credits, is suggested by the experiences of two former policemen from the 41st Precinct; as written by Heywood Gould and directed by Daniel Petrie, the experiences only seem suggestive of other and better crime films.

Geoff Brown

Ballet

Nureyev makes it work

Hommage à Diaghilev

Châtelet, Paris



L'Après-midi d'un faune: Nureyev and nymph

Here, for once, in contrast to all those dutiful celebrations of centenaries and other anniversaries, is a tribute to one of the great names of our artistic heritage, put on simply because he is there. And what theatre has more right to commemorate Diaghilev than the Châtelet, where his company gave its first season in 1909 and, in ensuing years, gave the premieres of two of the ballets in this season, *Pétrushka* and *L'Après-midi d'un faune*?

The former is given, by the Ballet Théâtre Français and its guest stars, in a production by Serge Golovine which has a liveliness that has eluded all the many English stagings of the ballet. Partly that comes from being given on a stage that is the right size for it: neither too big for the middle scenes of domestic drama, nor too small for the fair where it begins and ends.

Incidentally, what a pleasure it is to see the settings taken from Benois's original designs, better than any of his innumerable revisions. The booths in the foreground of the fair are small, the building behind them huge.

Even more important is the understanding of the ballet's point and style which Golovine acquired by studying it under Bronislava Nijinska, herself a member of the ballet's first cast, 70 years ago. We have seen *Petrushka* danced by companies larger and stronger than BTF, but not with more spirit or sharper focus. Besides the animation they bring to the ensembles, BTF can field a respectable trio from their own ranks for the leading parts, who are dancing the Saturday matinées during the Paris season; Aliocha Gorki's Moor is particularly good.

It has to be admitted, however, that much more excitement comes from the assembly of guests who are playing the other performances. Rudolf Nureyev's perceptively sympathetic Pertushka is well-contrasted by the bulk and bluster of Rudy Bryans as the Moor, and Dominique Khalfouni brings a keenly ironic humour to the vapid flirtatiousness of the ballerina doll. Unfortunately, Khalfouni's sophisticated manner is less well-suited to the other Fokine ballet being given,

Nureyev dances both those ballets and also *Faune* in which I saw BTF's Françoise Dubuc as the chief nymph: a most intelligent performance, catching an unforced modesty in response to the sexual innuendo which Nureyev rightly reads into Nijinsky's choreography. Dubuc shares the role with Ildiko Pongor, from Budapest, an outstanding dancer, but I cannot report on her in this work because a fog-bound airport kept her out of the performance I planned to catch.

Those three ballets all date from the early years of the Diaghilev company. BTF balances the programme by giving one ballet from Diaghilev's middle period, *La Boutique fantasque*, and *Les Biches*.

Boutique is a good test of a company's strength, because it has so many small roles, every one of which needs to be well done. BTF have to double up to some extent and, more alarmingly, the shopkeeper's assistant even turns up during the midnight revolt of the toys.

But there are some excellent performances: Dubuc and Gorki as the Can-can dancers, Isabelle Bourgeais as an irresistible Cossack girl, Hacène Bahiri as the Snob; and none of the others lets the side down.

The emphasis on design is a worthy (and, in this company's repertory, continuing) tribute to Diaghilev. I wish it could have been backed by equal success in the musical side of the programme, but the playing of the Orchestra Colonne under Charles Vanderzand is at best adequate, and in the remaining ballet, *Les Biches*, very ragged. In spite of that, *Biches* is perhaps the most impressive of BTF's contributions to the season.

It is being given only at the Saturday matinées, when it takes the place of *Spectre* and *Faune*. Rudy Bryans, with his impressive musculature and sharp articulation, might have been born to play the leading man; his determined but inscrutable pursuit of the ambiguous "garçonne is abetted by Khalfouni's beautiful playing of that role

Hacène Bahiri and Patrick Armand, as the other two men, keep up with Bryans in their tough, staccato opening dance, and languish deliciously in the attentions of the infatuated women. Françoise Dubuc ought, by rights, to look far too young as the hostess, but she dances her rag mazurka so well, and puts on such an air of sophistication, that she carries it off.

The season continues until January 31.

John Percival

London debuts

Classics of the repertoire for oboe, bassoon and piano do not readily spring to mind, yet the City of London Trio was able to put together a well-varied programme. A Trio by Michael Head proved to be rather Frenchified and as such suffered in comparison with the delightful Poulenc Trio at the other end of the evening.

The mastery of Saint-Saens's Bassoon Sonata might appear casual but in fact is absolutely focussed, and although this music's urbanity may seem at odds with the bassoon's character, it received a smooth performance from Frances Eustace and Richard Graves.

Mr Graves played Prokofiev's Piano Sonata No.3 fluently and sympathetically, though the phrases were not always delineated with sufficient clarity. He had an imperfect understanding, of Bartók's Improvisations Op 20, which suffered from various exaggerations, yet he excellently partnered Gillian Carter in Hindemiths's Oboe Sonata, which had a very spry performance.

So too did Gordon Jacob's Three Pieces for oboe and bassoon, spikey little bits of counterpoint. Another modern piece was Michael Finnissy's *Keroiylu*, commissioned by the City of London Trio. An initially confusing score, this had much dense, seemingly random, figuration by all three instruments relieved by slow spare lines for the wind players.

Another good programme was offered by Morton Estrin, and its enterprise was matched by the confidence and decisiveness of his playing. James Cohn's Sonata No.4 lacked original ideas but was written in such a way as to display the performer's extensive technique, large tone and wide dynamic range. The darkly agitated *Variations* of Meyer Kupferman were far more interesting, and well-suited by the lean sound of the Baldwin piano which replaced the familiar Wigmore Hall Steinway.

The account of Scriabin's Etudes Op.8 was more flattering both to these 12 pieces and to Mr Estrin than his recording, available here several years ago. They are relentlessly demanding, but he did justice to the fugitive lyricism which rides this music's groundswell of sombre violence; the fullest, most detailed textures taken at hair-raising speeds were comfortably within his powers and were carried off without loss of tone, clarity or incidental nuance. Chopin's Andante spianato showed that Mr Estrin could draw a softer-edged tone from the Baldwin, and the following Grande Polonaise, despite a brief memory lapse, more than confirmed his virtuosity.

In comparison, Nina Beilina was not fortunate in her choice of programme — a dull late Shostakovich sonata (Op.134) and duller early Britten suite (Op.6) — and it was as well that her remaining pieces were by Bach and Mozart. The latter's Sonata K.526 was beautifully played, the violinist's tone being pure yet always expressive and individual in quality.

It was a pleasure, also, to hear Lamar Crowson at the piano again. His playing in the Mozart was exquisite.

With Bach's D minor Partita, as with the Shostakovich, one had the impression of a violin technique equal to all demands. She passed from one movement to another as if ascending a series of mountain peaks, each dance genre being finely characterized, the intonation secure in the multi-stops, the phrasing exact yet free as the flight of a bird.

Curtis Watson put together a mainly Russian and English programme, and had good diction in both languages, and in German. A group of familiar Schubert lieder displayed his large, firm baritone voice, the phrases decisively shaped, the tone shaded with sensitivity. He produced a lovely sound, too, in Rachmaninov's "The Dream" and "Lilacs", excellently projecting their sultry moods, particularly the latter's quiet rapture.

Max Harrison

Theatre

Medea

Theatro Technis

At least one of the many indistinguishable listings magazines in London called the *Medea* of Euripides *Media* for its presentation at the Theatro Technis. There is a slight accuracy in that, since the director of north London's temple to Greek theatre has tried to expand the tragedy to relate it to Britain's treatment of foreign minorities and his use of slides seems to blame newsprint, along with figures like Ronald Reagan, for that mistreatment. But the spurious issue of relevance is allowed to die and apart from the slides, the play tends to speak for itself.

Not always does it speak for itself as one might expect. The ruler of Athens is distinctly Irish, for instance, which is an intriguing idea against the generally flat British speech of the Corinthians. Modern dress makes the hero, Jason, a naval captain with a pipe, and the two women who make up the chorus wear pleated skirts. Even in that environment, the real story, the wrath of Medea spurned, is encouraged to erupt in the dangerous passions of Angelique Rockas, a stocky and extremely threatening tragic heroine.

Yet even that, and the good speaking of the chorus women, only hints at the real power. Nothing laughable happens, which is an achievement of seriousness, but nor does tragedy occur. In New York now, there is a virulent body of opinion that says the twentieth century cannot speak or perform Greek tragedy. It can, but not by mistaking temporary politics for fundamental truth: that would be farce.

Ned Chaillet

Behind the Lines

Tricycle

This programme reunites the old Mersey team of Roger McGough and Brian Patten in the kind of poetry recital that is Liverpool's gift to the nation.

Supported with a little music and a few simple light changes, it shows the partners off in the twin roles of poets and performers, whose first rule is to maintain friendly contact with the customers. From anything approaching high culture, they retreat as nervously as one of their own literary hostesses detecting an evil smell in the guests' cloakroom. Mr Patten has a poem called "Celestial Music" which bumps down to earth with the sound of a girl singing in the bath. Likewise, they are both on their guard at seeming too expert on stage; and if they do happen to make a strong gesture, or a declamatory utterance, they are quick to stamp on it and come down to our level as two ordinary chaps holding books.

After all this time, they know what they are doing; this is a genuinely popular entertainment, and the one thing you cannot accuse it of is philistinism.

It may lure you inside with a mock-television interview treating poetry as a form of drug addiction ("I saw some older boys doin it, and it looked like harmless fun"), but by the end you come out having enjoyed some very good poems.

The programme is structured around recurring routines that bring Patten and McGough together in haunted unison and question-and-answer exchanges (depending on too much cataloguing), which supply enough foundation for them to do extended solo spots of their own material, plus an interlude anthology from Holub, Betjeman, Verity Bargate, Adrian Mitchell and other admired colleagues.

Patten, with his forbiddingly romantic looks and sinister gentleness, is the more intense of the pair; and when the work takes over, as in his fine piece on Stevie Smith and the fable of the music-loving sparrows, his eyes close and it is up to the listener to follow him or be left behind. McGough is much more the entertainer, a leprechaun with words, no less than in appearance, breaking up atmosphere with mangled nursery rhymes, riddles, poems for the audience to complete for themselves, and quips like the one one about the girl who caught a strange disease notwithstanding. Always obedient to their public, each turns in a Merseyside broadside on the Royal Wedding; but there are better items on offer than that — McGough's Cup Final tribute to Houseman, "Is My Team Playing?" to name but one.

Irving Wardle

● Mai Zetterling is to direct a new production for Hand-Made Films. The film, as yet untitled, centres on women in prison.

Television

Those wishing for confirmation that the British are a nation of eccentrics could find no better occasion at which to seek it than the annual veteran-car run from London to Brighton, that annual celebration of the supremacy of mind over mechanics.

Brighton or Bust was the subject of Harry Weisbloom's delightfully observed Forty Minutes documentary on BBC2 last night. It appears that the word "bust" need not necessarily apply solely to cars but to bank accounts, for keeping these cars on the road — to qualify they have to originate not later than December 31, 1904 — requires not only hours of work but loads of money.

The costs had gone "beserk", said Johnny Thomas, a veteran of the run, who gave thanks for an understanding bank manager who nudged him only when it was absolutely necessary. He explained that the wreck he was working on would be worth more than £25,000 when he had finished.

Forty Minutes concentrated on the 1981 run where Mr Thomas and his son Christopher were driving trikes and Mrs Thomas, inexplicably known as "Binks", was driving a Darracq Flying 15. "It goes like a dingbat", she reported. Her husband obviously has a lot of faith in her good humour: "He puts me in a car and says 'Get on and drive it'."

It is by no means a males-only sport and appears to be infectious in families. The sisters Amanda and Deborah Bennett, who finished the race in their Panhard, said they had taken over on the death of their father so that the family calendar — Christmas, birthdays and London to Brighton — could be complete.

A wife told without resentment how she was jettisoned when hills were rather steep and, in one extremity, had been left behind altogether to make her own way. It seems that anything goes to make things go and enthusiasm here knows no bounds.

Mr Thomas said he would be driving in the Peking to Paris run this year, which celebrates the race of 75 years ago. He will be taking the Darracq but not Binks. Good humour cannot be limitless.

Documentary of a more sombre kind has been the business of 83-year-old Joris Ivens, who appeared earlier on BBC 2 talking about his work, his politics, and showing some of his films to a group of people from the Kentish mining community of Betteshanger. The excerpts we glimpsed seemed compelling. Mr Ivens, a Dutchman, is something of a cinematic Zola and has had occasional trouble getting some of his films shown. "Too much reality," said a French censorship board about one of them in 1934, and this was the title of the programme.

He found much in common with the mining group and they with him but the encounter, fascinating to watch, was somehow not entirely understandable.

Mr Ivens will be showing and talking about excerpts from the film he made in China in 1973 with his associate Marceline Loridan, on BBC 2 on Sunday afternoon.

Dennis Hackett

Stock Exchange Prices

Equities advance

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Jan 11. Dealings End Today. § Contango Day, Jan 25. Settlement Day, Feb 1.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days



BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

MEDIUMS

LONGS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

C — E

F — H

I — L

M — N

35	21	Mang Bronze	29	..	3.1	10.7	..
154	72	Marchwiel	132	+10	8.6	6.5	..
142	106	Marks & Spencer	139	+3	5.8	4.2	18.9
51	33½	Marley Ltd	45½	+1	3.2	7.1	14.8
32	14½	Marling Ind	32	+½	1.4	4.4	22.4
42	22	Marshall T Lox	40	..	4.0	9.9	3.6
39	21	Do A	35	..	4.0	11.3	3.1
262	178	Martin News	255	● +2	13.9	5.4	5.5
270	209	Martonair	226	..	10.9	4.8	13.2
74	48	Medminster	65	..	5.3	8.1	7.0
250	140	Menzies J.	223	+3	5.6	2.5	11.1
224	128	Metal Box	180	+8	16.5	9.2	15.8
52¾	37¼	Metalrax	40	..	3.1	7.8	6.5
25	12	Mettoy	15	..	0.1	0.9	..

O — S

T — Z

26	15	TACE	20	..	..e	..	6.0
121	85	TSL Therm Synd	93	..	10.0	10.8	5.1
24[11/16]	10[21/32]	Takeda BDR	£24[11/16]	+[1/16]	17.6	0.7	27.0
6½	2½	Talbex Grp	5½				
420	316	Tarmac Ltd	420	+2	23.3	5.5	7.2
218	126	Tate & Lyle	218	+2	15.0	6.9	9.0
607	441	Taylor Woodrow	540	+10	19.0	3.5	9.6

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

MISCELLANEOUS

RECENT ISSUES

RIGHTS ISSUES

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) January 21	Market rates (close) January 21	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.8790-8940	$1.8805-8815	0.17-0.07c prem	0.05 prem-0.05c disc
Montreal	$2.2375-2540	$2.2390-2400	0.05 prem-0.05c disc	0.15-0.30c disc
Amsterdam	4.73-78fl	4.73½-74½fl	1⅞-1⅛c prem	5½-4¾c prem
Brussels	73.40-74.30f	73.45-73.55f	20-40c disc	100-130c disc
Copenhagen	14.13-28k	14.13-14k	185-75ore prem	100 prem-35ore disc
Dublin	1.2250-2360p	1.2255-2270p	25-35p disc	85-105p disc
Frankfurt	4.31½-36½m	4.32-33m	2-1½pf prem	4⅞-4⅝pf prem
Lisbon	125.20-126.20e	125.25-55e	35-155c disc	125-395c disc
Madrid	185.25-186.75p	185.25-45p	15-35c disc	70-100c disc
Milan	2319-37lr	2319½-21½lr	12-15lr disc	44-47lr disc
Oslo	11.01-09k	11.01½-02½k	280-150ore prem	305-200ore prem
Paris	10.98-11.07f	11.00-01f	¼-1¼c disc	3½-4½c disc
Stockholm	10.57-68k	10.57½-58½k	220-150ore prem	560-470ore prem
Tokyo	422-430y	424-435y	3.20-2.85y prem	8.50-8.15y prem
Vienna	30.25-55sch	30.27-32sch	16-10gro prem	39-31gro prem
Zurich	3.46-52f	3.46½-47½f	2⅛-1⅝c prem	5⅛-4⅞c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was unchanged at 91.4

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 14½%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 14½ Low 13

Week Fixed: 14⅜-14¼

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	14[1/16]	2 months	13[15/16]
3 months	14[1/16]	3 months	13[15/16]

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	14¼-14	1 month	15[1/16]
2 months	14¼-14	2 months	15
3 months	14[1/16]-13[15/16]	3 months	14¾
6 months	13⅞-13½	6 months	14¼

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	15⅞-15⅝	7 months	15¼-14⅞
2 months	15¾-15½	8 months	15⅛-14¾
3 months	15¾-15½	9 months	15¼-14⅞
4 months	15¾-15½	10 months	15¼-15
5 months	16½-15¼	11 months	15¼-15
6 months	15½-14⅞	12 months	15-14¾

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	14⅞-14¾	6 months	14⅝-14½
3 months	14⅝-14½	12 months	14⅝-14½

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	14⅝	3 months	15[1/16]
7 days	14¾	6 months	15
1 month	15	1 year	15⅛

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 15¼ Close 8

1 week	15-14⅞	6 months	14⅝-14½
1 month	14⅞-14¾	9 months	14⅝-14½
3 months	14⅝-14½	12 months	14⅝-14½

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 15¼ 6 months 15¼

Finance House Base Rate 15½%

Other Markets

Australia	1.6875-1.7025
Bahrein	0.7085-0.7115
Finland	8.3045-8.3445
Greece	110.00-112.00
Hongkong	10.9385-10.9785
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.5330-0.5360
Malaysia	4.2570-4.2870
Mexico	49.15-50.65
New Zealand	2.3105-2.3305
Saudi Arabia	6.4325-6.4625
Singapore	3.8840-3.9140
South Africa	1.8170-1.8320

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.5335-1.5355
† Canada	1.1903-1.1905
Netherlands	2.5180-2.5190
Belgium	39.03-39.08
Denmark	7.5125-7.5150
West Germany	2.2960-2.2970
Portugal	66.50-66.70
Spain	98.55-98.65
Italy	1232.75-1233.75
Norway	5.8590-5.8620
France	5.8450-5.8480
Sweden	5.6200-5.6225
Japan	225.25-225.40
Austria	16.10-16.12
Switzerland	1.8410-1.8440

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8398-0.8400

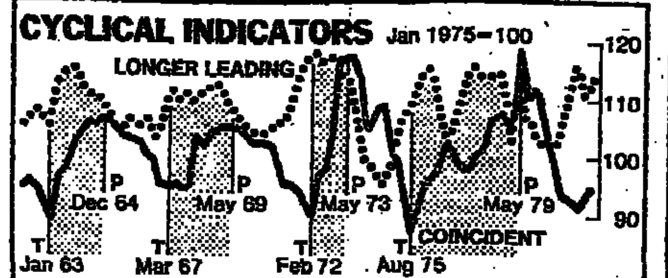
Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 12¾-13¼; seven days, 13[5/16]-12[15/16]; one month, 13[7/16]-13[5/16]; three months, 14[3/16]-14[1/16]; six months, 15[1/16]-15[5/16].

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $375.25 (an ounce); pm, $376 close, $377.75.
Krugerrand (per coin): $387-389 (£205.30-206.30).
Sovereigns (new): $92.5-93.5 (£49-49.50).

Doubts on recovery



The recession touched bottom last April, according to the latest set of indicators which track the course of the business cycle. The provisional upturn in the longer leading index in November and December — which signals turning-points about a year ahead — interrupted a sharp drop which suggested hesitation in economic recovery this year.

De Lorean pessimism

Mr John De Lorean, chairman of the De Lorean car company, was having discussions with Mr James Prior, Secretary for Northern Ireland, last night about the firm's future. Union sources feared 500 to 1,000 redundancies among the 2,600 employees in West Belfast as a result of De Lorean's failure to secure at least £36m from the Government to overcome a trading slump in the United States.

800,000 jobs lost

Small businesses lost 800,000 jobs in 1981, the Forum of Private Business claimed yesterday, basing its estimate on the fact that 12 per cent of its 8,000 members laid off an average three employees because of higher interest rates. It said far fewer jobs were created.

If higher interests rates continue this year, 22 per cent of the small firms would be forced to sell all or part of the business, the Forum added.

Tootal hit

Tootal, the shirts and textiles group, is to close its dress fabrics printing plant at Manchester, with the loss of 600 jobs, partly because of the growth in imports. Marketing operations at Manchester, Luton and London will also end.

Cincinnati Milacron, the American machine-tool manufacturer, is making 427 of its 2,200 employees redundant at Birmingham, Biggleswade, and Tamworth. A union branch official blamed Japanese competition.

● Discount houses will show surprising profit strength. Page 14
● Be wary of tin shares. Page 14
● The SDP economic policy is taking shape. Page 15

ACC in court

The future of Mr Robert Holmes a'Court's £36m takeover bid for Associated Communications Corporation would depend on a High Court hearing today. Mr Gerald Ronson's Heron Corporation, which says it proposes to bid £42.5m for the company, will argue that the Independent Broadcasting Authority would be in breach of its duty if it allowed the transfer of ACC shares to Mr Holmes a'Court. Its approval is needed for any ACC share transactions because of its 51 per cent ownership of Central Independent Television.

If the move fails, Mr Holmes a 'Court is now in a position to clinch a takeover. He was released from any Takeover Panel rules today, which means he can now buy the remaining voting shares promised to him.

Laker sale

Bankers in the Midland loan syndicate which lent Laker Airways $131m to buy three A-300 airbuses could get their money back within six months. The three planes will be up for sale soon amid high hopes that all the money will be recovered. Full details of the complicated Laker rescue package are likely to emerge in a few weeks.

Market Summary

Miners cheer shares

LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 559.1 up 13.3
FT Gilts 63.93 up 0.28
FT all-share 319.39 up 4.61
Bargains 20,134

The miners' decision to accept the National Coal Board's pay offer of 9.9 per cent also received the "thumbs up" from the market yesterday with a strong after hours boost.

At least £1,500m was added to the value of shares as equities again surged ahead with strong two way business, with the FT Index closing at its high for the day 13.3 up at 559.1.

Only Ultramar failed to share in the celebrations losing 12p to 433p, amid rumours of a possible rights issue, later denied by the company. The selling was in fact a result of a bearish circular from brokers Scott Goff Hancock who have become disenchanted with the group's growth potential.

Gilts recovered from a hesitant start to close with rises of up to £1 in longs and £¾ in shorts as further evidence appeared of an easing in worldwide interest rates.

After this week's surge in buying, the market is expecting another round of government financing later today.

The increase in turnover ahead of the new account on Monday also allowed a few big sellers to unload stock.

A line of 400,000 Distillers shares were offloaded with the price shedding 1p to 163p. There were also 200,000 Plessey on offer at 360p which failed to affect the closing price of 363p, unchanged.

The Stock Exchange has started an inquiry into dealings in The Royal Bank of Scotland before news came of the Monopolies Commission's objection to the bids from Standard Chartered and Hongkong and Shanghai. News of the inquiry supported the shares 8p at 128p, while renewed speculative attention hoisted Bank of Scotland 17p higher at 489p.

Lord Kissin's decision to abort the long-awaited part bid for Guinness Peat, after the appointment of the new chairman, produced a few sellers with the price easing 3p to 78p, after 73p.

Eagle Star also continued to lose ground dipping 13p to 331p after Allianz Versicherungs denied it had been behind the recent rise in Eagle's share price.

Grand Metropolitan rose 4p to 192p on the news that it is considering selling up to 10 of its hotels, including the Britannia, Mayfair and Europa in London, for around £40. Only last year Grand Met paid $500m for Pan Am's Intercontinental Hotels.

Meanwhile,RTZ picked up another million shares in TW Ward, Mr Peter Frost, chairman, continues to fight to the bitter end. In his latest circular to shareholders, he tells them to ignore RTZ's offer of 230p a share which , he reckons, is still to cheap.

Bid hopes also boosted Cullen's Stores 25p to 285p with the still hoping that Lennon's Group with its 5 per cent stake would make a bid. The asset value of 215.4p a share has long been regarded as tempting.

Equity turnover on January 20, was £149.480m (15,341 bargains).

Michael Clark

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling
$ 1.8810 down 35 points
Index 91.4 unchanged
DM 4.3250
Fr.F 11.0050
Yen 425.20
Dollar
Index 108.9 down 0.2
DM 2.2965 down 92 points
Gold
$ 377.75 up $4.75

COMMODITIES

● Economic and mining analysts are forecasting that prices of base metals should be much higher by the end of the year and that they will climb faster in the first half of 1983. London brokers Bache Halsey Stuart point to forecasts that there will be a copper supply deficit in each of the years 1982 to 1985 leading to a sustained rise in prices.

● A group of speculators has alleged in New York Federal district court that two United States commodity futures exchanges and several big metal trading companies manipulated silver and gold prices in a conspiracy leading to the price crashes of 1980.

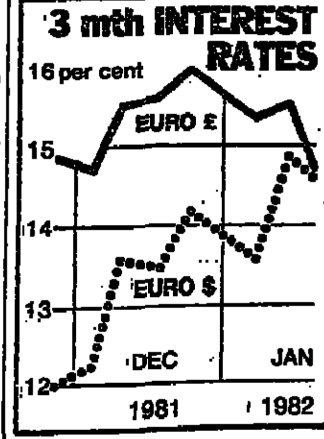
TODAY

Retail sales
Haynes Publishing — half year
Sterling Trust — finals

OTHER EXCHANGES

Tokyo: The Nikkei Dow Jones Index rose 20.28 to 7,737.51.
Hongkong: The Hang Seng Index Fell 16.62 points to 1,380.46.

MONEY MARKETS



● Interest rates continue to fall. The Bank gave £56m help in the face of a £500m shortage, cutting its Band 1 dealing rate to 14 per cent from 14½ per cent.

Domestic rates:
Base rates 14½
3-month interbank 14¾-14⅝

Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 14$^{9}/_{16}$-14$^{5}/_{16}$
3 month DM 10⅛-10
3 month Fr F 15½-15¼

Securities dealers to face tighter controls

By Lorna Bourke

Tough new measures to control the activities of licensed dealers in securities were published yesterday by the Department of Trade in a comprehensive document which could easily become law within a few months.

The proposals give clients who use the investment services of a licensed dealer much greater protection against insolvency and fraud, and have been drawn up after the collapse of three licensed dealers last year.

The two main proposals are that clients' money should be kept in a separate trust account with a bank, and that professional indemnity and fidelity insurance would become a prerequisite of a licence being granted.

Mr Robin Hodgson, chairman of the newly named National Association of Security Dealers and Investment Managers, said: "We are glad to see something is being done at last and the association broadly welcomes the new proposals".

The proposals broadly follow the association's recommendations to the Department of Trade and it seems likely that they will be adopted with only minor amendments and could come into force by May or June of this year.

New applicants for licences will then have to give more detailed information about themselves and the way in which they intend to run their business.

Six monthly returns, certified by an independent accountant, will have to be filed with the Department of Trade and the penalty for not complying with this requirement will be instant loss of licence with no appeal.

'The new rules are sufficiently tough for some licensed dealers out of the total of 350, to consider turning in their licences, rather than comply. Some in the City feel that the biggest deficiency of the regulations is that they cover only a small proportion of investment advisers.

"Our view is that there has got to be a comprehensive system said Mr Hodgson. "The fundamental problem is that the new proposals do not cover the vast majority of small investment advisers and we would like to see the regulations made comprehensive."

With very little amendment, the new regulations could be extended to cover the whole range of investment advisers and effectively form the basis of a new Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act. The present one is widely accepted as being totally inadequate and out of date.

Professor Laurence Gower, of the Department of Trade, commissioned by the Government to review the currenr PFI Act, will be producing a preliminary discussion document next Tuesday. This is expected to come down heavily in favour of self-regulation by the various City institutions.

This solution would not, however, deal with the thousands of small investment advisers who are now subject to almost no legislative constraints.

The Government has made it plain that it is not prepared to prodice a new Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Acts in the life of this Parliament, but the publication of both the new Licensed Dealers regulations and Professor Gower's discussion document will fuel City pressure for immediate legislation.

Institutions invest more at home

By David Blake

Britain's financial institutions put more money into British companies and less overseas in the third quarter of last year. The drop in overseas investment was the first significant one since the ending of exchange controls in 1979. It suggests that the institutions fell they have adjusted the proportion of their assets held abroad to nearer their target figure.

New estimates published by the Central Statistical Office yesterday also show that in the third quarter of 1981 less money went into gilts and house purchase loans and more was kept as liquid assets.

The figures show that, in the three months to the end of September, financial institutions had a total inflow of funds of £6,100m down from £7,000m in the second quarter. There was a £500m drop in building societies deposits to £1,600m. A drop is usual in the third quarter.

Insurance and pension funds received £3,300m up from the £3,100m in the second quarter.

There was a £600m drop in the amount which the institutions spend on buying gilts, down to £1,100m from £1,700m. Investment overseas was down to £400m from £800m in the second quarter. This implies that overseas investment in stocks and shares was slightly higher than estimated when balance of payments figures were published last month.

The reason for the big drop in gilts buying is that building societies, who use gilts as one of their main assets, had less money to spend. But it was the pension funds and insurance companies who dominated the buying of British shares, which went up from £500m to £700m.

Burton drops £275,000 home plan for chief

By Gareth David

For the second time in a week big institutional shareholders have prevented a company providing substantial perks for present or former employees.

In the wake of the Jack Gill affair at ACC, the Burton Group will not after all be providing a £275,000 home for Mr Ralph Halpern, its £101,000 a year chairman following a meeting yesterday between institutional shareholders and Mr Halpern.

A special resolution due to be considered at next Tuesday's annual meeting has been withdrawn after opposition from a three man committee appointed by the National Association of Pension Funds, whose members hold a total of 43 per cent of the Burton shares.

It means that Mr Halpern will no longer be able to buy a half interest in the Hampstead property for which he was to have paid £140,000 together with a further £7,500 for an option to buy the company's interest for a fixed £140,000 at any time over the next five years. If will now be used by the group for accommodation and conferences.

Mr Halpern

Burton had sought the opinion of shareholders 10 days ago since a deal of this type requires shareholders' approval under the Companies Act.

Germany cuts key loan rate

From Peter Norman, Brussels, Jan 21

The West German and Dutch central banks today decided to clip a half percentage point off their key interest rates. Market rate in London also fell for the fourth successive day.

The West German Federal Bank Council, which met in Hamburg today, announced a reduction from 10.5 per cent to 10 per cent in the special Lombard rate at which it lends funds to commercial banks against collateral.

Shortly afterwards in Amsterdam the Dutch National Bank said it would cut bank rate by 0.5 per cent to 8.5 per cent and Lombard rate 9.5 per cent from 10 per cent.

Although the Dutch move was prompted partly by the German reduction, today's interest rate cuts do not appear to have been coordinated in advance.

The German rate cut was probably inspired by political considerations in Bonn.

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, who is looking at ways to boost employment, was host on Tueadsy night to a meeting of employers, trade unionists and Federal Bank officials including Herr Karl Otto Poehl, the president of the central bank. Herr Schmidt has often said that lower interest rates are the best way of creating new jobs

In a brief explanation of today's decision, the Federal Bank said that the rate reduction was intended to keep the Lombard rate in line with lower money market interest rates.

However, some bankers believe that these lower rates were engineered by recent big purchases of government stock by the Federal Bank which have pushed liquidity into the banking system.

In London, money market rates continued to ease, raising speculation that a small cut in bank base rates may be possible soon, (John Whitmore writes). Most bankers continue to take a cautious line, however, and feel that market rates need to fall futher over the next few days to make an early cut in lending rates a serious possibility.

Business Editor P15

Lord Matthews after yesterday's board meeting

Trafalgar plan hinges on rivals' approval

Trafalgar House proposal, to float off its Express Newspapers as part of a separate publishing company, has yet to get the approval of its major rival, Associated Newspapers.

Lord Rothermere's Associated chain, which includes the *Daily Mail*, is involved because it jointly owns the London *Standard* with the *Daily Express* and is thought to be arguing that a transfer of Trafalgar's stake to the new group, Fleet Holdings, breaks the original joint agreement drawn up more than a year ago when the *Evening News* was closed.

Lord Matthews said yesterday, after Trafalgar shareholders had approved the de-merger plans, that informal talks with Associated Newspapers had left him with the impression that they were not happy about the deal.

He says formal talks will start soon, but denied reports that the *Evening Standard* was crucial to the de-merger because it bears a high proportion of Express Newspapers overheads.

He said: "Even if they don't agree we will go ahead. We can live without the *Evening Standard* being included. I suspect that Associated will try to get as much out of this as they can".

Lord Matthews said that the Inland Revenue agreed to the de-merger about 10 days ago. The prospectus, due in a few weeks, is likely to show that the terms will be one new share in Fleet Holdings for every four shares held in Trafalgar House.

He says he expected to have a substantial stake, but less than 5 per cent. and will spend around one day a week working as the Fleet's chairman. Express Newspapers will announce the appointment of a new chief executive for Fleet in ten days. Lord Matthews declined to name him but said he will be from outside the Express Group and complete the six-man board of Fleet. It will include Mr Michael Murphy, managing director of Express Newspapers. That position was formerly held by Mr Jocelyn Stevens whose dismissal payment has now been ageed.

Lord Matthews who is also a director of Lord Grade's old company, Associated Communications Corporation, said: "It is not in the Jack Gill class. It is reasonable on both sides".

Pilkington loses battle with Inland Revenue

by Drew Johnston

Pilkington Brothers, the St Helens-based glass producers, yesterday became the third major British company in three months to lose a court battle with the inland Revenue.

A 3 to 2 House of Lords decision axed a Pilkington scheme to set off acquired trading losses of £13m against profits. Last November ICI lost in its attempt to provide tax-free scholarships for the children of senior employees, and the following month Burmah Oil lost in its bid to claim £160m of capital gains tax losses through use of an elaborate tax avoidance scheme.

Yesterday's decision threw the tax world into confusion since it highlighted the differing interpretations of tax avoidance schemes among the judges of the Chancery Division and the Lords.

Shortly before Christmas, a High Court judge upheld a tax avoidance scheme in the case of Furniss v Dawson, but the Lords have consistently found against such schemes since the Ramsay decision last March. This effectively ended artificial tax avoidance schemes, but the legal battlefield has now moved on to question the legality of all arrangements to avoid or reduce tax.

A leading tax practitioner, Mr Philip Hardman, of accountants Thornton Baker, said the present situation could not be allowed to continue.

"It is high time that lawyers and accountants sat down with the Inland Revenue to work out where the application of the Ramsay decision ends", he said

Pilkington bought £13m of capital allowances from Manchester Liners for £5.9m in order to save tax of £6.76m.

GM may close plants as talks fail

General Motors Corporation may begin closing down plants in beleaguered United States communities in the industrial Middle West following the collapse of new contract talks with the United Auto Workers Union.

Company officials yesterday warned of further lay-offs and plant closures if negotiations break down completely.

Both General Motors and Ford Motor Company, have begun unprecedented bargaining talks to negotiate wage and benefit concessions that will lower labour costs substantially.

Mr Douglas Fraser, president of the UAW, announced yesterday that talks with General Motor's management had been broken off after a lengthy session ended in stalemate.

A union official said negotiators had been unable to resolve differences over the size of the labour savings sought by General Motors and the growing use by the company of car parts manufactured outside the United States.

Plants thought to be most at risk are those which manufacture parts and components which General Motors can obtain more cheaply and readily from overseas suppliers.

The UAW, which agreed to new talks in an effort to save threatened jobs, has been pressing the company for limitation on the use of outside suppliers.

Earlier, it appeared that the UAW and GM were very close to signing a new contract which would allow GM to lower car prices by as much as $1,200 a unit because of wage concessions from the union.

General Motors had asked for $5 an hour reduction in non-wage compensation from UAW members who average $20.83 an hour in wage and fringe benefits.

Union negotiators agreed to consider the reductions only if the savings were passed on to consumers in the form of lower car prices. The size of the reduction, however, could not be agreed upon.

Mr Fraser was yesterday disappointed that talks had been broken off, adding there was a slim possibility for resumption after he met with the union's executive board.

Both the UAW and GM had set a January 23 deadline for a tentative contract agreement to be presented to the 300-member GM council. Ford Motor Company has a similar agreement with the union which said it plans soon to resume talks with Ford.

The apparent collapse of the talks comes at a particularly troubled time for American labour unions which have experienced mounting lay-offs and plant closures.

Only recently two other large American unions — the Teamster's Union and the United Food and Commercial Workers International — agreed to wage freezes for the life of multi-year contracts to protect union jobs in their industries.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	14½%
Barclays	14½%
BCCI	14½%
Consolidated Crds.	14½%
C. Hoare & Co	*14½%
Lloyds Bank	14½%
Midland Bank	14½%
Nat Westminster	14½%
TSB	14½%
Williams & Glyn's	14½%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10.000 and under 12¼%, up to £50.000 13%, over £50.000 13¼%.

Battle for whisky leadership

Haig sheds that vague image

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

The leadership battle in the whisky market that has seen a sales plunge of up to 14 per cent this past year entered a new round yesterday. Haig, part of Distillers Company, put on a new packaging face which it hopes will turn the tide that started running against this brand a dozen or so years ago.

Haig, which has been in a dumpyu, amer-coloured bottle throughout its 60 years' life, was market leader in standard brand whiskies back in the sixties. But it was first overtaken by Teacher's and then by the standard brand of Arthur Bell & Sons. Bell's, now with around 25 per cent market share, outpaced Teacher's as market leader when it scooped up sales after Distillers took Johnnie Walker Red Label off the British market following a brush with the European Commission on harmonized pricing.

Teachers is thought now to have just under 20 per cent market share, with Haig at only 10 per cent.

Even that share was under threat from brands like Highland Distilleries' *Famous Grouse* which is still increasing its market share. There is also the problem that in a recession spending tends in food and drink to polarise to the ends of the price spectrum. Distillers' cheaper brand, Claymore, which sells mainly through the take-home trade by the supermarkets, is selling almost as much in volume as Haig. Sales of de luxe blends, including Distillers' Johnnie Walker Black Label and Dimple Haig, have also been showing relative strength during the whisky sales decline.

John Haig and Company was sufficiently worried that it mounted a £40,000 research programme to find out what had gone wrong. Everything pointed to that amber bottle which obscured the whisky's colour and was regarded as awkward and clumsy, according to Mr George Joseph, Haig's senior home trade director.

So the whisky itself, which the research showed had a high consumer awareness as a quality product, was not changed. Instead Haig now goes into the sort of clear glass, round-shouldered bottle used by most whisky producers for their standard and cheaper brands.

The company will continue its advertising campaign worth around £1m a year for Haig with another £400,000 going into sponsorship of sports such as golf and track events. The biggest problem will be turning round Haig's declining popularity with the younger generation of whisky drinkers.

Haig's market position is far from desperate, according to Mr Joseph, but clearly the brand's only real hope is to regain its one-time market leadership. Mr Joseph sees some encouragement in the way the periods of market leadership have been reducing. Certainly Bell's has been showing some signs of being under pressure, with difficulties in maintaining higher profit margins in supermarket sales.

Business Editor, Page 15

The Over-the-Counter Market

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
121	100	ABI Hldgs 10% CULS	121	+1	10.0	8.3	—	—
75	62	Airsprung Group	69	—	4.7	6.8	11.0	15.2
51	33	Armitage & Rhodes	46	—	4.3	9.3	3.8	8.7
201	187	Bardon Hill	201	—	9.7	4.8	9.8	11.9
104	82	Deborah Services	82	—	6.0	7.3	4.1	7.7
129	97	Frank Horsell	129	+1	6.4	5.0	11.6	23.9
74	39	Frederick Parker	74	+1	1.7	2.3	32.2	—
78	46	George Blair	48	—	—	—	—	—
102	93	IPC	94	—1	7.3	7.8	6.8	10.2
105	100	Isis Conv Pref	105	—	15.7	15.0	—	—
113	95	Jackson Group	96	—	7.0	7.3	3.0	6.8
130	108	James Burrough	114	—	8.7	7.6	8.3	10.5
334	250	Robert Jenkins	252	+2	31.3	12.4	3.5	8.9
59	51	Scruttons "A"	55	—	5.3	9.6	8.5	—
222	167	Torday & Carlisle	167	—	10.7	6.4	5.4	—
15	10	Twinlock Ord	13	—	—	—	—	—
80	66	Twinlock 15% ULS	75	+1	15.0	20.0	—	—
44	29	Unilock Holdings	29	—	3.0	10.3	5.2	8.8
103	76	Walter Alexander	75	—1	6.4	8.5	4.9	8.7
263	212	W. S. Yeates	216	—	13.1	6.1	4.1	8.3

Prices now available on Prestel page 48146

BUSINESS NEWS/COMPANIES AND MARKET REPORTS

DISCOUNT HOUSES

Small companies under strain but still in favour

News of higher losses from Smith St Aubyn yesterday did hnot put the discount house sector as a whole out of favour for one very good reason. There are high hopes of higher dividends from some of the stronger houses, and the reporting season starts on Monday.

The £20m gilt market losses by Smith St Aubyn, recently the fastest growing discount house, has also focused attention on the strains that htese small companies are suffering. They are vastly undercapitalized compared with the volume of business htey are handling. The Bank of England uses the market as the vehicle through which it controls liquidity in the money markets.

Their method of functioning is basically to sell long term, while borrowing veery short term. This is why they are so vulnerable to changes in interest rates, and why life is so difficult under govenments who allow money markets to moved to wildly.

The houses are allowed to run books that are on average 30 times their capital bases. But with the money markets handling tens of billions of pounds, these bases look very small. Capital bases have to be estimated. They are no pubished officially. A glance at some of the better guesses will explain why there are strong advocates of mergers among some of the smaller houses. Needless to say, these strongly individual houses themselves are mostly highly unsympathetic to arguments in favour of mergers.

Union Discount is the largest, with a capital base of over £50m. It is due to report good firgures next Wednesday and could boost the dividend. This would certainly help confidence in the discount sector. The discount houses, of course, tell the outside world little more of what they are doing than their statements of dividend payments.

Union, and the next largest house, **Gerrard & National**, would probably not expand through acquisition. They have around 55 per cent of the market already, and the Bank of England would not like them to expand further. As an indication of their star status in the sector, both are on a yield of 8 per cent while the others are on higher yields.

Gerrard is expected to announce an increase in dividends in April.

Next in size is **Cater Allen**, a result of a recent merger, with a capital base of perhaps £22m. The final is due in May, and the dividend could increase.

Other strong houses are **Jessel, Toynbee** — capital base around £10m, yield of 12.3 — which is likely to report a recovery in the spring, and **King & Shaxson**, which is slightly larger at around £12m and on a yield of 9.7 per cent.

Smaller houses that are frequently mentioned, in theory at least, takeover candidates, are **Clive**, with a capital base of under £6m, and **Gillett**, at about the same size.

Sally White



Discount broker yesterday: higher dividends expected.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Why a German bid is so tempting

How much would it cost to buy a good German bank? Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation is thought to be running its calculators over the books after its failure to capture the Royal Bank of Scotland as the base of a major European division.

Investors are staying away from the German banks. The market generally should benefit from lower German interest rates, and an expected rise in the Deutschemark this year. German banks are depressed by the weight of the unpaid loans to Poland, and — good news for Hongkong and Shanghai — their share prices are languishing.

Buying cost for a major bank in Germany would be very much in line with the price HSBC was prepared to pay for the Royal Bank.

The jewel in the German banking scene — as HSBC well knows, having a outlet in Frankfurt — is the Deutsche Bank. Cost of this bank would be very expensive, around £1,400m at today's market price. But it is very well respected, is not over-extended on Polish loans, and did not lose money in the bond markets when interest rates rose.

Next two in line look less healthy, and are much smaller. Dresdner Bank would cost around £530m. It has lost money not only in the bond market, but also on gold.

Most German banks, particularly the majors, could probably be picked up cheaply compared to their true net asset value. They are not obliged to declare any industrial stakes unless they have more than 25 per cent of the equity, and rarely do so.

BRITISH TELECOM

Branching out into electronic mail

British Telecom is to fund a new company called BT Gold which will market electronic mail for the corporation, but the ownership of the company will be in the hands of two independent chartered accountants.

Mr Jonathan Hoffman and Mr Howard Kenton both own 50 per cent of this new company, whose entire income becomes that of British Telecom. The new company will in turn be paid a fee by British Telecom to cover its management and operational costs.

According to British Telecom, the new company, which is not a subsidiary, is to provide a small, specialist group of people who are able to respond quickly to take advantage of this new market. The company will be based in London and is expected to be operational by the spring.

Mr Hoffman and Mr Kenton have been chosen, according to British Telecom, because thay have particular experience in running such an operation.

The electronic mail service is the first value added service from British Telecom since the passage of the British Telecommunications Act, which allows the corporation to form partnerships and subsidiaries for specific operations.

The electronic mail service of BT Gold is based on that of the American company Dialcom.

The new company will also be managed by a new division of British Telecom, called BT Enterprises, which was set up last year to control the subsidiary activities of the corporation.

Dialcom has also been is discussions with the Cable & Wireless subsidary, Incotel, which is considering adapting the system of the American company to run on its own hardware. If an agreement is reached, C&W will also be able to offer a comparable service in the United Kingdom in competition with British Telecom.

British Telecom announced the formation of its enterprise division in June. At the time the corporation's chairman, Sir George Jefferson, denied that British Telecom Enterprises was a cosmetic measure to allow finance to be raised through subsidiaries.

TIN SHARES

Dull market

Strong hearts tempted by the vamping of the tin price to take a chance on tin shares must have been disappointed. While tin has soared since July by almost £2,000 to around £8,500 a tonne, very few tin shares have followed suit. The refusal by tin consumers at this week's International Tin Council meeting to accept another increase in the intervention price has not helped. Geevor, the only producing Conish tin mine in which there is still a significant public interest, has put on 28p since the beginning of July to 135p. But since only 48 per cent of the equity is freely traded the market is thin. Such high cost mines are also very sensitve to the tin price and could fall back just as quickly when the tin market bubble bursts.

Malaysia Mining might be thought a prime beneficiary of a tin market operation widely believed to be carried out by tin producers, but it is trading below last year's high and is an even thinner market.

INTERNATIONAL



FRANCE

Shareholders in the French Bank Credit Commercial de France (CCS) and Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (Paribas) and of the industrial group Companie Generale d'Electicity (CGE) emerge as the main beneficiaries of the French government's new compensation proposals submitted to the National Assembly in its revised Nationalization Bill.

● France improved its energy self-sufficiency last year with the country providing 35 per cent of its own energy needs compared to 29 per cent in 1980.The government has set target of 50 per cent self-sufficiency by 1990.

● Prouvost SA, France's biggest woollens group, has arranged a long-term loan of Fr 100m (£91m) from the government towards the Fr 200m it invested in 1981. The group intends to invest another Fr 400m between now and the end of 1983.

JAPAN

● Nippon Electric says it plans to increase sales of industrial robots to about 2,000 units a year by 1985, which would be ten times current annual sales.

● Zenko Suzuki, Japan's prime minister, has accepted a report from the advisory economic council revising Japan's estimated average nominal economic growth in the fiscal 1979-85 period down to 9.5 per cent from 11.2 per cent.

UNITED STATES

A new report says about 25 per cent of Florida's citrus crop and half of south Florida's winter vegetable crop were lost during last week's freeze.

AUSTRALIA

Imports of fully assembled cars by Australia fell to 46,345 units in the six months to December 1981, down from 60,325 in the preceding half year.

INDIA

Mr Kenneth Baker, the British minister of state for industries, said in New Delhi that he had discussed with the Indian government ways and means of increasing and diversifying trade between India and Britain and establishing joint ventures in third countries.

LATEST RESULTS

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
W. G. Allen (I)	3.03(3.7)	0.31a(0.04)	—(—)	—(0.8)	—	—(3.1)
Assoc. Paper (F)	33.7(44.66)	0.98(0.35)	4.8(2.0)	1.8(0.79)	5/3	2.4(2)
Country & NT Props (I)	—(—)	0.51(0.96)	—(—)	0.25(0.25)	12/3	—(0.85)
Derby Tst (F)	—(—)	0.91(0.94)	—(—)	10.8(11.6)	28/2	19.7(20.2)
Greenfriar (F)	—(—)	0.17(0.13)	2.97(2.11)	2.3(2)	19/3	2.3(2)
Leda Trust (F)	—(—)	0.33(0.31)	4.59(4.32)	3.01(2.8)	27/2	4.4(4.2)
Y. J. Lovell (F)	137.1(136.9)	3.19(2.87)	42.6(38.7)	5.75(5)	—	8(7)
Owen & Robinson (I)	0.44(0.45)	0.04a(0.001)	—(—)	—(6.0)	—	—(16)
R. Smallshaw (F)	5.81(4.94)	0.15(0.17)	5.37(6.15)	1.2(1.2)	—	1.7(1.7)
Turnbull Scott (I)	7.01(6.68)	0.58a(0.36)	60.2a(34.7)	3(3)	11/2	—(6)
Whatlings (F)	26.6(28.8)	0.41(0.15)	9.98(3.4)	1(0.9)	—	1(0.9)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. a=Loss.

PEOPLE

Electric chair anybody?

John Lyons, at once one of the most moderate and yet literally most powerful union leaders on Britain, is on the warpath.

Lyons is general secretary of the Electrical Power Engineers' Association, whose members man — and so far always have manned the country's power stations.

He has sent a smoke-signal to Energy Secretary Nigel Lawson about the "deplorable" delay in filling the four vacancies on the Central Electricity Generating Board. CEGB chairman Glyn England, deputy Fred Bonner and other full-timers Gil Blackman and Dennis Lomer

Power engineers' Lyons (left) and Energy Secretary Lawson

are young enough to continue if asked, but so far from Lawson, silence.

Lyons is asking whether Lawson and Mrs Thatcher are preparing to appoint to the CEGB only members "committed in advance" to support privatization, which, says Lyons, would be "disastrous" for energy supply.

● *The president of Joseph A. Bank Clothiers Inc of Atlanta telephoned the telephone company and asked them to drop the "Inc". The next issue of the directory contained no mention of Joseph A. Bank Clothiers but did list a hitherto unknown company called "Drop Inc". When you contact a phone company, do not phone, write.*

Lauda's grist to the Mills

David Mills and cocktail cabinet from the McLaren engine block Emerson Fittipaldi blew in the 1975 Dutch Grand Prix

Niki Lauda's return to Formula One motor racing in the South African Grand Prix at Kyalami tomorrow is good news both to Lauda fans and especially to David Mills.

Mills is the managing director of Grand Prix Sportique, a mail order company in Corsham, Wiltshire, which specializes in souvenirs made from winning cars — among them cocktail cabinets made from engine blocks and ashtrays made from pistons.

"I know we can sell every Niki Lauda piston we can lay our hands on", Mills told *People*. "I only wish James Hunt and Jackie Stewart would make a comeback too."

No wine, buy gum

Bob Ramsdale, chief executive of the London confectioner Maynards Ltd, was surprised and tickled when I told him that a sweetshop in Holborn, London, would not sell Maynards wine gums because the shopkeeper is a devout Muslim who does not hold with alcohol.

Ramsdale was surprised because there is no wine in wine gums other than the derivative acetic acid common to many other sweets. He was tickled because Holborn is where Maynards' own shop is.

"The shopkeeper must be very strict", says Ramsdale. "Our reps tell me we have many customers called Patel, and we also employ a few."

The article may reassure strict Muslims: I hope it does not alert the EEC's nomenclature experts to call for wine gums to be renamed "acetic acid gums".

Ross Davies

NEW APPOINTMENTS

Mr J. Alastair Smith-Maxwell has been appointed sales director of Blue Circle Cement. Mr Smith-Maxwell was formerly the company's customer relations director. Mr Kenneth Rose, distribution director of Blue Circle Cement, has taken on an expanded role as commercial director. Mr Nigel Barry, national sales director will retire during 1982.

Mr Alan Squires has been appointed managing director of Associated Trapinex.

Mr Ralph Richards has been appointed a director of Information Transfer.

The Earl of Aylesford has been appointed a regional director of the Birmingham and West Midlands regional board of Lloyds Bank.

Frances Williams on the new party's economic policy debate

How the SDP's leaders are picking the professors' brains

The search by the Social Democrats for a coherent set of economic policies they can truly call their own exhibits to the outsider two striking characteristics. The first is the extraordinary wealth of economic talent they have been able to call upon — which has, indeed, been flung at their feet. The second is the extreme amicability, most unusual where dons, at least, are concerned, with which the discussions are being conducted.

The SDP's Working Party on Economic Policy, one of several policy groups set up last autumn, has been able to take its pick of the universities. It boasts Britain's only Nobel Prize winner in economics, Professor James Meade of Cambridge, and includes other eminent and respected economists with a wide range of experience in and out of Government. Most notable are Professor Robin Matthews, Master of Clare College, Cambridge, who chairs the select Bank of England panel of academic consultants, Professor Marcus Miller of Warwick University, a former adviser to the Commons Select Committee on the Treasury, and Joan Mitchell, Professor at Nottingham University, an ex-member of the National Board for Prices and Incomes. She was a special adviser to Shirley Williams when Mrs Williams was Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection.

Roy Jenkins, the group's chairman and a past Labour Chancellor of the Exchequer, sums up the essence of SDP economic policy as a commitment to the mixed economy, including a thriving private sector; a belief in the efficacy of market mechanisms to allocate resources and in government intervention through influencing these mechanisms rather than replacing them with bureaucratic controls; and a pragmatic approach to managing the economy which would combine moderate economic expansion with firm fiscal and monetany controls. He also wants to avoid rapid policy shifts so that industry can operate in a stable environment.

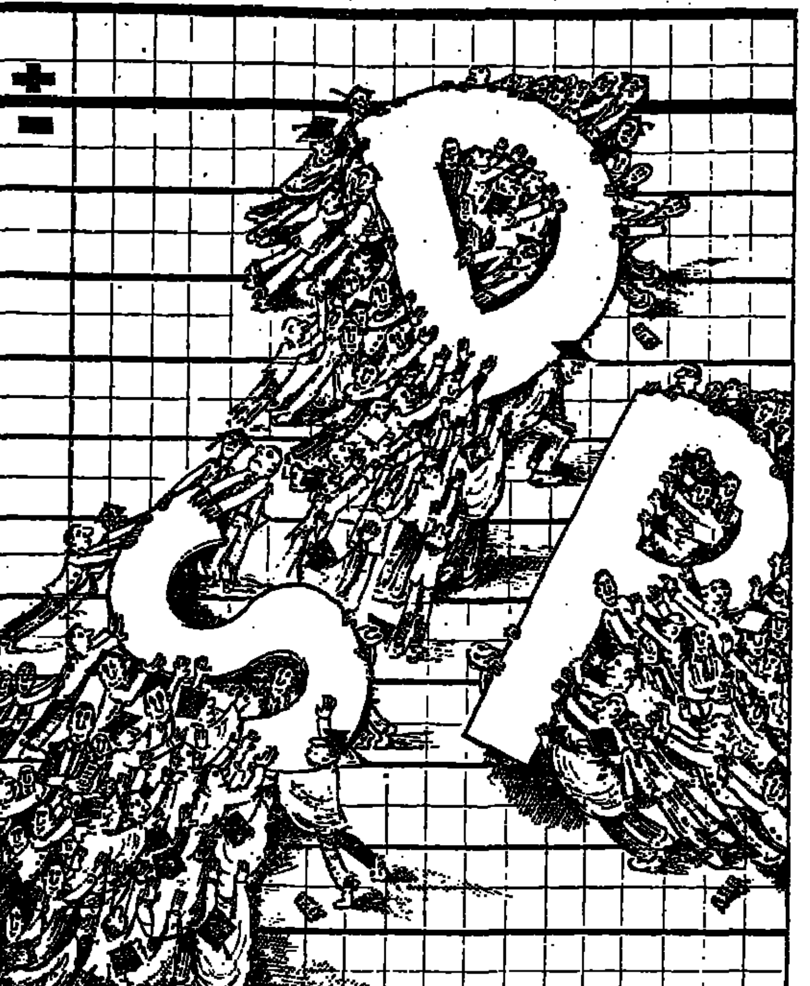
This philosophy has proved highly attractive to many eminent economists who further delight in the opportunity provided by a fledgling party to influence the detail of policy at a formative stage.

They have found themselves deeply opposed to the monetarist economic policies being pursued by the present government but feel that Labour's alternative economic strategy, with its seige economy ringed by import controls, cannot cure Britain's economic ills. In particular, they believe that Labour's reluctance to embrace an incomes policy is likely to lead to explosive inflation if the economy is rapidly expanded to reduce unemployment.

The group does not, however, consist simply of academics.

Its 14 members include three MPs, a former Treasury minister, an official of the National Union of Railwaymen and an ex-Tory student leader now working for an American Bank in the City.

It is, however, Professor Meade who has emerged as the towering intellectual force within the group. His notion that governments should aim to promote a steady expansion of money demand in effect conditional on pay restraint through new wage-fixing arrangements, permeates the thinking of other



Stephen Johnson

members of the group even though they do not all subscribe to the fine detail on how it could be achieved.

This basic theme is echoed in two recent statements on alternative economic policies warmly commended by the committee's vice-chairman, John Horam MP, who is the party's economic spokesman in Parliament.

Professors Sir Bryan Hopkin, Brian Reddaway and Marcus Miller (the first two of whom are Alliance sympathisers though not SDP members) argued last month that "we attach great importance to the development of a better system of pay determination which would make further progress to a sastisfactory level of output compatible with the avoidance of accelerating inflation".

And, they say, the government should emphasize that "its expansionary policy on demand will have to be held back in later years if pay settlements and price increases are excessive".

The Clare Group of university economists which numbers at least three SDP members in its ranks including Sir Alec Cairncross, Master of St Peter's, Oxford, and a former Government advisor, makes the second stage of a two-stage £5 billion reflation package expressly conditional on moderate pay settlements (*Midland Bank Review, Autumn/Winter 1981*).

The Economic Policy group has had four meetings so far, one each on exchange rate policy and demand management (based on papers from Marcus Miller and Robin Matthews) and two on incomes policy which have been dominated by discussion of two detailed schemes, the arbitration system proposed by Professor Meade and the inflation tax devised by Professor Layard.

Though a few optimists on the committee believe that the schemes can in some way be dovetailed this is not a view shared by the two proponents.

But both have by all accounts proved unusually ready to acknowledge the defects of their brainchildren and to come forward with amendments and compro-mises.

As yet the working party has not plumped for one or other of the schemes.

Several members feel that the best thing would be to indicate the sort of incomes policy the SDP would be prepared to introduce and leave the details for an Alliance government to discuss with the trades unions. There is certainly a consensus that a decentralized incomes policy, and not a national "social contract" approach in which the unions dictate the terms on which they will recommend pay restraint to their members, is the way forward.

Similarly the group agrees with the general notion that the pound needs to fall from present levels and be held at a stable competitive level. But not all its members are as enthusiastic as Mr Jenkins about committing the SDP to joining the European Monetary System EMS as a way of achieving this exchange rate objective. As president of the European Commission he was one of its instigators.

There are also mixed views about import controls.

Further meetings will discuss incomes policy (again), how to improve the supply side of the economy, reforms in the labour market and trade policy. Professor Alan Budd of the London Business School, an SDP sympathiser though not a member, is contributing a paper for the supply side discussion on factors inhibiting output growth, including tax and social security rules, lack of labour mobility and so on.

But it is perhaps a reflection of the uneasy relationship the SDP has with the unions that the author of the paper on labour market reform insists on anonymity.

The Working Party is obliged to produce a discussion document on SDP economic policy about Easter, though it is by no means clear how comprehensive or detailed this will be. Its recommendations will go out to SDP branches around the country for debate before they are formally adopted or rejected when the 400-strong Council for Social Democracy is convened in October.

The working party will stay in being, however, to revise and extend SDP policy as the economy changes. The high degree of consensus achieved by the group so far disguises some fundamental differences of outlook which are likely to surface once it is forced to go into details.

For a start, members are not agreed on how much detail the policy documents should carry. Some point out that it makes little sense to make commitments now, say to an inflation tax or to the EMS, when circumstances two years hence may be very different. Others feel that the SDP will lack credibility unless it demonstrates that it has thought through policies thoroughly.

Some members are more in favour of intervention and planning than others, though this debate will probably loom larger outside the working party, given the numbers of old style "corporatists" who have defected from Labour ranks.

Group members also vary in the emphasis they place on the need for greater equality and social justice, and the extent to which they think this can be dealt with separately from economic policies for wealth creation through the tax and social security system.

It is most unlikely that these differences will be thoroughly aired, let alone resolved, before Easter. So what can we expect from the group's first discussion document? It will almost certainly want to indicate what the SDP would do in present circumstances.

On the basis of discussions so far this would suggest reflation of demand by between £5,000 million and £6,000 million. This would include a cut in the National Insurance Surcharge, extra public investment and higher personal tax allowances, lower interest rates to encourage depreciation of sterling, prior to joining the EMS, and the initiation of discussions with unions and employers on the introduction of a decentralised incomes policy, with the Layard scheme the front runner.

And the document will probably include some general statements about the principles on which SDP policy will be based. "More market-oriented than Labour, more pragmatic and egalitarian than the Tories" is how Dick Taverne puts it.

The "New Keynesians", led by Professor Meade, have found their political niche.

THE SDP's POLICY-MAKERS

Meade — Layard — Jenkins — Horam — Taverne

Roy Jenkins (Chairman): Former Chancellor of the Exchequer and ex-President of the European Commission

John Horam MP (Vice-Chairman): Parliamentary economics spokesman. Former Transport minister and ex-journalist

Mike Thomas MP: SDP spokesman on health and social security. Chairman of policy committee on health and social services

Matthew Oakeshott: Former special adviser to Roy Jenkins when Chancellor. Now works for Courtaulds

Adair Turner: Former Conservative student leader. Now works for Chase Manhattan Bank

David Owen MP: SDP foreign affairs spokesman. Former Foreign Secretary and Health Minister

Professor Robin Matthews: Master of Clare College, Cambridge. Chairman of Bank of England's academic advisory panel

Dick Taverne: Director of Institute of Fiscal Studies. Former Treasury minister

Professor Richard Layard: London School of Economics. Chairman of employment sub-committee of urban policy committee

Professor Joan Mitchell: Nottingham University. Ex-member of Pay Comparability Commission and of National Board for Prices and Incomes. Former special adviser to Shirley Williams

Professor James Meade: 1977 Nobel Prize-winner. Cambridge University

Professor Marcus Miller: Warwick University. Member of Treasury's academic advisory panel

Dr Terry Barker: Senior research officer in the Departmeent of Applied Economics at Cambridge, and Chairman of Cambridge Econometrics, the forecasting group

Ben Stoneham: Education officer for National Union of Railwaymen

Business Editor

European rates start to fall

Conspiracy, concerted action, call it what you will: the fact remains that the evidence is becoming clearer every day that the leading European countries are moving to lower the cost of money. Real interest rates are cripplingly high for this point in the recession and the word is obviously whistling down the corridors of power that if something is not done, you can forget any significant economic recovery this year.

The big question mark in all this, of course, hangs over the role of the United States and, in particular, of the Federal Reserve. The hope, of course, is that the recession in the United States will steadily pull dollar interest rates downwards over the first few months of this year. In that case, all Western interest rates could come down in line without causing major shifts in relative currency parities.

There is certainly no consensus view that dollar interest rates will oblige, however. Even though the United States Adminstration may desperately want to see American interest rates fall, that does not mean that Fed will automatically allow it. Recent US money supply statistics have not been good and the latest signs point, — if anything, — to the Fed taking a firm line on interest rates.

That said, aguments that the Fed is taking too short term view of the monetary statistics, partically in view of the changing sructure of the United States financial system, may start to make an impression. Additionally, there must be reluctance to see the dollar, already considered overvalued, appreciate further.

Whether or not, then, one is talking about concerted action including the Unites States, there remain potential pitfalls to any sustained decline in American rates. And while that is the case, the European countries will be left with the prospect of having to judge the appropriate trade-off between interest rate cuts and the exchange rate (or intervention) implications.

What is interesting is the European emhasis on the need for lower interest rates rather than fiscal expansion as the way to get economies moving. Are we hearing the theme of the Chancellor's Budger statement in advance?

Licensed dealers

Legislation time

The Department of Trade has produced excellent draft proposals for imposing stricter controls over licensed dealers in securities. With only a little revision they could be used as new primary legislation to replace the outdated Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act. And after the collapse last month of yet another investment manager, commodity brokers M L Doxford, the Government has no excuse for postponing legislation any longer.

The controls which the Department of Trade seeks to exercize over licensed dealers could, without much difficulty, be extended to cover all investment managers who, acting either as principal or agent, accept money from the public.

The main proposals cover two basic points — the separation of clients' money from that of the investment manager, and the provision of fidelity and indemnity insurance to protect clients in the event of default.

Clients' cash balances would have to be held in a bank trust account. This would prevent the sort of situation which developed on the liquidation of Norton Warburg where clients' funds had been paid into the company's own account and therefore became due to the preferential and secured creditors, rather than to the clients.

The new draft proposals intend to make professional indemnity and fidelity insurance (or some similar arrangement for compensation) a pre-requisite of obtaining a licence to deal in securities. Certification by an independent accountant of these insurance arrangements will also be required.

Licence application procedures are to be tightened up considerably and much more detail concerning an applicant's background will be required.

Once in business the company will have to submit detailed six-monthly returns to the Department of Trade — these again go be verified by an independent accountant.

This exercize by the Department of Trade has necessarily confined itself to proposals which could be effected by statutory instument within the department's existing powers. But Professor Laurence Gower is due to report on the much wider subject of investor protection and a new PFI Act next Tuesday when he publishes s discussion document. Much of his work has been done for him by those at the Department of Trade who drafted the proposals for new licensed dealer regulations. they are clear, simple, easy to administer and cheap to implement, and could, without much difficulty, be extended to cover all investment advisers.

Excise duties

Budget poser

In the run-up to last year's Budget the Chancellor addressed himself to the proposition that revenue duties on our favourite vices — tobacco and drink — should be raised in line with indexation for inflation over the previous six years. In the event both beer and tobacco were virtually fully indexed. But wine went up only 12p a bottle when it might have risen 39p, getting off lightly because EEC pressures to harmonize relative duties on wine and beer. And whisky, which would have risen £2.25 a bottle on full indexation, went up 60p.

That does not necessarily mean that spirits are in line for the biggest proportional rise this time round. For a start, the Treasury is clearly worried that big duty increases, particularly on drinks and cigarettes, could endanger the Government's inflation strategy.

Moreover, with whisky sales down more than 10 per cent this past year and other spirits hit — beer and cigarette sales too have been weak — there is also the question of how far large duty increases would swell the tax revenue shortfall there has already been. One estimate is that the shortfall over the past two years will prove to be around £860m.

Sound idea from the schoolroom

TECHNOLOGY: INVENTORS

By Pearce Wright

The first production model of a new hand-held electronic instrument for the remote control of domestic appliances or industrial equipment was unveiled yesterday.

The device is a novel idea which relies on ultrasonics (high frequency sound waves) rather than radio or infra red beams to change the controls on a television set, to operate automatically the keys of a typewriter or the motor of a lathe, or a host of other actions.

Another fascinating aspect of this innovation is that its inventor is a 15 year-old schoolboy. The device made by Nadeem Siddiqui in the engineering and technology department of Wymondham College, Norfolk, has been taken up by a firm of electronic engineers, P.C.D., of Farnborough, Hampshire, for commercial exploitation.

Moreover, he has exploited the most recent developments in microelectronics technology to perfect his idea. But the enterprise began last summer when Nadeem had to offer an original project as part of his engineering design course at Wymondham, the first state run co-educational boarding school to be established in Britain.

As it was the Year of the Disabled, he drew up a list of possible innovations based on electronic aids which might contribute to the mobility of handicapped people or enable a bedridden person to operate electrical appliances, to open doors and to operate telephones. That narrowed the options to some form of remote control system.

He thought high frequency waves, which cannot be heard by humans, would be better than using a system based on light. As sound waves can bounce off walls, they are an advantage in the house. More important, ultrasonics are not susceptible to sudden changes of light intensity.

Initially Nadeem considered a device which would operate just one piece of equipment at a time. But he says: "I felt that a single channel equipment was beneath my capabilities, so I raised my sights to designing a multiple channel system; such a channel would be much more useful because it would enable the disabled person to control many appliances in his or her home both easily and quickly."

Fortunately he is at a school with a well equipped engineering department. He had the use of special equipment, or "breadboards", on which experimental electronic circuits can be assembled and dismantled repeatedly until the engineer is satisfied with a design. The next stage in the battle is to


Nadeem Saddiqui — busy on the breadboards

transfer the circuit design from its experimental state to the permanent stage where it is packed neatly into an attractive package, at the same time still providing reliability and the same characteristics as on the workbench.

Nadeem's system comprises of a hand-held transmitter resembling an electronic calculator and a receiver about the size of a shoe box. The various electrical appliances or machines to be controlled are plugged into the receiver, and a person can operate up to 10 of them, depending on how he or she presses the buttons on the transmitter.

Doctors and physiotherapists of the Norfolk Area Health Authority, who tested the apparatus, have plans to use the device in hospitals and homes. Commercial versions of the equipment will cost about £300, and Nadeem gets £8 for each model sold under a five-year contract he negotiated with the manufacturer.

The development of engineering at Wymondham is itself a remarkable story, and Mr David Goman, head of engineering and technology, believes the college has for several years supplied the greatest number of candidates for Cambridge board O-level and A-level examinations in engineering design and in electrics and electronics. A former aeronautical engineer, Mr Goman says that when he was recruited to create an engineering department at the planning stage of Wymondham there was a complete absence of engineering bias in secondary education throughout Britain.

There were a lot of schools in which the students could "knock metal about", but there was no proper grasp of engineering design.

Over 20 years his team has built up a rigorous engineering course, for O- and A-levels, in which a key ingredient is for pupils to originate an idea, translate it into a design and convert that into an engineered product. In the first 10 years the emphasis lay on electrical and mechanical engineering.

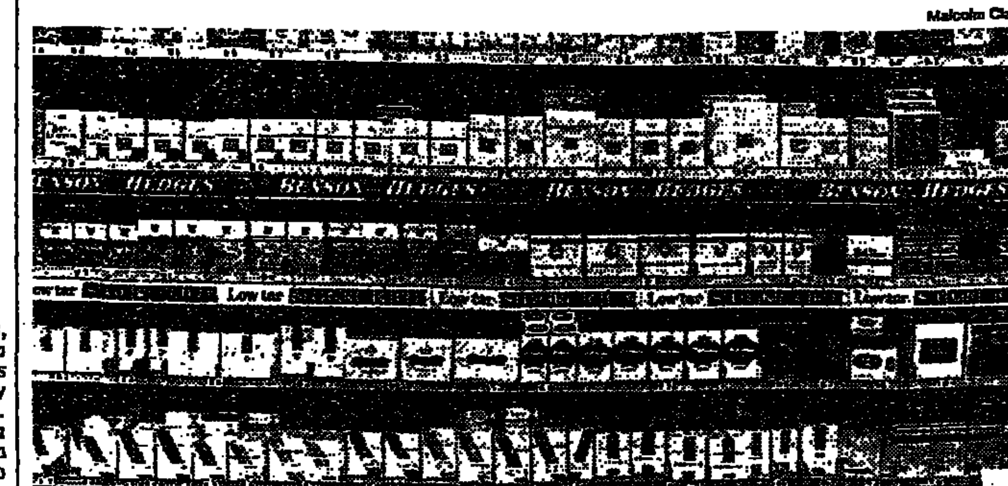
With the advance of microelectronics, Mr John Edwards, an electronics engineer, was recruited from industry to expand the scope of the department's work. Mr Goman says more encouragement has come from local industry and from the Department of Industry in the development of the department than from the education authorities; though he feels awareness about the country's engineering needs is spreading.

The pace of growth has been conditioned to some extent by obtaining acceptance by the Cambridge examination board of the suitability of new curricula in engineering subjects. But both David Goman and John Edwards sit on various of the board's committees monitoring the success of different syllabuses.

BUSINESS NEWS/COMPANIES AND MARKET REPORTS

ASSOCIATED PAPER

Spirited recovery as strategy pays off



Malcolm Clarke

Fancier packaging has boosted Associated Paper

Associated Paper Industries, the specialized paper, film and aluminium products group, has staged a recovery in the year to October. Pretax profits rose from £352,000 to £984,000, though turnover fell from £44m to £33m as a result of discontinued paper production at two plants during 1980. In continuing operations, sales were static at £32m.

Mr Charles Rawlinson, chairman, said the group's long-term strategy has been to concentrate on specialized production such as stamping foil, which is supplied to the tobacco and whisky industries for packaging.

Despite the decline in tobacco sales, demand for stamping foil has increased because the industry has turned to fancier packaging of cigarettes, he said.

The recovery was led by the paper converting companies, Henry & Leigh Slater of Cheshire and Leonard Stace of Cheltenham. Productivity improvements were also made at the stamping foil companies, Peerless Foils of London, and Livingston-based George M. Whiley.

At the trading level profits were down from £2.1m to £1.9m, though a reduction in the interest charge, from £768,000 to £590,000, and reduced closure and redundancy costs resulted in higher pretax figures. While £367,000 was spent on special consultancy fees and redundancy payments.

Mr Rawlinson said a consultant's advice was obtained to solve problems of production methods, machine manning and ordering procedures. "This has led to increases in production of up to 25 per cent and a decrease in unit cost, though there have been no volume increases."

An increased dividend of 2.57p gross, against 1.12p, brings the total payout for the year to 3.42p compared with 2.85p gross. The shares rose 5p to 52p.

Y J LOVELL

Marching on

Y. J. Lovell, the building and timber importing group, continues to defy the slump in the construction industry with another 11 per cent increase in pretax profits for the year to September.

Pretax profits rose to £3.12m from £2.86m on turnover down by £1m at £137m. This, with news of a 14 per cent lift in the total dividend at 11.2p gross, sent the shares up 7p to 263p.

Performances were particuarly marked in the construction, residential and commercial development divisions, where profits rose to £3.6m from £2.6m with much of the increase coming from development work. Higher profits also came from rental income.

But Lovell's timber importing and plant hire companies again showed disappointing results. Losses in the timber division were £326,000, against profits of £237,000 last time.

Problems in the timber division worsened in the second half and Lovell has cut back on unprofitable activities. With national volume for timber down by about 17 per cent, Lovell says unrealistic prices for its softwoods from Scandinavia and Canada were to blame.

The group's plant-hire activites, with some 20 depots, were also losing money and much of the £134,000 extraordinary item covers closures and other liabilities expected in the division.

Lovell's US housing interests via a joint venture have also struck short-term problems with losses from its associated company of £115,000. But Mr James Laing, finance director, expects a profitable business over the next few years.

With turnover from the construiction business almost static at £90m, this division has gained higher profits through stricter control of overhead costs. Lovell is now involved in five private hospital projects, where it takes a 40 per cent interest in the equity, and carries out the construction work. Further projects are expected in the present year.

Some 400 houses were built in the last year which sell for anything between £20,000 and £100,000 and are sited in the less-affected regions of the country, such as Bristol, Wiltshire and Berkshire.

In partnership with local authorities, the group built another 500 houses at low cost, aimed at first-time buyers. Priced between £20,000 and £30,000, the houses are mainly for people from council housing lists.

BET

Midyear fall

Industrial holding company British Electrics Traction is in a host of things from North Sea oil and television rental to transport and publishing, but it is finding the financial year to March every bit as tough as the past one.

In the full year to March 1981, pretax profits fell by 14 per cent to £60.8m as business was poor in joinery and construction, and for the first six months to September 30 last BET reports a further drop of more than 3 per cent to £27.6m. However, BET, normally makes more money in the second half year than in the first.

The disappointing result came despite a saving of £3.2m in interest payable at £9m. Even so, the deferred shares managed a 1½p rise to 141½p yesterday partly because one of last year's main bugbears, the Poulton & Paul joinery and construction group, is now back in profit though this return came too late to help the latest half-yearly figures.

Rediffusion — where the group has nearly 58 per cent — is doing better now that it has sold control of the lossmaking Hong Kong television station, and has arranged the disposal for a nominal sum of a Dutch computer company.

WALL STREET

New York, Jan 21. — Stocks edged higher this morning but analysts said many investors appeared reluctant to make firm investment commitments in the absence of inspiring news.

They suggested some traders also could be waiting for President Reagan's State of Union and Budget messages, to be delivered next week and the following week, respectively.

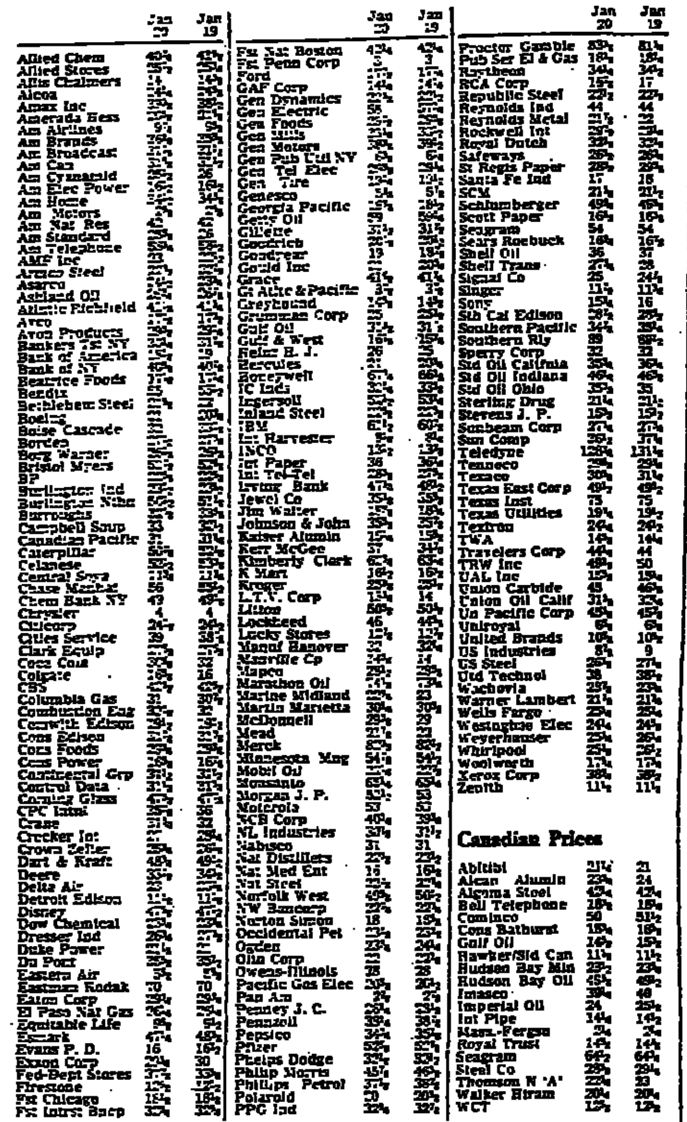
The Dow Jones Industrial average was up about 1½ points at 847.51 and advances topped declines by a five-to-four margin.

Among issues benefiting from higher quarterly earnings were Geosource up 1⅝ to 39 and International Paper ¼ higher at 36¼. Alcan Aluminium dipped ⅛ to 19⅞.

New York, Jan 20. — Prices opened lower in active trading. The Dow Jones industrial average was off 1.34 points to 846.07 shortly after the market opened.

Declines led advances 393-242 among the 1,041 issues crossing the tape. Early big board volume amounted to about 2,916,000 shares.

Analysts said investors were still nervous following the Federal Reserve's decision to drain the banking system of funds, which put upward pressure on interest rates and caused the bond market to slump.



	Jan 20	Jan 19		Jan 20	Jan 19		Jan 20	Jan 19
Allied Chem	40⅝	42⅞	Fst Nat Boston	42¾	42¾	Procter Gamble	83¾	81¼
Allied Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fst Penn Corp	3	3	Pub Ser El & Gas	18¼	18¼
Allis Chalmers	14	14⅝	Ford	17⅞	17⅝	Raytheon	34¼	34½
Alcoa	[illegible]	[illegible]	GAF Corp	14¼	14¼	RCA Corp	15⅞	17
Amax Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Dynamics	22⅝	22½	Republic Steel	22½	22⅝
Amerada Hess	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Electric	55	[illegible]	Reynolds Ind	44	44
Am Airlines	9⅞	9⅝	Gen Foods	35⅞	35⅝	Reynolds Metal	21½	22
Am Brands	39⅝	39⅞	Gen Mills	33¼	33⅞	Rockwell Int	29⅞	29¼
Am Broadcast	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Motors	38¾	39½	Royal Dutch	32¼	32¼
Am Can	[illegible]	26	Gen Pub Util NY	6⅛	6¼	Safeways	26⅝	26¾
Am Cyanamid	[illegible]	16½	Gen Tel Elec	29⅝	29¼	St Regis Paper	28⅝	29⅝
Am Elec Power	[illegible]	34⅝	Gen Tire	13¼	13½	Santa Fe Ind	17	18
Am Home	[illegible]	[illegible]	Genesco	5¼	5½	SCM	21½	21½
Am Motors	[illegible]	[illegible]	Georgia Pacific	18⅝	18½	Schlumberger	49¾	49⅝
Am Nat Res	42	42	Getty Oil	59	58¼	Scott Paper	16¼	16⅝
Am Standard	[illegible]	26	Gillette	31½	31⅝	Seagram	54	54
Am Telephone	55⅝	55½	Goodrich	20⅞	20½	Sears Roebuck	18¼	16⅞
AMF Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]	Goodyear	19	18⅞	Shell Oil	36	37
Armco Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gould Inc	[illegible]	20¾	Shell Trans	27¾	28
Asarco	[illegible]	[illegible]	Grace	41⅝	41¾	Signal Co	25	24¼
Ashland Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gt Atlto & Pacific	3⅞	3⅞	Singer	11⅜	11⅞
Atlantic Richfield	42¼	42¾	Greyhound	13⅝	14⅝	Sony	15¾	16
Avco	[illegible]	[illegible]	Grumman Corp	25	25¼	Sth Cal Edison	28¾	29⅝
Avon Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gulf Oil	31¼	31½	Southern Pacific	34¼	33¾
Bankers Tst NY	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gulf & West	16⅛	15⅝	Southern Rly	89	88½
Bank of America	[illegible]	[illegible]	Heinz H. J.	26	25	Sperry Corp	32	32
Bank of NY	40⅝	40⅝	Hercules	21	20⅝	Std Oil California	35¾	36¼
Beatrice Foods	[illegible]	[illegible]	Honeywell	67¼	68¼	Std Oil Indiana	46½	46⅞
Bendix	[illegible]	[illegible]	IC Inds	32¼	32⅝	Std Oil Ohio	35⅝	35
Bethlehem Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ingersoll	52½	53¼	Sterling Drug	21¼	21½
Boeing	[illegible]	[illegible]	Inland Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	Stevens J. P.	15⅞	15½
Boise Cascade	[illegible]	[illegible]	IBM	61½	60⅝	Sunbeam Corp	27¾	27¾
Borden	[illegible]	[illegible]	Int Harvester	5⅝	5¼	Sun Comp	36½	37¼
Borg Warner	[illegible]	[illegible]	INCO	13½	13⅝	Teledyne	128¾	131¼
Bristol Myers	[illegible]	[illegible]	Int Paper	36	36¼	Tenneco	29⅞	29¾
BP	[illegible]	[illegible]	Int Tel Tel	28¾	27⅝	Texaco	30⅝	31¼
Burlington Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]	Irving Bank	47⅞	49½	Texas East Corp	49½	49½
Burlington Nthn	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jewel Co	35⅝	35⅝	Texas Inst	75	75
Burroughs	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jim Walter	[illegible]	18¾	Texas Utilities	19¼	19½
Campbell Soup	33	32½	Johnson & John	35⅝	35⅞	Textron	24¼	24½
Canadian Pacific	31	31¾	Kaiser Alumin	15⅞	15⅝	TWA	14⅝	14¼
Caterpillar	55⅝	[illegible]	Kerr McGee	37	34⅞	Travelers Corp	44¼	44
Celanese	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kimberly Clark	62¾	63¼	TRW Inc	48⅝	50
Central Soya	[illegible]	[illegible]	K Mart	16½	16⅞	UAL Inc	15⅞	15¼
Chase Manhat	56	55½	Kroger	29⅞	29⅞	Union Carbide	45	46⅝
Chem Bank NY	49	49⅝	L.T.V. Corp	13¼	14	Union Oil Calif	31¼	32¾
Chrysler	4	4	Litton	50⅝	50¼	Un Pacific Corp	45⅝	45⅝
Citicorp	24⅞	24½	Lockheed	46	44⅝	Uniroyal	6⅝	6¾
Cities Service	39	38¼	Lucky Stores	12¼	12⅞	United Brands	10⅝	10½
Clark Equip	[illegible]	[illegible]	Manuf Hanover	32	32¼	US Industries	8¾	9
Coca Cola	[illegible]	32	Manville Cp	14⅞	14	US Steel	26⅞	27¼
Colgate	[illegible]	16	Mapco	29½	29⅝	Utd Technol	38	38¼
CBS	42⅞	42⅞	Marathon Oil	74½	73¾	Wachovia	23⅞	23⅝
Columbia Gas	32	30⅞	Marine Midland	22⅝	23	Warner Lambert	21¼	21¼
Combustion Eng	[illegible]	[illegible]	Martin Marietta	30¼	30⅜	Wells Fargo	25⅞	25⅝
Comwlth Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]	McDonnell	29⅝	29	Westnghse Elec	24¼	24⅝
Cons Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mead	21½	21	Weyerhauser	25¾	26¼
Cons Foods	[illegible]	[illegible]	Merck	83⅝	82⅞	Whirlpool	25⅞	26½
Cons Power	[illegible]	16¼	Minnesota Mng	54⅛	54½	Woolworth	17¼	17¼
Continental Grp	31½	[illegible]	Mobil Oil	22⅞	22⅞	Xerox Corp	38¾	38½
Control Data	[illegible]	[illegible]	Monsanto	65¾	65¾	Zenith	11¼	11¼
Corning Glass	[illegible]	[illegible]	Morgan J. P.	52½	53			
CPC Intnl	35⅝	36	Motorola	53	53	**Canadian Prices**		
Crane	31¼	32	NCR Corp	40¼	39¼	Abitibi	21¼	21
Crocker Int	[illegible]	[illegible]	NL Industries	37⅝	37½	Alcan Alumin	23⅝	24
Crown Zeller	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nabisco	31	31	Algoma Steel	42¾	42¼
Dart & Kraft	48⅝	49⅝	Nat Distillers	22⅞	22½	Bell Telephone	18⅝	18¼
Deere	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nat Med Ent	15	16¼	Cominco	50	51½
Delta Air	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nat Steel	22½	22¾	Cons Bathurst	18⅝	18⅝
Detroit Edison	11¾	11¾	Norfolk West	49⅝	50½	Gulf Oil	14⅝	15⅝
Disney	[illegible]	[illegible]	NW Bancorp	22⅝	22⅝	Hawker/Sid Can	11¼	11½
Dow Chemical	[illegible]	[illegible]	Norton Simon	18	19⅝	Hudson Bay Min	23½	23⅝
Dresser Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]	Occidental Pet	23⅛	23⅝	Hudson Bay Oil	45⅝	49½
Duke Power	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ogden	23⅞	24¼	Imasco	39¼	40
Du Pont	[illegible]	[illegible]	Olin Corp	[illegible]	22¾	Imperial Oil	24	25½
Eastern Air	[illegible]	[illegible]	Owens-Illinois	28	28	Int Pipe	14¼	14½
Eastman Kodak	70	70	Pacific Gas Elec	20⅝	20½	Mass-Fergsn	2¾	2¾
Eaton Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pan Am	2⅞	2⅞	Royal Trust	14½	14¼
El Paso Nat Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]	Penney J. C.	26¼	[illegible]	Seagram	64½	64¾
Equitable Life	9⅝	9½	Pennzoil	39¼	38¼	Steel Co	28⅝	29¼
Esmark	47¼	48⅝	Pepsico	34¼	35⅝	Thomson N 'A'	22¾	23
Evans P. D.	16	16½	Pfizer	52⅝	52⅝	Walker Hiram	20¼	20¼
Exxon Corp	[illegible]	30	Phelps Dodge	33⅞	33½	WCT	12⅝	12½
Fed-Dept Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]	Philip Morris	45⅞	46⅝			
Firestone	[illegible]	[illegible]	Phillips Petrol	37⅞	38⅝			
Fst Chicago	18¼	18¾	Polaroid	20	20⅝			
Fst Interst Bncp	32¾	32⅝	PPG Ind	32¼	32½			

• Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

COMMODITIES

COPPER was steadier. Afternoon. — Higher grade cash, £856.50-57.00; three months, £886-86.50. Sales, 5,850 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £883-85.50; three months, £884-85. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning. — Higher grade cash, £850-51; three months, £880.50-81.00. Settlement, £851. Sales, 1,900 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £850-51; three months, £878-79. Settlement, £851. Sales, 350 tonnes.

TIN was steadier. Afternoon. — Standard cash, £8,650-60 a tonne; three months, £7,945-50. Sales, 810 tonnes. High grade, cash, £8,650-60; three months, £7,945-50. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning. — Standard cash, £8,650-55; three months, £7,930-35. Settlement, £8,655. Sales, 1,590 tonnes. High grade, cash, £8,650-55; three months, £7,930-79. Settlement, £8,655. Sales, nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, $M34.50 a picul.

LEAD was barely steady. Afternoon. — Cash £351-52 per tonne; three months £361-61.50. Sales, 6,325 tonnes. Morning. — Cash £365-66; three months £367-68. Settlement £356. Sales, 5,525 tonnes.

ZINC was steady. Afternoon. — Cash £439.50-40.50 per tonne; three months £443-44. Sales, 8,450 tonnes. Morning. — Cash £443.50-44.00; three months £448.50-49.00. Settlement, £444. Sales, 12,800 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £192.75 ($365.50) a troy ounce.

SILVER was quietly steady. Bullion market (fixing levels). — Spot 416.10p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 785.80); three months 430.40p (812.80c); six months, 444.80p (844.40c); one year 474.40p (901.60c). London Metal Exchange. — Afternoon. — Cash 420.5-21.5p; three months 435.5-35.9p. Sales, 21 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning. — Cash, 417-18p; three months, 432-32.5p. Settlement, 418p. Sales, 57 lots.

ALUMINIUM was quietly steady. — Afternoon. — Cash, £592.50-93.50 per tonne; three months, £617.50-18.00. Sales, 1,875 tonnes. Morning. — Cash, £591-92; three months, £616.50-17.00. Settlement, £592. Sales, 9,825 tonnes.

NICKEL was steadier. — Afternoon. — Cash, £3,045-55 per tonne; three months, £3,070-75. Sales, 282 tonnes. Morning. — Cash, £2,990-3,010; three months, £3,030-50. Settlement, £3,010.

RUBBER (pence per kilo). — Feb, 50.10-51.00; March, 50.70-52.00; April-June, 53.30-53.40; July-Sep, 56.30-56.50; Oct-Dec, 59.50-59.60; Jan-March, 62.70-63.00; April-June, 65.70-66.00; July-Sept, 68.70-69.00; Oct-Dec, 71.90-72.00. Sales: One at five tonnes; 374 at 15 tonnes.

COFFEE. — ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne). Jan, 1145-1148; March 1158-1159; May 1133-1134; July 1120-1122; Sept, 1115-1118; Nov, 1115-1116; Jan, 1112-1114. Sales: 3,383 lots including 320 options.

COCOA (£ per metric ton). — March 1220-1221; May 1201-1203; July 1209-1210; Sept, 1218-1220; Dec, 1229-1230; March 1240-1245; May 1246-1250. Sales: 2,944 lots. ICCO prices: daily (Jan. 20) 100.81c; indicator price (Jan. 21) 5-day average 99.20c. (US cents per lb.)

SUGAR. — The London daily price of "raws" was unchanged at £162; the "whites" price was £2 higher at £172. Futures (£ per tonne) Mch 174.10-174.50; May 177-177.25; Aug 179.50-179.60; Oct 182.50-183.00; Jan 184-185.25; Mch 188.50-189.60; May 189.50-193. Sales 2,740 lots. ISA prices (Jan 20): daily 12.74c; 15-day average 12.72c.

GRAIN. (The Baltic). — WHEAT. — Canadian western red spring unquoted. US dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent: Feb £119.25; Mch £119.75 trans-shipment east coast. US hard winter 13½ per cent, mid-Jan/mid-Feb £116.50 trans-shipment east coast. EEC unquoted. English feed fob: Jan £113, Feb £115, Mch £116.50 east coast.

MAIZE. — French: Jan £133.50 trans-shipment east coast. South Africa white unquoted. South Africa yellow Mch £76.50 quoted.

BARLEY. — English feed fob: Jan £112; Feb £113; Mch £114.50 east coast. All cif UK unless stated.

POTATOES (Gafta). — Feb £70; April £125.50; Nov £68.70. Sales: 1,011 lots of 40 tonnes each.

BIDS AND DEALS

BICC has sold its wholly-owned subsidiary, Rotunda, to a consortium of the present Rotunda management, backed by the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation. Rotunda is a manufacturer of self-adhesive tapes based near Manchester. Excluding the paper tape business which has already been sold to a Canadian company, Rotunda has annual sales approaching £8m and net assets of £2.5m.

Redland's aggregrates and road-surfacing subsidiary, Redland Aggragates, has bought Hafod Gritstone, a private company producing gritstone from a quarry at Hafod Fach, Abercarn, near Newbridge, Gwent, for £509,000.

Leisure Caravan Parks has aquired Littlesea Camp (Weymouth) for an undisclosed sum. The company, privately owned by the Farthing family, consists of an 81-acre holiday park which is situated one and a half miles west of Weymouth, overlooking the West Bay.

CAPITAL MARKETS

Food distributor and fruit importer **Glass Glover Group** raised pretax profits by 32 per cent to £868,648 in the year to September on turnover up from £37:64m to £43.86m. Dividends for the year are up 19 per cent, with a 1.7p final making a total of 2.5p per share against 2.1p. This dividend is to be maintained on capital increased by a one-for-five rights issue at 55p per share. Mr Harry Glass, the chairman, says the current year has started well with turnover and profits for the first quarter well ahead and half-year profits likely to be well in excess of the previous year.

Final terms have been fixed on the $400m Eurocredit for Mexico's agricultural bank, Banrural, the lead manager, Lloyds Bank International, reported. Banks can choose to lend for eiter seven or eight years and with interest charged over either United States Prime or the London Interbank Offered Rate.

Dow Chemical is to float a 20,000m yen Samurai bond on the Tokyo capital market through a syndicate of underwriters lead-managed by Norura Securities.

Terms on the $150m eight-year, zero-coupon Eurobond for **Beneficial Overseas Finance** have been changed to allow investors to sell the bond back to the borrower after five years for a 15.50 per cent yield, lead manager Blyth Eastman Paine Webber International reported.

INTERNATIONAL COMPANIES

Honeywell of the United States reports 1981 net income of $259.3m (£138m), down from $288.9m earned in 1980. Ordinary earnings per share were $11.25, compared with 1980 earnings of $12.36. Including extraordinary income from tax-loss carry-forwards, earnings per share were $11.38, compared with $12.92 in 1980. Operating profit from the information systems business fell to $158m, against $184m in 1980. Control systems operating profit was $341m, compared with $333m.

The Government of Hongkong reports that it sold two lots of Crown land for a total $HK85.6. (about £8m), while another was withdrawn due to lack of bidders. Recently, several government land auction lots have been failing to sell despite price reductions

Motor racing

Drivers strike threatens big race

From Keith Botsford
Johannesburg, Jan 21

The South African Grand Prix scheduled for Saturday was in doubt at the end of one of the most fraught days in motor racing history. The situation here is still far from clear, except for one thing: both parties to the quarrel over "super licences", drivers and FISA, are putting on a remarkable display of brinkmanship.

It is the sort of brinkmanship that can destroy the sport. Thirty one drivers, with a remarkable show of solidarity, are encamped in an annex to the Sunnyside Park Hotel ballroom called The Gatehouse and are refusing to race in the South African Grand Prix unless certain changes are made in the FISA licence under which they drive.

It is not much of a room and it is certainly not sunny, but the drivers—all of them under suspension and intense pressure from their managers—have apparently discovered the pleasures of solidarity.

They are in The Gatehouse not because they want to be there and not because they do not want to be out doing what they would normally be doing—which is seeking to qualify their cars on the grid. The reason is that all attempts to reach a compromise on the central issue—licences—have failed.

That central issue, and there are a number of side issues which affect both drivers and their managers, is best expressed by Niki Lauda. His return to motor racing, complete with brilliant lap times and more than a touch of the old Lauda aggression, is now marred by yet another controversy of the sort that annually rends the sport apart.

"In December," Lauda said, "FISA (the international automobile sports federation, which governs the sport) sent us a letter saying that we were to be given new super-licenses. We were to sign our agreement and return them by a certain date or else we would not be allowed to race in South Africa.

"When I read mine, I thought FISA must have made a mistake. At the end of the letter was a clause that said I would report the terms of my contract to FISA and that the licence I was granted would bind me not to race for anyone else during the term of that contract.

"But, as they proposed to give me a licence for only one year I could see the danger if, the next year, my team no longer liked me or wanted me as a driver, then I was stuck. For how ever long my contract ran, I had to race or not race, as the team decided only for that one team."

As Lauda's contract with Marlborough is for five years, the matter is of some import to him.

There is something touching about the spectacle of all those world famous figures of motor racing—Niki Lauda, Nelson Piquet, the world champion, Alain Prost, Jacques Laffite, John Watson—sitting in a room with all sorts of drivers new to the sport, facing all the insecurities that new boys face: first instalments of their retainers not paid, sponsors left in the lurch, team bosses threatening a financial and legal armlock.

Jacques Laffite put it with great simplicity and dignity: "I came into motor racing because it is a free life and because I love it. I love the sport but I love my freedom ever more and if there is no freedom I for one do no longer want to race."

Behind the quarrel, as all sides acknowledge, is a grave financial question affecting this $50m a year sport and its global television audience of over 900 million: escalating costs and huge retainers that have been paid, and are still being paid, to the handful of drivers who show the requisite talent.

Traditionally, the autumn races (particularly Monza), have begun to assume the proportions of an oriental slave bazaar, with teams competing with ever more money for a handful of drivers who they think can give them the results they need to justify the enormous mudgets (over 55m a year) spent by many teams on research and development.

It is, afetr all, results that pay off for the sponsors: in the end it is sponsors who support the Formula One pyramid. Instances of drivers breaking their contracts, sometimes with studied insolence, have been far from rare.

The bosses, therefore, have a powerful argument in their favour. It is the manner of their seeking to enforce a little honesty and respect for contracts that has created the current furore. Behind that manner, so the drivers say, they see the hand of Bernard Ecclestone, president of FOCA (the Formula One Constructors' association) and even more prominently, the brilliant, raffish figure of Max Mosley, FOCA's legal adviser.

The manner was as follows: to send out, as an apparently innocuous minor clause to a routine notice on licences, a new element. This, the drivers argue, was calculated to fool the unwary in such a way that threatened them with disqualification from their sport, unless agreement was immediate and unconditional.

Some 20 of the 31 drivers signed, many without second thoughts. "It was not until we got down here to Kyalami," Lauda said, "that we began talking to each other. And when we did, we did not like the picture we saw."

Patrick Tambay and Jean-Pierre Jarier have elaborated. They said the clause created a fundamental change in their contracts. It tied them to their teams and enabled them to be swapped about as though they were slaves to be bought and sold.

FISA and their controversial president, Jean Marie Balestre, were caught as third parties between the drivers and the constructors. And, finally, they vacillated. They could not, Balestre said, interfere with a discussion of contractual terms between two other parties.

The situation, with efforts at mediation going on on all sides and the extremists manning the barricades, is that if 15 (the minimum required under the rules) drivers turn up for practice tomorrow morning between 8 and 9 o'clock all will be forgiven and the race will go on. But, as Laffite said: "Ony if we appear tomorrow morning like good obedient and chastened little boys".

If 15 drivers do not turn up—then the licences of all the drivers entered will be officially suspended by FISA, and there will be no South African Grand Prix. FOCA will reimburse the organizers the $2.5m they have committed to the race and they will then sue to recover that money, collectively, from the drivers.

The effect on the drivers of that belligerence has been a closing of ranks. They are prepared to bed down in that tight little room to hear Elio de Angelis tinkle on the piano or Bruno Giacomelli draw his cartoons, until FISA capitulate on the one clause that now separates them.

It is not quite a military takeover that the drivers are facing—but the atmosphere is similar. For the drivers, however, the new found unity is rare and stimulating. "We are fighting for our sport", Lauda said. "We are prepared to race—that's why we are here."



Niki Lauda: fighting talk

Rugby Union

Irish coach deserves a change of luck

By Peter West

If Ireland manage to halt a sequence of seven defeats when they play their first championship international against Wales in Dublin tomorrow, no one is likely to be more pleased than Tom Kiernan.

Kiernan, the former Irish full back (54 caps) and British Lions captain (in South Africa in 1968), took over as national coach last season. His country ended with the wooden spoon after being rated potential winners of the championship.

Last summer, with a weakened side, they lost twice in South Africa, but won much kudos. In November, they lost to Australia. "Why", Kiernan inquired without the slightest hint of rancour, "did that fella, Paul McLean, manage to kick his goals against us but against nobody else?"

With a disarming Irish candour Kiernan volunteered the information that Ireland have been whitewashed in the championship on three occasions and that he was involved in two of them. When he made his first appearance in a green jersey, in 1960, Ireland lost narrowly to England, Scotland and Wales, and then were seen off by the French in Paris.

Kiernan remains buoyant in adversity. "There is very little between the five countries," he asserted. "Disappointment hasn't lessened my confidence in our players, and it is always up to them. For this match we have more or less the old establishment at forward, a very young three-quarter line and a new captain, Ciaran Fitzgerald, who's a fine player, an experienced leader and a man who will meet all requirements.

Why did Fergus Slattery give up the captaincy? "He's led Ireland 17 times on the trot, and it was getting increasingly difficult to motivate basically the same players, and he felt his game would be better without the responsibility. He remains a tremendous man for us to have around."

On the reasons behind the controversial choice of Campbell at stand-off half and the exclusion of Tony Ward, Kiernan was understandably much more guarded. "Last season we felt the best arrangement was to have 'Ollie' in the centre. This time, the selectors saw it as a straight choice between the two for one position. The position has left at least one notable Irish scribe with dangerously high blood pressure.

Kiernan did not entirely accept the widely held theory that Ireland were never more dangerous when they are the underdogs, and never more likely to come unstuck as when installed as favourites. "I think," he said, "that in all sports we are living in an age when underdogs don't often create a major surprise." There is no reason why Ireland, with home advantage, should see themselves as underdogs tomorrow. Realistic odds, I suggest, are evens the field.

☐ Although the Welsh lock, Richard Moriarty did not train with the team in Cardiff yesterday he will play against Ireland, Exchange Telegraph report. He had a sore foot.

Financial boost for county championship

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

Thorn EMI have concluded an agreement with the Rugby Football Union to sponsor the county championship over the next three seasons for a total of £220,000. Having produced £150,000 in the past three years, they will find £65,000 for union funds in 1982-3; £72,500 the following season; and £82,500 in the final year of the agreement.

This oldest of RFU domestic competitions is due next season for its first major restructuring in 29 years. Twenty-seven counties will be split into three leagues of eight teams each and one of three, with a system of annual promotion and relegation. All matches will be played on designated Saturdays.

A draw dividing each of the top three leagues into two groups of four will take place at Moseley on Saturday week, when North Midlands play Lancashire in the county final. Each team will play the three others in their group, after which the top county in each will meet the side finishing second in the other to determine, in the case of the first league, which two counties go through to the final of the competition due at the end of January or March.

The three counties in the fourth league will play each other on a home and away basis, whereupon the top two teams will be promoted for the following season.

In explaining details of the small print in the new regulations yesterday Bill Hodges, chairman of the RFU's county championship sub-committee, stressed that with a new, genuinely national format, it was probable that all 27 counties would play new opponents every season.

The RFU, conceding that the revised arrangement will make life difficult for club fixture secretaries in its early stages, seem likely to make some temporary dispensation about dates next season.

The union's president, David Brooks, welcomed the sponsors' continued involvement at a substantially increased figure, expressed his confidence that the restructured event would be extremely successful but admitted there could be some problems if players preferred to turn out for their club rather than for a county in the lower leagues.

"It must be the player's choice," he said. "But the selectors have undertaken to watch county games and I hope ambitious players will get the message".

At all matches participating counties will share the gate, car park and nett programme receipts after a deduction of 15 per cent to the host club providing the ground. This last percentage, the union hopes, will encourage all clubs to cooperate in the new venture.

Nutt's logical recall

By David Hands

North Midlands, always supposing they were tempted to do otherwise, have remained loyal to the players who have served them so well this season in selecting their XV to play Lancashire in the county championship final at the Reddings on January 30.

They have made only three changes from the side which beat Middlesex in the semi-finals, restoring Derek Nutt to the back row and bringing in his Moseley colleague, John Goodwin, on the wing. In the second row Richard Tuckwood reclaims his place, having been forced to drop out on the morning of the Middlesex match through injury.

There is a certain irresistible logic about Nutt's recall for the final. He was appointed North Midlands captain at the start of the season but a cartilage operation took him out of the game, and this will be his first county appearance in the current championship. He replaces Ian Bowland but the captaincy remains with the Leicester stand-off, Les Cusworth, who has made such an outstanding job of it.

Goodwin, aged 18, replaces another Moseley player, Mick Lawrence and at full back Ian Metcalfe, another 11th-hour replacement against Middlesex, is retained after an exceptional semi-final appearance.

NORTH MIDLANDS (Moseley unless stated): I Metcalfe; M Fisken, D Shorrock, R Lawson, J Goodwin; L Cusworth (Leicester, captain), S Morley; T Corless, G Cox, S Acaster, R Sadler (Coventry), R Tuckwood, J Davidson, R Barr, D Nutt.

King's more pleased with draw than St Thomas's

By Gordon Allan
St Thomas's 12, KCH 12

St Thomas's and King's College drew their first round Hospitals Cup match at Honor Oak Park yesterday. St Thomas's scored four penalty goals and King's three penalties and a dropped goal. The replay is on the same ground next Tuesday, when the winners were originally scheduled to play St Bartholomew's.

St Thomas's looked a better organized team than they have done for some time, notably in attack, and King's had their work cut out to achieve a draw. In injury time Murphy had the chance to win a scrappy match for St Thomas's when he took a penalty from just inside King's half and in line with the posts. He found the length but not quite the direction.

Murphy had 10 shots at goal, including a couple of dropped goal attempts, compared with Padwick's five for King's. So on that reckoning alone St Thomas's must be kicking themselves for not beating their old rivals.

It was 6—3 to St Thomas's at half-time: two penalties by Murphy, one by Padwick. Padwick packs a hefty kick in his right foot and King's had reason to be grateful to it in defence.

Griffiths was his customary industrious self at scrum half. He and Padwick have won many games for King's, but St Thomas's, whose full back Waldron has appeared at stand-off half for Wasps, gave them little rope here.

Two more penalities by Padwick and one by Murphy made it 9—9 with 25 minutes left. Padwick dropped a goal to put King's 12—9 ahead after half an hour; Griffiths had one charged down at the previous scrummage and learnt a lesson thereby. Finally, with two minutes of ordinary time to go, Murphy levelled matters with another penalty.

In the other cup match yesterday, Middlesex beat St George's 7—0 at Dog Kennel Hill and qualified to play the holders, St Mary's, at Cobham next Thursday.

ST THOMAS'S: J Waldron; P Hughes, I Nugent, D Newington, S Morris; P Murphy, D Richardson; A Scott, M Sibbering, D Roberts, A Moody (capt), J Gibbs, G. O'Sullivan, P Chumas, S Macklin.

KING'S COLLEGE: R Atkinson; S Clark, R Balai, D Haines, J Brennan; M Padwick, I Griffiths; S Campbell, P Briggs, I Swift, S Davies (capt), J Yates, T Glynn, R Edmondson, P Campbell.

Referee, D Herriott (London).

Ticket refunds

People who had tickets for the Barbarians v Australia game at Cardiff, which was called off due to the snow on January 9, have until February 28 to reclaim their money. The Welsh Rugby Union yesterday invited ticket holders to claim refunds from the source from which the tickets were obtained, or in person at the Welsh RU offices between 10 am and 4 pm.

Tennis

Gerulaitis fined record $15,000

New York, Jan 21.—Vitas Gerulaitis has been fined a record $15,000 by the men's International Professional Tennis Council for two major offences.

He was fined $5,000 for two incidents during the United States Open last September and $10,000 for walking out of the Melbourne indoor final in Australia last October. Gerulaitis has the right to go to arbitration and the council administrator Marshall, Happer, said he would have no comment until Gerulaitis had decided to pay the fines or appeal.

The council acted in Gerulaitis's case during meetings last week in New York and informed him of their decision in a letter to the player and his management firm earlier this week.

Gerulaitis was not available for comment. His $5,000 fine at United States Open was the result of displays of temper during matches with Ivan Lendl and John McEnroe. Angered with a line call, Gerulaitis was alleged to have intentionally hit a ball at a lineswoman. The ball bounced into the stands and hit a spectator. The second incident occurred when Gerulaitis protested about a close call and, the council's report alleges, threatened the umpire, Leon Lipp.

The $10,000 fine was assessed after Gerulaitis had walked off the court in the last set of the Melbourne final against Peter McNamara, after protesting over what he considered a bad call.—AP.

Seeds survive the first three days

Seattle, Washington, Jan 21.—All eight seeded players survive after three days play in a $150,000 women's professional Tournament here.

Moving into the quarter-finals yesterday were the second seed Andrea Jaeger, who eliminated another American Kate Latham 6—4, 6—2, and the third seeded Sylvia Hanika of West Germany, who beat Wendy White 6—4, 7—6.

SEATTLE: Women's tournament, first round (US unless stated): B Bunge beat B Norton 7—5, 3—6, 6—1; A Smith beat K Jordan 3—6, 6—2, 6—4. Second round: A Jaeger beat K Latham 6—4, 6—2. V Ruzici (Romania) beat Y Vermaak (SA) 6—C, 6—2. S Hanika (WG) beat W White 6—4, 7—6. W Turnbull (Australia) beat B Nagelsen, 6—3, 6—2.—Reuter.

DAVIS CUP: Eastern zone preliminary competition: second round: Japan lead Taiwan 2—0: S-I Sakamoto beat W Chang Jung, 6—4, 6—3, 5—7, 7—5: S-G Nishio beat H Huang-Jung, 4—6, 3—6, 6—1, 6—2, 6—1. Malaysia and Indonesia level at 1—1. T Abryanto (Indonesia) beat S Selvaraloo (Malaysia) 6—8, 8—6, 6—2, 6—2: R Foo (Malaysia) beat J Tarik (Indonesia) 4—6, 7—5, 7—5, 4—6, 6—0.

Melbourne event brought forward

This year's £220,000 Australian Open grass championships at Melbourne has been switched from the Christmas period to December 3 to 12 in an attempt to attract the top players. Because they were missing in the past, doubts have been cast on the credibility of the Australian Open counting as the last of the four grand slam events.

In last month's final Johan Kriek, of South Africa, then world ranked 19, beat Steve Denton, of the United States, ranked 74. This year's events will overlap with the women's contest but it is expected the two will merge in 1983 into a two-week competition.

Football

Albion hope history will repeat itself

West Bromwich Albion will be hoping that history repeats itself after their 1—0 away victory over Aston Villa on Wednesday night which sent them into the semi-finals of the League Cup. On the last three occasions they defeated their Midlands rivals in the competition, they went on to the final, in 1966, 1967 and 1970.

For their hard-earned triumph, in a fast and furious contest, Albion relied on their solid defence and a disastrous moment for Villa, when the England winger Morley was sent off at half time.

With the England manager, Ron Greenwood, watching from the stand, Morley had an exciting first half, but ruined everything with a remark to a linesman, when appealing for a penalty. The referee Ray Chadwick, of Darwen, ordered him off for "foul and abusive language" and Morley later admitted that he had sworn at the linesman.

Albion, confined to their own half even when Villa had 10 men, emerged with a match-winning goal from their left back, Statham, in the 32nd minute. They now meet Tottenham Hotspur in the semi-finals next month—and their manager, Ronnie Allen said: "If Spurs were watching then we will have conned them. We can do a lot better."

He added: "We might have been even worse but for the fact that we managed to play a game in Guernsey at the weekend. We only just managed to shake off the rust we had gathered during the bad weather. In the circumstances I am very satisfied because three of the lads, who were suspended before Christmas, have played only two games in two months."

Stoke City's decision to net a cool £700,000 by transferring Adrian Heath to Everton backfired against Arsenal. With little crowd-pulling power left Stoke drew their smallest attendance for many seasons, 9,625—and lost into the bargain 1-0.

The Stoke manager, Richie Barker, was left with many problems. His side appeared to lack ideas but Arsenal's manager, Terry Neill, had every reason to leave smiling. An eight minute goal by Sunderland earned his side their sixth successive league win.

In the Second Division, Oldham kept within striking distance of the leaders, Luton, although they were outplayed for much of the time by Cardiff, and even missed a last-minute penalty. Palmer gave them their 74th minute winner. Wylde should have made it 2-0 but pushed his penalty wide of a post after Dwyer had brought down Heaton.

Today's fixtures

FOURTH DIVISION: Halifax Town v Port Vale (7.30): Stockport County v Blackpool postponed.
RUGBY UNION: Aberavon v Newport (7.0).
HOCKEY: Women's territorial match: West v East (Cheltenham, 2.15).
ATHLETICS: Phillips Cosford Games (RAF Cosford, 7.0).
BADMINTON: Ebbisham American tournament (Epsom): Scottish open championships (Edinburgh).

Hunt in talks on eve of Cup

Steve Hunt, the Coventry City midfield player, will discuss his future at the club in a meeting with the managers, Dave Sexton and Gordon Milne, today.

Hunt, aged 25, who admits to being disturbed by the club's lack of success and failure to buy new players, requested the meeting after a newspaper report that he was about to ask for a transfer.

Hunt said: "I am annoyed at the way this has come out on the eve of our FA Cup match at Manchester City. That match is our lifeline to the season and is very important to all of us at Coventry. I have asked for a meeting to sort things out."

Hunt's consistency earned him an appearance for an England XI earlier this season and he hopes to force his way into Ron Greenwood's World Cup squad of 40.

☐ Tuesdays will play an important part in Arsenal's bid for League honours as they try to catch up on the first division's fixture backlog. Arsenal have played only seven home League games this season—fewer than any other side.

Five of the six games Arsenal were forced to postpone because of the recent bad weather were at home, and four have been rearranged: The first will be next Tuesday against Brighton, provided the south coast club are not involved in an FA Cup fourth round replay with third division Oxford United.

The other three definite dates are: Tuesday, February 2 v Wolves (H); Tuesday, February 16 v Middlesbrough (H); Tuesday, March 16 v West Bromwich Albion (H). A fifth postponed home game, against Liverpool, has still to be rearranged as does Arsenal's visit to North London rivals Tottenham, originally scheduled for December 28.

☐ A Football Association inquiry into the violence which held up the match on December 5 between Swindon Town and Bristol City for 18 minutes, will open at the County Ground, Swindon, today.

Members of the disciplinary committee are also expected to inspect the terraces where Bristol City fans threw lumps of concrete onto the pitch and at nearby police officers.

☐ Northern Ireland are considering playing a warm-up game in the United States before flying to Spain for the World Cup in June. The Irish have only the three home internationals planned for World Cup preparation, but they seem certain to accept France's offer to play them in Paris on March 24.

The French were due to play England, but the match was cancelled when the countries were drawn in the same group of the World Cup.

Altrincham's chance may have passed them by

By Paul Newman

Altrincham, generally regarded in the part-time game as the most deserving case for election to the Football League, are unlikely even to be put forward as candidates at the end of this season.

The Cheshire side have impressed again in the FA Cup—Monday's 6—1 defeat at Burnley in the third round could not detract from their earlier victories over Sheffield United and York City. But they have struggled for form in the Alliance Premier League and have almost no chance of winning the championship. They are 19 points behind the runaway leaders, Runcorn.

The rules of the Alliance League, which is the pinnacle of the non-League game, state that only one club each season will be eligible to apply to join the Football League. If the champions fail to meet the League's requirements on facilities and club finances, the next highest club to do so will be put forward.

That may seem harsh on Altrincham, for Runcorn are in only their first season in the Alliance and have no recent tradition of FA Cup success, which is often a crucial factor in a club's election to the Football League. Altrincham have beaten five League clubs in the cup in the last three seasons and won the Alliance League in both its first two seasons.

The Football League clubs have to decide at the end of each season whether to reelect the bottom four clubs in the fourth division or to vote in newcomers. Altrincham failed by one vote to win election in their first season as Alliance champions, but last season the margin was wider.

Frustration at not getting into the League has been one of the main reasons for Altrincham's poor Alliance form this season. For two years they have paid high wages and transfer fees, but that has been a drain on even their healthy resources.

One of their best players, Barrow, decided he could wait no longer for full-time League football and was sold to Wigan Athletic for £10,000. No replacement was bought and this season Altrincham have had to draft in two young players from their reserve team, Gardner and Goulden.

Noel White, the chairman, said: "We've become a bit cynical and said: what's the point in buying players? Unfortunately we've become a bit apathetic because we're so frustrated that our efforts have got us nowhere. Our supporters have got a bit frustrated too—our attendances are down to around 1,400."

There are probably three ways, apart from winning the Alliance, that Altrincham could get into the Football League at the end of the season.

The first would be if the clubs finishing above them failed to meet the League requirements. Runcorn have spent more that £150,000 recently on improvement to their ground but that may not be enough to earn a Football League grading.

Altrincham's realistic goal would probably have to be to finish above Scarborough, currently fourth. They have facilities which would shame many fourth division clubs.

The second possibility would be if one or more League clubs went bankrupt—something for which some non-League outfits are no doubt privately hoping. The third would be if Altrincham contravened their own league's rules and applied to join without the Alliance's backing. That would be disastrous for the Alliance itself.

Altrincham's main hope of success this season is the FA Trophy. Having beaten Nuneaton Borough in the first round, they are now away to either Cheltenham Town or Epsom and Ewell.

Northern League

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Blythe	21	14	3	4	44	17	45
Whitby	20	11	8	1	37	12	41
Crook	19	10	3	6	33	29	33
B Auckland	19	8	5	6	31	25	29
Durham	20	9	2	9	39	36	29
Ferryhill	16	9	1	6	32	27	28
Billingham	20	7	7	6	27	38	28
Tow Law	17	8	2	7	30	26	26
Shildon	18	8	2	8	30	30	26
N Shields	18	7	5	6	33	35	26
Consett	20	7	5	8	29	34	26
Evenwood	19	7	3	9	23	31	24
Horden	14	7	3	4	20	17	24
Spennymoor	17	6	7	4	26	17	25
Penrith	16	6	4	6	26	30	22
South Bank	16	5	6	5	26	23	21
Ashington	20	4	4	12	37	46	16
Whitley Bay	18	4	4	10	18	38	16
W Auckland	18	3	5	10	21	37	14
Willington	18	1	4	13	24	51	7

Wednesday's results

FA Cup
Third round replay
Hereford U (1) 4 Scunthorpe (0) 1
Showers, Harvey, Overson, Phillips — Grimes
4,025
Winners home to Leicester

League Cup
Fifth round
Aston Villa (0) 0 West Brom (1) 1
35,197 — Statham
Winners play Tottenham

First division
Stoke City (0) 0 Arsenal (1) 1
9,625 — Sunderland

Second division
Cardiff City (0) 0 Oldham (0) 1
4,097 — Palmer

Third division
Reading (0) 0 Fulham (2) 3
3,762 — Gale, Coney, Lewington (pen)

Fourth division
Bradford C (1) 3 Mansfield (1) 4
Gallagher 2 (2 pens), Wood — Lumby 2, Parkinson, Morgan
3,729
Port Vale (0) 2 Darlington (1) 2
Hunter, Moss — Speedie, Walsh
3,529

Scottish Cup
First round
Stirling A (0) 1 Clyde (1) 2
Torrence — Sinclair, Rood

Second round
Montrose (0) 0 Elgin (0) 0

IRISH LEAGUE: Glentoran 2, Coleraine 3.
FA VASE: Second round: Marlow 2, Merstham 1. Third round: Forest Green Rovers 2, Almondsbury 1; West Molesey 4, Melksham Town 1; West Midlands Police 4, Long Eaton Grange 3; Buckingham 4, Berkhamsted 3.
CENTRAL LEAGUE: Manchester United 1, Sheffield United 1.
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Fulham 3, Hereford United 1; Queen's Park Rangers 1, Oxford United 0.
RUGBY LEAGUE: First division: St Helens 10, Castleford 40; Warrington 20, Featherstone Rovers 17; Widnes 37, York 5. Second division: Salford 13, Hunslet 3.

Hockey
REPRESENTATIVE MATCHES: Cambridge University 2, RAF 0; London University 0, Army 2.

Yesterday's results

Scottish Cup
First round
CS Strollers (2) 3 Cowdenb'th (1) 3
Clapperton 2, Spence — Liddle 2, Forrest
360

FA VASE: Second round replay: Blakehall 0, Walsall Sportsco 2. Third round: Redhill 1, Whitstable 0.

Halifax experiment

Halifax, with Port Vale's agreement are offering free admission to children under 14, in an attempt to swell the attendance at tonight's fourth division game.

Golf

Wadkins bounces out and into joint lead with Nelson

From John Ballantine
Phoenix, Jan 21

Lanny Wadkins, the bouncy little Virginian who got into the hair of British golfers first as a Walker Cup player in 1969 and 1971 and later as a Ryder Cup professional in 1977 and 1979, set a fierce early pace in the first round of the Phoenix Open on the par 71, 6,726-yard Phoenix County Club course on a windy, rain-threatening day here today.

Wadkins, aged 32, showing all his brilliance of five years ago when he won both the PGA championship and the World Series, struck the ball with power and authority to go out in 31 with five birdies. When he picked up another birdie at the 333-yard 12th he stood six under and was the early joint leader alongside Larry Nelson who had a marvellous run of five birdies from the ninth.

Western courses like those in Tucson and Phoenix are just made for very low scoring and Johnny Miller, the winner here in 1974 and 1975 with a total of 260, showed what was possible on Wednesday when he won the pro-am with an individual 64.

Wadkins, who, in film terms, might be categorised as the abrasive "Jimmy Cagney" of golf, whereas the quiet, gentlemanly Nelson is more like a modest "Jimmy Stewart" got off to a quick start by pitching close at the 524-yard first for an immediate birdie. His putter was "hot" on the fourth, fifth, seventh and ninth greens for an outward 31: 4, 3, 4, 3, 3, 4, 4, 3, 3.

Nelson began more quietly, actually dropping a stroke on his first hole, the 426-yard tenth, but he sharpened up his clubs with birdies at his third, fourth and fourth holes before his tremendous run around the turn. Peter Oosterhuis went out in a disappointing 38.

Humphreys round in 64

Cape Town, Jan 21—When the wind blows here is does incredible things to a golf ball, Ray Kennedy writes. But when it drops, as it did today for the second round of the £55,000 South African Masters on the Milnerton links, things can go according to plan.

The overnight leader, Nigel Burch, from Essex, came a slight cropper and finished six shots off the lead with a one under for 71. The new leader by five strokes on 132 is Mark McNulty, the former Rhodesian now living in South Africa. He went round in 64, eight under par.

This score was matched by Warren Humphreys, who had only 27 putts in the best round of his career.

SECOND ROUND LEADERS (South African unless stated): 132: M McNulty, 68, 64; 137: D Ogrin (US), 70, 68; 138: N Burch (GB), 67, 71, W Humphreys (GB), 74, 64, G Levenson, 69, 69, D Watson, 69, 69; 139: A Pate (US), 69, 70; N Hunt (B), 72, 67; 140: M McCann, 72, 68; J Johnson (US), 71, 69; G Watine (France), 70, 70; A Henning, 70, 70; H Baiocchi, 70, 70; 141: P Harrison (GB), 72, 69; D Feherty (IR), 70, 71; G Player, 71, 70; I Mosey (GB), 72, 69; S Williams, 70, 71.

For the record

Basketball

EUROPEAN CUP: Semi-final pool, fourth series: Nashav Den Bosch (Netherlands) 78, Squibb Cantù (Italy) 89.
EUROPEAN CUP WINNERS CUP: Quarter-final group match: Crystal Palace 70, Cibona Zagreb (Yugoslavia) 74.
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Boston Celtics 112, Indiana Pacers 103; Philadelphia 76ers 115, Portland Trailblazers 110; Washington Bullets 106, Seattle Supersonics 95; Dallas Mavericks 109, Milwaukee Bucks 104; Los Angeles Lakers 132, New Jersey Nets 113; San Diego Clippers 108, Golden State Warriors 99.

Cycling

ROTTERDAM: Six-day race: final placings: 1, Sercu (Belgium)/R Pijnen (Netherlands), 410 pts; 2, Thurau/Fritz (WG), 202; 3, D Clark/D Allen (Australia), 192, one lap behind.

Tennis

SAO PAULO: second round: (Kirmayr (Brazil) beat Z Kuharszky (Hungary), 6—4, 6—3; S Simonsson (Sweden) beat D Keretic (WG), 6—4, 6—1; Y Winitsky (US) beat P Arraya (Peru), 7—6, 6—2; P Dent (Australia) beat I du Pasquier (France), 6—2, 6—4.
MEXICO CITY: WCT tournament: First round: J Sadri (US) beat J Higueras (Spain) 6—3, 7—6; B Taroczy (Hungary) beat R Meyer (US), 6—2, 6—7, 7—5; T Smid (Czechoslovakia) beat S Mayer (US), 7—6, 6—3.
MONTREAL: Avon Futures tournament: First round: M Meeker (Netherlands) beat L Romanov (Romania), 6—7, 6—2, 6—3; D Gilbert (US) beat F Lewis (US), 7—6, 6—2; B Jordan (US) beat Y Brzakova (Czechoslovakia) 3—6, 7—6, 7—5; J Preyer (US) beat V Nelson (US) 6—3, 1—6, 6—2; A Minter (Australia) beat M van der Torre (Netherlands), 7—6, 1—6, 6—2; C Tanvier (France) beat P Delhees (Switzerland), 4—6, 6—4, 7—6; B Rossi (Italy) beat P Blackwell (US), 6—3, 6—2.

Sports awards

Wells top of the Scots for the fourth time

Allan Wells, the sprinter, and Belle Robertson, the golfer, have been voted the Skol Scottish sportsman and sportswoman of 1981 by the sporting media of Scotland.

Wells last year's winner, was winning the title for the third time and Mrs Robertson the fourth when they received their awards at a dinner in Edinburgh last night. Wells, the reigning Olympic 100 metres champion who moved from Edinburgh to Guildford recently, flew north to collect his trophy.

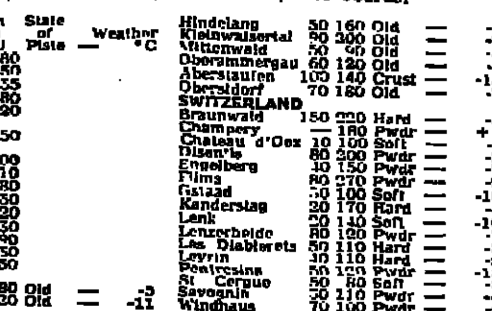
During the summer Wells proved himself the world's fastest sprinter with victories in the Golden Sprint, the Europa Cup in Helsinki and several wins over the best American runners. Mrs Robertson, who retired from golf between 1972 and 1977, finally achieved her ambition to win the British women's championship last year after being in the final four times over the past 22 years.

Latest European snow reports

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Conditions Piste	Conditions Off Piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm)	°C
Andermatt	160	270	Good	Crust	Good	Fine	-2
Spring snow on south slopes							
Arosa	120	170	Good	Fair	Good	Fine	-2
Snow on hard base							
Courmayeur	140	270	Good	Crust	Poor	Fine	3
Icy on lower slopes							
Grindelwald	15	100	Fair	Crust	Poor	Fine	2
Icy on lower slopes							
Isola 2000	130	170	Fair	Heavy	Fair	Fine	-7
Patches of ice on lower slopes							
Klosters	90	230	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	-4
Ice on lower slopes							
La Plagne	180	250	Good	Varied	Fair	Cloud	-2
More snow needed							
Mürren	70	150	Good	Varied	Icy	Fine	-2
Lower south slopes icy							
St Anton	410	210	Good	Varied	Fair	Fine	0
All upper slopes excellent							
Seefeld	115	145	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	0
Some patches of ice							
Zermatt	75	155	Good	Varied	Fair	Fine	-2
Excellent skiing on upper slopes							

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following reports have been received from tourist boards.





	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
Alpe d'Huez	340	480			
Chamonix	60	350			
Courchevel	70	235			
La Clusaz	60	280			
Le Corbier	50	120			
Les Contamines	45	250			
Les Deux Alpes	95	300			
Les Gets	80	210			
Megève	65	180			
Méribel	90	250			
Montgenèvre	140	220			
Pra-Loup	185	230			
St. Gervais	100	190			
Superdévoluy	70	150			
Tignes	190	250			
GERMANY					
Berchtesgaden	40	80	Old	—	-5
Garmisch	80	120	Old	—	-11
Hindelang	50	160	Old	—	-6
Kleinwalsertal	90	300	Old	—	-2
Mittenwald	50	90	Old	—	-5
Oberammergau	60	120	Old	—	-6
Oberstaufen	100	140	Crust	—	-15
Oberstdorf	70	180	Old	—	-7
SWITZERLAND					
Braunwald	150	220	Hard	—	-3
Champery	—	180	Pwdr	—	+1
Chateau d'Oex	10	100	Soft	—	-4
Disentis	80	300	Pwdr	—	-2
Engelberg	40	150	Pwdr	—	-7
Flims	80	270	Pwdr	—	-2
Gstaad	50	100	Soft	—	-10
Kandersteg	20	170	Hard	—	-4
Lenk	20	140	Soft	—	-10
Lenzerheide	80	120	Pwdr	—	-7
Les Diablerets	50	110	Hard	—	-8
Leysin	30	110	Hard	—	-3
Pontresina	50	120	Pwdr	—	-15
St Cergue	50	80	Soft	—	-2
Savognin	30	110	Pwdr	—	-4
Windhaus	70	100	Pwdr	—	-6

Rugby League

Coach dismissed by Whitehaven

Whitehaven have dismissed their coach Phil Kitchen, the man who took the club into the first division of the Rugby League last year. However Whitehaven have not won a match in the first division this year and their director, Eppie Gibson, said yesterday: "We had to make a change in the hope of better results and to keep faith with our supporters. The humiliating defeat at Barrow this week was the last straw."

Kitchen, aged 40, a former international half-back, was in his third season as coach. He said: "I warned the board that promotion meant the club needed new players, but little was done to strengthen the team." The assistant coach, Bill McCracken is in charge for Sunday's home game against York.

Sailing

Swiss miss Horn squalls

Pierre Fehlmann and his Swiss crew on board the 58ft Farr-designed Disque d'Or 3 yesterday became the new handicap leader for the third leg of the Round the World yacht race, sponsored by Whitbread, Barry Pickthall writes from Mar del Plata.

Crossing the Mar del Plata finish line at 1.10 pm local time, more than a day ahead of her expected arrival time, the Swiss yacht beat the earlier race leader Charles Heidsieck's corrected time for this 6,000-mile voyage around the Horn by more than 21 hours.

An elated Pierre Fehlmann, a class 505 dinghy champion, said they had been running before 40 to 60-knot winds, Disque d'Or's favourite point of sailing, for the past three days while those yachts further ahead had been experiencing equally strong head winds.

His biggest disappointment of this leg from Auckland had been the lack of wind around the Horn. "Conditions there were extremely calm, not at all what we had expected, with winds no more than force 3", Fehlmann said. However, a few days before rounding the world's most notorious cape, the Swiss yacht clocked up an amazing 298 miles from noon to noon.

Only two yachts now appear to have any chance of beating Disque d'Or's corrected time. The 48ft French yacht Morbihan and the 50ft Outward Bound skippered by the New Zealander Digby Taylor, are both within 500 miles of the finish. The French yacht must complete the course before 3.46 GMT on Sunday while the larger New Zealand yacht has only until 7 am GMT on Saturday to better her time.

Motor rallying

Leaders set for a battle royal

Monte Carlo, Jan 21.—The final stage of the 50th Monte Carlo Rally, which starts tonight, should produce a battle royal between the current leader Walter Rohrl (West Germany) and the second-placed Finn, Hannu Mikkola.

Rohrl saw his overall lead whittled way in the common stage which ended last night and he will start the final leg a mere one minute 45 seconds ahead

The last Britons in the rally, Noel Francis, in a Panther Lima, and Keith Edwards, in a Talbot Lotus, dropped out overnight.

CURRENT PLACINGS: 1, W Rohrl (WG) Opel Ascona 400, 5 hours 34 minutes 32 seconds; 2, H Mikkola (Finland) Audi Quattro, 1min 45sec behind; 3, G Fréquelin (France) Porsche 911 SC, 2.09 behind; 4, J Kleint (WG) Opel Ascona 400, 3.38 behind; 5, G Frequelin (France) Porsche, 7.20 behind; 6, B Saby (France) Renault 5 Turbo, 15.59 behind.—Reuter.

Hockey

Midlands triumph

By Joyce Whitehead
Midlands 5 West 1

Midlands galloped to victory at Lilleshall yesterday. Jane Swinnerton and Barbara Holden were the scorers in the first half, Miss Holden's goal coming from a penalty stroke beautifully taken. The Cornwall newcomer Rosemary Yarnold reduced the arrears but in the second half Midlands caused consternation in West's defence, Helen Woodward, Miss Swinnerton and Kim Gordon all scoring.

Midlands fielded four Great Britain players but West had their share particularly in the first half and Lesley Bates made many good runs, with Shoona Franks, at right-half, driving the ball ahead time and again, but they could not finish.

Throughout, the Midlands' new goalkeeper, Rachel Holden, from Shropshire, did very well: She made some excellent saves and so did Sue Parsons. Both the Midlands backs Miss Parsons and Janice Goring well deserved their selection.

MIDLANDS: R Holden, J Goring, S Parsons, M Allen, K Lobb (Capt), R Holden, D Dredge, K Gordon, H Woodward, J Swinnerton, M Grimley.
WEST: D Meddern, S Cortey, R Goodridge, S Franks, C Hudson, J Smith, R Yarnold, A Billingham, V Francis, S Slocombe (Capt), L Bates.

Ice hockey

BATTLE CREEK (Michigan): International amateur tournament: Canada 8, Japan 3; United States 3, China 3.
NATIONAL LEAGUE: Winnipeg Jets 3, Washington Capitals 0; Detroit Red Wings 5, Chicago Black Hawks 4; Edmonton Oilers 8, St Louis Blues 6; Minnesota North Stars 3, Colorado Rockies 1; New York Rangers 3, New York Islanders 2; Pittsburgh Penguins 5, Boston Bruins 4; Hartford Whalers 3, Quebec Nordiques 2; Calgary Flames 4, Toronto Maple Leafs 4.

Cricket

Pakistanis leave for home feeling like robots

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Melbourne, Jan 21

The Pakistan team left for home today with their manager, Ijaz Butt, firing from both hips. He described his own team and the West Indians as "merely stooges" in an exclusively commercial operation.

Mr Butt was critical of the itinerary to which the Pakistanis had been subjected. For much the same reasons as England were after they had toured here two years ago, and in keeping with Pakistan's established policy, he called for neutral umpires. He would, he said, be reporting along these lines to the Board of Control for Cricket in Pakistan, of which he is a member.

The high point of Pakistan's tour was their innings victory over Australia in Melbourne last month. Though too late to save their three-test series — they already have been badly beaten in Perth and Brisbane — it showed what they can do on their day. If they went home with their tails down it was because of the disappointment of being pipped at the post for a place in the one-day finals.

Watching Tuesdays match in Sydney on television from their hotel in Melbourne, their feelings may be imagined when rain ended play with Australia .11 of a run ahead of the West Indian scoring rate. Had the heavens opened only two balls earlier, Pakistan and not Australia, would be here now for the first of the finals to be played on Saturday.

"Mixing tests and one-day internationals is too demanding", said Mr Butt, "chopping and changing all over a big country like Australia, playing one-day style, then tests, just doesn't do any good for a player's ability to produce his best. Players will soon start objecting to being treated as financial bait and will want to be treated as human beings. There are also too many preliminary fixtures in the one-day competition."

Although, when they were last in Australia, England undertook two fewer one-day matches in the qualifying competition than the Pakistanis, they too were made to feel like robots.

After paying a handsome compliment to the Australian team and especially to Hughes

Hughes: 'weathered the storms'

"who always seemed to bat at crisis point and weather the storms", Pakistan's forthright manager said that "on grounds of tradition" he disliked the idea of neutral umpires. But he added: "tradition has gone down the drain in Australia — there is no tradition in Australian cricket any more. We have coloured trousers and shirts, use white balls and even dress the umpires in a different outfit.

"Cricket is presented as a commercial transaction now — not a sport — so what is wrong with giving touring teams the peace of mind of neutral umpires?"

Mr Butt is of the opinion, and it is shared by the West Indians, that the Australian Cricket Board drive too hard a bargain. "We get peanuts for coming", he said, "When someone is making a fortune". Out of their guarantee of £390,000 agreed before the tour started, the West Indians have had to find everything — international fares, player's fees, domestic travel and accommodation.

If the finals between Australia and West Indies go to five matches, the proceeds from them alone could approach three-quarters of a million pounds. By their presence, the West Indians have turned the Australian season into a financial bonanza for PBL; for Mr Packer's Channel Nine and, I hope, for the Australian Cricket Board — though the terms of the agreement between the three are a closely guarded secret.

Meanwhile Lloyd is casting around for an XI to put into the field on Saturday. Although he himself should be fit again, Marshall, Logie and Murray are ruled out. Dujon and Greenidge will play under difficulties, as will Holding, who is to have an operation on a knee when the tour is over. Croft, who gave England so much trouble in West Indies last winter, is considered a poor risk in the one-day matches, being somewhat ponderous in the field

Gruelling finale ahead for England

From Richard Streeton
Indore, Jan 21

An already jaded England team returned from Madras to the remorseless heat and dust of the inland plains today when they arrived in this textile city to play Central Zone tomorrow.

The three-day game is the start of a final taxing fortnight to the Indian section of a tour where fixtures have been poorly planned in several respects. By the time the team return to Madras on the way to Sri Lanka, they will have travelled almost 4,000 miles for the last three matches.

After this weekend, England go on to Cuttack on the east coast for the third one-day international with India next Wednesday, followed by the sixth Test in Kanpur. It is an unnecessarily gruelling itinerary for a long tour's closing stages, remembering the lack of direct flights in India other than between the major cities. To reach there, England had to stop overnight in Bombay they have to fly to Cuttack through Delhi and to return to Madras from Kanpur, they have to return through Delhi again.

Raman Subba Row, the England manager, is naturally reluctant to disclose the contents of his end of tour report, but some of the lengthy journeys are bound to be criticized. He will also be touching on the unsatisfactory aspects of Test matches played on lifeless pitches and accompanied by funereal over rates.

It will be a long time, presumably, before such radical changes would ever come about, but Mr Subba Row has made no secret of his belief that the series would have been far more entertaining if the Test matches had been 400-over games.

Under this scheme each team would bat for 200 overs, with a limitation, perhaps, of 125 overs on the first innings. A minimum of 80 overs a day would also be stipulated.

Mr Subba Row also has his own ideas on one-day cricket, which in India is so hamstrung by the early dusk. In Cuttack, for instance, a 9 a.m. start has had to be agreed in an effort to complete 50 overs for each side. As England are staying 90 minutes' drive away in Bhubaneswar, the players will be rising soon after six o'clock in the morning.

Mr Subba Row wonders whether in India, limited overs games should not be spread over two days which would allow 60 overs batting to each side.

For tomorrow's game against North Zone, with Gooch and Gower taking a brief holiday in a game reserve, England have named all 13 players present. Willis and Allott, who still has a bruised foot, are the most likely to be omitted.

Fletcher hinted today that England will field five bowlers, including Underwood and Emburey, at Kanpur and both spinners can expect some hard preparation here.

New Zealand join England at the top

Palmerston North, Jan 21. — New Zealand had a comfortable 97-run victory over the International XI in a women's World Cup limited-over match here today and now lead the table with England. Both sides have 14 points from six matches, but Australia are still better-placed with 12 points from three matches.

A fine opening stand between Pat McKelvey, the captain, and Barbara Bevege, which reaped 106 runs off 38 overs, set New Zealand on the winning road, although only three others reached double figures. They were 177 for eight at the end of their 60 overs. In reply, the international side managed a meagre 80 off 56 overs.

Jackie Lord was the pick of the New Zealand bowlers with three for 12.

England's Women, beaten by India yesterday, recovered some of their form by gaining a victory of 301 runs over the Wanganui provincial side in a non-cup contest in Wanganui. England totalled 345 runs for six wickets in their 60 overs, then dismissed Wanganui for 44 runs in 36 overs.

A century from the 25-year-old Sussex opener Jan Southgate, fine play from the other main batsmen, and accurate bowling by Carole Hodges and Enid Bakewell proved too much for the relatively young Wanganui side.

SCORES: England 345 (J. Southgate 107, J. Court 78, C. Hodges 61 not out); Wanganui 44 (P. Langdon 20; C. Hodges 4 for 2, E Bakewell 5 for 7).

STANDINGS

	P	W	D	L	Pts
England	6	3	1	2	14
New Zealand	6	3	1	2	14
Australia	3	3	0	0	12
India	5	2	0	3	8
International XI	4	0	0	4	0

— Reuter.

Badminton

Danes main attraction in Scottish Open

By Iain Mackenzie

The Danes, Morten Frost Hansen and Lene Koppen, and England's controversial No 1, Gillian Gilks, are the main attractions in this weekend's Scottish Open championships at Meadowbank, Edinburgh, in an event which has a large international coningent from Canada, Czechoslovakia, Malaysia, New Zealand, and Wales as well as from Scotland and England.

The Danish No 1, Frost Hansen, is the topseed in the men's singles with his countryman Jens-Peter Niergoff. In Sunday morning's semi-finals they are due to meet Gary Scott, of England, and the stylish Flemming Delfs, of Denmark.

Miss Köppen, who was ranked second in the world last season, is favourite to win the women's singles title, and she is seeded to meet, in the final, Helen Troke of England, the winner of the European junior title in Edinburgh last April. The top Scots in the doubles, Trevers and Billy Gilliland, recently returned from three weeks in Japan, are leading the seedings with Delfs and Nierhoff.

Mrs Gilks has chosen not to defend her singles title but she will be partnered by Gillian Clark in the women's doubles where she is seeded first with the Canadian internationals Johanne Falardeau and Linda Cloutier.

Gilliland and Travers lead the Scottish team in the European zone semi-final of the Thomas Cup on January 25 and 26. Scotland are unchanged from the side which achieved a magnificent 9-0 win in the quarter-final over the Netherlands last month.

Skiing

Miss Hess can increase lead

Lenggries, West Germany, Jan 21. — Erika Hess, of Switzerland should increase her lead in the World Cup over her rival Irene Epple, of Germany, after the slalom here tomorrow. Miss Hess, with 253 points, has a narrow 13 point edge over the 24-year-old medical student.

There will be fierce competition on the Brauneck slope from Ursula Konzett, of Liechtenstein, who was second at Badgastein, the American Christine Cooper, and the French

Scholarship 3: Where success is measured equally between academic and sporting achievement

There's gold in those American campuses

Two periods of six weeks in the United States over the past three years have enabled me to visit several universities in California, the heart of America and Florida. These visits have included conversations with physical education lecturers and teachers, sports journalists, and sport scholars.

Sport is an integral part of American society. It is not an appendage as in Britain. Success at university is measured equally between academic and sporting achievement. Facilities reflect this duality.

Kansas University caters for 25,000 students, housed on a 1,000 acre campus. Recently completed buildings include Green Hall, the Helen Foresman Spencer Museum of Art, the Art and Design Building, the new Computer Services Facility, the Smissman Center for Drug Design, a new satellite student union and expansions of Malott Hall and of the Robinson Health Physical Education Center.

The sport facilities of the university are open to students, faculty and staff members and families of students. They comprise:—

Indoor

Fitness centre: Four exercycles, two runner training aids,two sixteen-station peripheral heart training circuits, eight sets of dumbells.

Gymnastics arena: Olympic equipment for men and women.

Gymnasia: Six gymnasium spaces for basketball,volleyball and badmington.

Swimming pools: Two Olympic pools 25-yard diving pool with one and three metre boards. 25-metre teaching pool for water education and recreational swimming.

Racquetball/handball: 15 courts.

Lifetime sports area: Archery, table tennis and indoor golf driving cages.

Multi-purpose room: Fencing to martial arts.

Combatives room: Equipped with padded walls and floors as well as wall-to-wall mirrors.

Allen Field House: 220-yard six-lane indoor track, basketball and volleyball and a universal weight machine. Spectator accommodation: 15,000.

Saunas: Available in both men and women's locker rooms.

Outdoor

American football: 11 fields, including 45,000-seater stadium.

Softball: 10 fields.

Soccer: One field.

Rugby: One field.

Tennis: 21 courts: 17 with floodlights.

Athletics: Tartan track in football stadium.

On top of this, it is usual for a university to offer sport scholarships to tempt leading high school sportsmen (rarely sportswomen). Scholarships are funded by ticket sales. The University of Michigan has had average attendances of 103,000 at all home American football (grid iron) games played over the past three years. The budget for their Department of Recreation is close to $20m a year and they have over 300 scholarships at steady state. The gate receipts for each home game top $1m.

In a sense it is invidious to compare an American university sports scholarship with its apparently rather tame British counterpart. There is not a nationwide O and A level examination in America, so entry to university depends on High School grades. As educationists are beginning to realize in this country, there are neighbourhood comprehensives and neighbourhood comprehensives.

Although there is a minimum grade entry qualification to American universities, these vary widely and an outstanding sportsman can usually find a way of satisfying the entry criteria. Not the least, his own high school will falsify documentation. Because universities are self-financing, it is in their interest to go out and tout for business to ensure continuing support from colleagues and alumni — a classic "Catch 22" situation.

But my main concern was for the sportsmen themselves. It has been usual for the top universities to offer 100 football scholarships even though there is only one first team. Thus, at any one time, 70 to 80 players are sidelined. Could Bath or Stirling ever contemplate offering sports scholarships to outstanding athletes who might never perform?

We have been used to Americans carrying off gold medals in the sprints at the Olympics, rarely ever is an American placed in an event over 400 metres. Why is this? It is because there are very few university athletic scholarships offered over this distance. As a football player only needs to run a maximum of 40 metres in a game, coaches are on the lookout for any athlete who can run that distance in even time. If they can be found, it is all too easy to offer them another $20,000 scholarship and persuade them that their future is in football.

Interest is high at Boston University where they have appointed David Hemery as chief coach. Hemery studied there under Bill Smith before winning the 400 metres in the Mexico Olympics.

If there is one weakness in the overall sport scholarship scheme in America — whether in football, basketball, athletics or ice hockey — it is that the scholars are expected to ensure victory for their university teams. They are the pawns of the coaches.

Several of our own athletes secure scholarships in America, and record outstanding times in inter-collegiate meetings, sufficient to warrant them being included in a pre-Olympic squad. Yet, when they return to Britain to compete in internationals, their times and performances are disappointing.

However, two significant developments have occurred recently that may lead to a reappraisal in university sport philosophy. The first signs of change have been because the women's movement has rightly insisted that women's sport at university should be allocated equal money. It has been as little as eight to 10 per cent of the total budget. They are also arguing that use of facilities should also be shared.

The other charge relates to Proposal 13 in California. After a referendum in 1979, the Californian legislature had to reduce its services to the community (fire, police and education . . .). Title IV (relating to education) is a subdivision of Proposal 13 and the educational administrators are busy examining the amount of state money that has gone into high school sport. One of its findings has been that too much has been spent on football. Although California has decided that its football programme should be curtailed, it does not mean the other 49 states will follow suit — but California does tend to be the pace-setter.

For a long time we have been envious of the American sporting scene. But, what we must remember is that, apart from a small athletic circus, (though even here, change is in the air) it is largely professional — football, baseball, tennis, ice hockey, basketball and soccer. The schemes at university level reflect these sports

It is too early to suggest that 10 sports scholarships from a student population of 100,000 is a substantial breakthrough. However, the philosophy behind them will mean we shall be producing European and world champions.. Let us hope more sponsors can be found—

The sobering thought remains that even if Bath and Stirling reach their maximum of 20 students each, we have been referring only to 7 per cent of the 18-21-year-old age group: that leaves 93 per cent still outside any sports schemes.

Derek Wyatt

Racing

Lulav to confirm high reputation

By Michael Seely

One of the most interesting aspects of racing at Kempton Park this afternoon will be the first appearance under winter rules of Lulav in the Walton Novices Hurdle.

Now in the same stable as the joint favourite for the *Daily Express* Triumph Hurdle, Goldspun, Lulav was a useful horse on the Flat last season, winning three races and finishing third to Braughing in the Cambridgeshire.

David Nicholson has made little secret of the high regard in which he holds Chummy Gaventa's four-year-old who is expected to win this afternoon and join Goldspun in the fine-up for the four-year-old championship at Cheltenham, which the stable failed so narrowly to win with Broadsword in 1981. King's Glory and Carved Opal both performed with promise in their only races over hurdles but Lulav is preferred.

Another sound wager at Kempton could be Bishops Bow in the second division of the Sunbury Novices Steeplechase. Bob Turnell's six-year-old was, perhaps, a shade flattered by finishing so close to Brown Chamberlin at Cheltenham, as John Francome was able to take matters easily after Pay Related had fallen at the last fence. But previously, Bishops Bow had won in good style at Kempton and Wincanton. It will come as something of a surprise if the one-eyed gelding is beaten this afternoon.

Robin Blakeney, the Devizes trainer, has a good chance of taking the Royal Mail Novices' Handicap Hurdle with Wealth O'Wiltshire, who is a full sister to Bold Argument.

Wealth O'Wiltshire has run well enough on several occasions to suggest that the mare is capable of winning a modest handicap off her present mark in the weights. On her only outing this season the six-year-old was staying on strongly when fourth behind Brando and Late Night Extra at Towcester.

Fred Winter's Roller-Coaster should get back to winning form in the Hanworth Handicap Steeplechase. Roller-Coaster was a good horse two seasons ago and showed signs of recapturing that ability when running well behind Night Nurse and Captain John in the Mandarin Steeplechase at Newbury.

Shady Deal performed creditably in both the Hennessy Cognac Gold Cup and the Welsh *Grand National for Josh Gifford*. Leney Dual showed all the courage and stamina in the world when catching Approaching on the flat at Ascot. But Roller-Coaster looks best.

STATE OF GOING (official) Kempton — soft Catterick — good (precautionary inspection 7.30am) Tomorrow Haydock — good to soft Warwick — heavy

Inspired Scudamore has 168-1 double

By Michael Seely

Peter Scudamore stole the show at Lingfield yesterday when landing a 168-1 double on Sulimnos and Buckwheat Cake. The 23-year-old jockey rode like a man inspired on Sulimnos when driving the Somerset-trained gelding past the post a length in front of John Francome, and Gerby, in the Castle Novices' Steeplechase.

Scudamore's victory on Buckwheat Cake was even more spectacular as the rider brought the four-year-old from an impossible position to win the second division of the Keep Novices' Hurdle by two and a half lengths from Sigir, with the odds-on favourite, Omnipotent a length away, third.

Sulimnos provided West Country trainer *Philip House* with his first success and is out of a mare who is not registered in the stud book, and was bought for only 350 guineas as a yearling at Taunton. Buckwheat Cake, on the other hand, could not hail from a more famous stable and certainly could not boast a more illustrious pedigree. The four-year-old was bred by his owner, Paul Mellon, is trained by Ian Balding at Kingsclere and is out of Mille Fleurs, who is a half-sister to Mill Reef.

Buckwheat Cake is now on offer at 20-1 for the Triumph Hurdle, the same price as Right Regent who easily won the first division of the Novices' Hurdle.

Richard Rowe made a successful return to the saddle, after breaking a leg at Folkestone in November, with a runaway victory on Southdown Spirit in the Turret Hurdle.

The Queen Mother's Special Cargo fell at the last fence in the Fort Handicap Steeplechase when well clear of Glenhawk. Special Cargo's jockey, Bill Smith, jumped up unharmed as Chris Gwilliam brought Glenhawk home a long way in front of Mr. Darkie.

The other handicap chase resulted in a victory for Bright Dream who, ridden by Steve Knight, just got the better of a battle in the straight with Another Duke.

Additional fixtures

After the announcement of a £200,000 scheme to alleviate the hardship caused by recent abandonments, the Jockey Club reported yesterday that the 15 additional National Hunt fixtures have been quickly claimed by courses. The additional National Hunt fixtures are:

February 24, Ascot; March 19, Warwick; March 22, Carlisle; March 23, Wetherby; March 24, Southwell; March 25, Taunton; March 30, Wolverhampton; March 31, Plumpton; April 3, Hereford; April 14, Hexham; April 22, Catterick Bridge; April 23, Market Rasen; May 6, Huntingdon; May 12, Ayr (Evening); May 12, Towcester. The Catterick Meeting on April 22 originally a Flat fixture, but this has now been transferred to April 28.

Kempton Park

Tote Double 2.0 and 3.0. Treble 1.30, 2.30, and 3.30

1.0 SUNBURY CHASE (Novices: £1,781: 2½m) (10 runners)

103 0-12320 PIRATE SON (D) (P Hampson) Mrs M Rimell 6-11-9 ...... S Morshead
107 00- AIR FARE (F Hoare) A Barrow 7-11-4 ...... R Hoare
110 1000-3 BELLINGHAM (G Mytton) D Ancil 6-11-4 ...... P Scudamore
111 p0-0300 COMMANDER CHRISTY (Mrs H McLaughlin) H O'Neill 6-11-4 ...... G Gracey
112 102-110 COOLERIN BOY (B Oliver) F Winter 7-11-4 ...... B de Haan
113 3p-p00p CREGG (Mrs J French) Mrs J French 9-11-4 ...... Mrs S French
119 400-b32 HENFOLD LAD (B) (A Wates) A Wates 6-11-4 ...... A Webber
124 0-2200p PROSPER YOU CAN (Woolea Sheepskins) L Kennard 7-11-4 ...... R Denis 7
126 0-0200p RED HELMET (A Penney) I Wardle 8-11-4 ...... S Smith-Eccles
129 400-01- STRAIGHT ACCORD (N Paravicini) F Walwyn 7-11-4 ...... W Smith

7-4 Pirate Son, 3 Henfold Lad, 9-2 Straight Accord, 6 Bellingham, 8 Coolerin Boy, 12 Prosper You Can, 20 others.

1.30 SUNBURY CHASE (Div II: novices: Penalty Value £1,778: 2½m) (10)

201 0/00112 BISHOPS BOW (CD) (Mrs A Morley) R Turnell 6-12-0 ...... Steve Knight
202 0f31u1 MASTERSON (R Mann) Mrs M Rimell 7-12-0 ...... S Morshead
204 100410 SLANEY (CD) (Guinea Grill Stakes) I Wardle 7-11-9 ...... M Williams
208 0-0234p ANITACAT (Miss L Wood) J Webber 7-11-4 ...... A Webber
215 000-p0 FAR BRIDGE (Duke of Atholl) G Balding 6-11-4 ...... B Reilly
218 03-0400 HALLOWKILN (Lady Herries) Lady Herries 7-11-4 ...... C Kinane
220 324-234 JAVIS BAY (Mrs P Brown) F Winter 6-11-4 ...... J Francome
223 0-22121 NEW LYRIC (G Dearman) D Nicholson 7-11-4 ...... P Scudamore
225 043/u22 QUARE HOURS (B) (A Wates) A Wates 9-11-4 ...... R Rowe
227 411-400 SIOBHAN'S JOY (J Horgan) R Hannon 7-11-4 ...... S Jobar

9-4 Bishops Bow, 3 Masterson, 4 Jarvis Bay, 6 New Lyric, 8 Quare Hours, Slaney, 12 Siobhan's Joy, 20 others.

2.0 HAIG WHISKY HURDLE (novices: £1,394: 2m) (22)

301 12 ARABIAN MUSIC (C) (Lady Rootes) J Gifford 7-11-10 ...... R Rowe
302 403422 RUN TO ME (D) (J McKeogh) N Mitchell 7-11-5 ...... Mr N Mitchell
303 013 BERKELEY LAD (A Pidgley) P Cundell 5-11-1 ...... A Webber
305 00- CELTIC WAY (G Wareham) Lady Herries 6-11-0 ...... G Gwilliam 4
306 HENRY FORD (Mrs J Ford) J Jenkins 6-11-0 ...... M Harrington 4
307 00 IRISH COTTAGE (Mrs M Orchard-Lisle) F Winter 6-11-0 ...... J Francome
308 NATURE WALK (Mrs H Hawkins) J Jenkins 6-11-0 ...... H Jenkins 7
310 00/24-0 POLLY MAJOR (A Ashford) M Bolton 6-11-0 ...... B de Haan
312 113104- RIZZIO (Capt J Macdonald-Buchanan) D Nicholson 7-11-0 ...... P Scudamore
313 00-240 STRAIGHT UP (A Aylett) A Aylett 6-11-0 ...... M Harrington 4
314 ACHIEVER (J O'Neill) P Bailey 5-10-10 ...... S Smith Eccles
315 ALSO KIRSTY (J Joesch) R Voorspuy 5-10-10 ...... R Rowell
316 2 BRAVE GEORGE (P Cowell) P Harriss 5-10-10 ...... —
317 b000 CENTREBANK (H Joel) R Turnell 5-10-10 ...... Steve Knight
318 p COLLECTOR'S GOLD (Mrs J Mason-Hamlyn) D Grissell 5-10-10 ...... Mrs D Grissell 4
319 0 DUSSENBERG (Mrs S O'Brien) D Ancil 5-10-10 ...... E Waite 4
320 MILITARY CROWN (R Hall) P Allingham 5-10-10 ...... Mr S Andrews 7
324 pp00 REEBOK (K Weisselberg) K Weisselberg 5-10-10 ...... W Smith
325 0200 STORMY SPRING (Mrs S Tanton) D Nicholson 5-10-10 ...... P Carvill 4
327 000 TEAPOT HALL (J Taylor) C Miller 5-10-10 ...... C Kinane
328 000p-0 THE TOTM (O Donnelly) P Butler 5-10-10 ...... E Butler 7
329 TING (Miss E Phipps) G Fletcher 5-10-10 ...... G Fletcher 4

5-2 Arabian Music, 7-2 Brave George, 9-2 Berkeley Lad, 6 Irish Cottage, 8 Stormy Spring, 10 Run To Me, 12 Straight Up, 20 others.

2.30 HANWORTH CHASE (Handicap: £2,498: 3m) (6)

403 11p03-p TRAGUS (J Morley) D Morley 10-11-9 ...... B R Davies
406 11404-1 BOLD ARGUMENT (D) (H Price) R Blakeney 9-11-1 ...... DOUBTFUL
407 241-240 SHADY DEAL (C)(D) (G Hubbard) J Gifford 9-10-12 ...... R Champion
408 112p/24 ROLLER-COASTER (D) (Mrs M Lewis) F Winter 9-10-11 ...... J Francome
409 03-2131 LENEY DUAL (D) (M Delley) D Nicholson 7-10-9 ...... P Scudamore
414 11-000b SCOT LANE (T Isherwood) M Tate 9-10-0 ...... C Smith

Evens Roller-Coaster, 5-2 Shady Deal, 3 Leney Dual, 10 Tragus, 20 Scot Lane.

3.0 EASTER HERO CHASE (Handicap: £2,326: 2m) (7)

501 3113-44 STOPPED (CD) (T Ludlow) F Winter 10-12-6 ...... B de Haan
504 110-p00 MONEY TALKS (D) (Sheikh Ali Abu Khamsin) L Kennard 9-10-6 ...... A Webber
505 14-1433 SPIN AGAIN (D) (Mrs D Stoddart) D Morley 7-10-0 ...... B R Davies
506 2-22132 THE HERB (D) (Mrs D Whigham) Mrs D Oughton 7-10-0 ...... M Coyle 4
507 0p0021 BASH STREET KID (D) (M Raphael) R Hoad 7-10-0 (4 ex) ...... —
508 3-12042 TOWER MOSS (D) (A Neaves) A Neaves 9-10-0 ...... C Mann 7
509 220210 MOULDY OLD DOUGH (D) (Mrs F Muggeridge) F Muggeridge 13-10-0 ...... T Muggeridge 7

5-2 Stopped, 10-3 The Herb, 5 Spin Again, 6 Bash Street Kid, 8 Tower Moss, 10 Money Talks, 12 Mouldy Old Dough, 20 others.

3.30 ROYAL MAIL HURDLE. (novice handicap: £1,440: 3m) (18)

603 41 SONNY MAY (G Hubbard) J Gifford 6-11-2 ...... R Champion
606 304131 CROWNING MOMENT (H Spearing) I Wardle 7-10-11 ...... M Williams
607 2p-311 DROMOLAND HILL (R Brinkworth) D Gandolfo 7-10-10 ...... P Barton
608 222043 TRACYS SPECIAL (Maj J Rubin) R Hannon 5-10-4 ...... Steve Knight
609 00-0024 ANOTHER DRAGON (Miss B Connop) D Nicholson 6-10-3 ...... P Scudamore
611 004 PALMYRA-COURT (C Bowden) J Baker 6-10-0 ...... J Williams
612 f30f-10 SIRENIA (Miss N Schicht) N Gaselee 5-10-0 ...... Y McKewitt 7
614 141030 CHANCE FLIGHT (R Short) J Jenkins 6-10-0 ...... M Harrington 4
615 000f-40 COBBLERS CASTLE (Mrs D Wigan) J Gifford 6-10-0 ...... R Rowe
616 007 AMBERUSH (Mrs J Smith) P Ashworth 5-10-0 ...... R Barry 4
617 0/020-4 WEALTH O'WILTSHIRE (M Evans) R Blakeney 6-10-0 ...... W Newton 7
618 444 SPARTAN DAISY (Mrs D Hendrson) N Henderson 6-10-0 ...... C Mann 7
620 0000-00 FARMER FRED (B) (R Blandford) M Scudamore 6-10-0 ...... P Carvill 4
622 304-0 BELLINO (Mrs A Philip) W Musson 5-10-0 ...... A Coogan
623 00-0044 TRISKA (B) (L Kennard) L Kennard 6-10-0 ...... R Dennis 7
624 00/0303 HALDON HEATH (B Kaye) R Keenor 8-10-0 ...... A Wallace 7
627 11b000 LYNWOOD LADY (D Lee) F Muggeridge 5-10-0 ...... T Muggeridge 7
629 40-0000 WHIRBA (G Lillywhite) M Madgwick 6-10-0 ...... —

15-8 Sonny May, 3 Crowning Moment, 9-2 Dromoland Hill, 6 Sirenia, 8 Another Dragon, 10 Spartan Daisy, 12 Amerush, 20 others.

4.0 WALTON HURDLE (4-y-o: £1,671: 2m) (22)

1 121 SUJONO (D) (L Payne) M Scudamore 11-10 ...... H Davies
2 20 ABO ACE (Mrs J Lawrence) M Ryan 11-0 ...... J McLaughlin 4
4 ALABAMA (A Heath) D Wilson 11-0 ...... M Coyle 4
6 AVONDALE PRINCESS (Mrs B Taylor) M McCourt 11-0 ...... P Barton
7 BLONDE BOMBSHELL (I Calvert) T Hallett 11-0 ...... B Wright 4
11 4 CARVED OPAL (Mrs G Abecassis) F Winter 11-0 ...... J Francome
12 413 CASHMOOR (Tedwood Ltd) R Baker 11-0 ...... R Champion
16 FITZGAYLE (A Darlington) D Barons 11-0 ...... W Smith
17 GOLDEN MATCH (N Warne) M Hinchliffe 11-0 ...... M O'Halloran
18 312 GREAT LIGHT (B Atkinson) J Jenkins 11-0 ...... M Harrington 4
20 041 HRZ (J Horgan) R Hannon 11-0 ...... Steve Knight
21 JADE EMPRESS (Miller and Woodhouse Ltd) J Webber 11-0 ...... A Webber
22 JOHNS PRESENT (J Sinnott) R Holder 11-0 ...... P Richards
23 4 KING'S GLORY (C Heard) P Mitchell 11-0 ...... R G Hughes
24 LULAV (C Gaventa) D Nicholson 11-0 ...... P Scudamore
29 234 NORFOLK STORM (T Purnell) M McCormack 11-0 ...... G McCourt
31 PARISH PRIEST (R Meddes) J O Donoghue 11-0 ...... F Kalil 7
32 PETROCELLI (Miss B Swire) G Balding 11-0 ...... B Reilly
34 PRINCE NONO (J Smart) R Hartop 11-0 ...... N Floyd
36 SO BRAVE (S Tindall) S Mellor 11-0 ...... S Jobar
38 SYBALGOBUYUM (F Carter) J King 11-0 ...... C Candy
43 WANGLE (R Bennett) T Hallett 11-0 ...... T Hallett

5-2 Lulav, 9-2 Carved Opal, 6-1 Sujono, 7 King's Glory, 8 Hrz, 10 Cashmoor, Norfolk Storm, 14 So Brave, 16 Abo Ace, 20 others

Kempton Park selections

By Michael Seely
1.0 Pirate Son. 1.30 Bishops Bow. 2.0 Brave George. 2.30 Roller Coaster 3.0 The Herb. 3.30. WEALTH O'WILTSHIRE is especially recommended. 4.0 Lulav.

Catterick Bridge card

12.45 DINSDALE CHASE (Selling handicap: £625: 2m) (14 runners)

1 u3ppu- JACK'S FLUTTER (C) (P Monteith) P Monteith 12-12-7 ...... D Nolan
4 02p/ufp SUPREME SAIL (D) (V Thompson) V Thomson 11-12-4 ...... Mr M Thompson 7
5 000000- WHITSUNCELLI (Mrs A Newton) J Kettlewell 12-12-4 ...... S Kettlewell 7
6 4130-00 BANADOR (P Waring) R Perkins 11-12-2 ...... C Grant
8 4/ppp0- SPACER (J Pennington) M James 10-11-10 ...... R F Davies
12 000-113 FORDEL (G Sammons) P O'Connor 7-11-6 ...... M Barnes
13 00pp4a PAMPERED SOVEREIGN (O Dixon) V Thompson 11-11-2 ...... Mr J Walton
16 300030- HEATHER HAWK (D Cunningham) H Fleming 8-10-13 ...... C Hawkins
19 420u34 THREE BRETHREN (B) (C Pinkham) C Pinkham 8-10-9 ...... D Lancaster 4
20 fp00-04 BUSH LADY (C Lamb) C Lamb 7-10-8 ...... R Lamb
21 24000/4 GAY COMO (D) (J Parkes) J Parkes 13-10-7 ...... M Pepper 7
22 000p-00 THE FAST ONE (C Ratcliffe) C Ratcliffe 12-10-7 ...... Mr C Ratcliffe
24 p000p/0 STURDY LAD (B) (W Smith) W Smith 9-10-3 ...... D Wilkinson
25 000-004 SILKEN SAND (Mrs J Waggott) N Waggott 6-10-0 ...... Mr N Waggott 7

7-4 Banador, 11-4 Fordel, 9-2 Three Brethren, 7 Gay Como, 8 Heather Hawk, 12 Spacer, 16 others.

1.15 MALTBY HURDLE (Div I: novices: £796: 2m) (23)

1 3340b1 MR PONGEE (D) (F Storey) F Storey 7-11-12 ...... Mr B Storey 7
2 t0100 ROSA TROUT (D) (T Beyley) J Blundell 5-11-10 ...... —
3 4-13401 SEA MERCHANT (D) (T McDonagh) W A Stephenson 5-11-10 ...... R Lamb
6 f0 CARAVAN CENTRE (Mrs R Barr) R Barr 10-11-5 ...... Mrs A Gray 4
10 MASTER'S BOY (E Collingwood-Cameron) W A Stephenson 7-11-5 ...... Mr E McIntyre 4
11 0/ SHOOLER KING (D Abdale) F Watson 6-11-5 ...... —
12 STAR KID (R Vardy) R Whitaker 7-11-5 ...... —
16 WELSH VALLEY (B Watson) H Wharton 6-11-5 ...... S Youlden 7
18 02-4231 BARRYPHILIPS DISCO (I Ender) R Whitaker 5-11-3 ...... A McGlynn 7
19 0p DUKES GOLD (D Rimmer) G Richards 5-11-3 ...... R Barry
21 0 GO MARTELL (B Denton) J Doyle 5-11-3 ...... J Doyle
23 0p- HIGHLAND LINNET (Miss S Ford) B Richmond 5-11-3 ...... M Murphy
27 00 MARABOU (W Swiers) D Chapman 5-11-3 ...... S Charlton
29 SECRET SIN (J Charlton) J Charlton 5-11-3 ...... G Bradley 4
31 0 STARFINDER (W Murphy) M Camacho 5-11-3 ...... D Oldham
34 WOODLAND PATH (T Hurring) T Fairhurst 5-11-3 ...... C Fairhurst
35 01 SANDMOOR COURT (Mrs M Tinkler) N Tinkler 4-10-7 ...... Kim Spink 7
37 4 CARIBBEAN SUN (T Kersey) T Kersey 4-10-0 ...... G Kersey 4
38 u LUCKY TINA (R Jeffrey) R Jeffrey 4-10-0 ...... —
39 00 OVERSHOE (W C Watts) W C Watts 4-10-0 ...... A Brown
42 444 SAUSOLITO (J Stanley Ltd) M H Easterby 4-10-0 ...... Mr T Easterby
43 00 TUDORVILLE (E Harvey) K Stone 4-10-0 ...... C Tinkler
44 02 UNDER-RATED (T English) M W Easterby 4-10-0 ...... P Tuck

3 Sea Merchant, 4 Sausolito, 5 Under-Rated, 6 Sandmoor Court, 7 Barryphilips Disco, 8 Rosa Trout, 12 Mr Pongee, 16 Starfinder, 20 others.

1.45 STOKESLEY CHASE (Handicap: £3,120: 3½m) (10)

1 42310-p MEGAN'S BOY (J Craig) E Carter 9-11-11 ...... P A Charlton
7 11331-0 SOLO SAM (Mrs R Brewis) R Brewis 10-10-4 ...... C Pimlott
12 221444- MASTER MARMADUKE (R Jeffreys) C Bell 9-10-0 ...... Mr R Shiels 7
13 12-1fp4 HALLO DANDY (J Thompson) G Richards 8-10-0 ...... J O'Neill
15 f-11001 MISTY RASCAL (W Morrison) W Crawford 7-10-0 ...... N Doughty
18 0-21204 HIGHWAY DUAL (W Thyne) C Bell 7-10-0 ...... J Goulding
20 000-210 BUCKSOME (G Joy) R Woodhouse 9-10-0 ...... R Barry
21 4131-2f LARRY BELL (B Hatheway) W A Stephenson 8-10-0 ...... R Lamb
22 2-04302 TRICHROMATIC (Mrs H Johnson) R Johnson 10-10-0 ...... D McCaskill 4
23 000-333 IRISH MORN (C Lamb) C Lamb 9-10-0 ...... S Grant 4

11-4 Larry Bell, 7-2 Solo Sam, 5 Megan's Boy, 6 Hallo Dandy, 8 Misty Rascal, 10 Highway Dual, 12 Trichromatic, 14 Bucksome, 25 others.

2.15 MANFIELD HURDLE (handicap: £986: 2m) (25)

1 111b0-p APPLE WINE (D) (Mrs A Sigsworth) M W Easterby 5-12-7 ...... D Goulding
2 0030-00 TONY (CD) (Mrs D Bousfield) B Bousfield 10-11-8 ...... J O'Neill
3 3212-00 B AND K EMPEROR (D) (B & K Motors) M W Easterby 5-11-2 ...... D Swift 4
4 00-3102 SHOEMENDER (P Murphy) G Lockerbie 5-11-2 ...... N Balmer
5 00004-0 PENSCYNOR (D) (P Chapman) M Lambert 6-11-4 ...... D Dutton 7
7 0-31010 COMERCE (CD) (R Barr) R Barr 7-11-1 ...... M Pepper 7
8 441110 Mr SNOW (CD) (W A Stephenson) W A Stephenson 7-11-1 ...... R Lamb
9 44011-0 TAPPY LAPPY (D) (Mrs J Wells) T Barnes 7-11-0 ...... M Barnes
10 11004 SWORD GAME (D) (Triumph Properties) G Richards 6-10-12 ...... R Barry
12 031204 SIR MARCUS (D) (Mrs G Reed) W Reed 6-10-10 ...... Mr T Reed 7
13 131-400 HOME GROUND (CD,B) (J Ennis) M H Easterby 5-10-9 ...... Mr T Easterby
14 101030/ GERALDO (D) (T Hough) H Fleming 7-10-7 ...... C Bell 7
15 21-0 MILLFIELD LAD (E Peary) M H Easterby 5-10-6 ...... A Brown
17 -0331- HYDE (D) (Hyde Industrial) M W Easterby 5-10-5 ...... P Tuck
18 13-3030 SANDICLIFFE (D) (V Thompson) V Thompson 7-10-5 ...... Mr M Thompson 7
19 3120-p0 SWORD OF LIGHT (J Drewry) P O'Connor 8-10-5 ...... C Hawkins
21 222310 REJUVENATOR (D) (T Metcalfe) T Barron 6-10-1 ...... —
22 000-004 MOUNT EATON (D Davison) P Asquith 9-10-0 ...... C Pimlott
23 0000-12 SPECTINA (D) (G Eley) W Storey 6-10-0 ...... D Wilkinson
24 20103-0 TIDY WORK (D) (E Houlston) K Stone 7-10-0 ...... C Tinkler
25 403-000 SUNLIT RIVER (W Carrick) W Haigh 5-10-0 ...... P A Charlton
26 000210/ YELLOW STAR (D) (R Wilson) T Barnes 9-10-0 ...... D Johnston 7
27 41-f004 WITCHIN (D) (J Henderson) J Henderson 6-10-0 ...... A Stringer 4
28 0-00204 CARAT GOLD (CD) (G Dand) C Lamb 6-10-0 ...... S Grant 4
29 04-0210 GAY LUCKY (Miss E Wilans) Miss E Wilans 7-10-0 ...... W Redlem

4 Tony, 9-2 Comerce, 11-2 Home Ground, 6 Apple Wine, 7 Mr Snow, 8 Tidy Work, 10 Hyde, 12 Millfield Lad, 14 Shoemender, 16 others.

2.45 STAYERS CHASE (Div I: novices: £1,009: 3m 300yd) (14)

2 034-111 SEAMUS O'FLYNN (Mrs A Dickinson) MW Dickinson 7-12-3 ...... R Earnshaw
4 0001p2 KEEPING TRYING (J Walby) W A Stephenson 6-11-10 ...... R Lamb
7 021302 TWICE TIMES (J Brockbank) J Brockbank 7-11-10 ...... J O'Neill
8 f33301 TWIFLIGHT (G Leadbitter) B Wilkinson 7-11-10 ...... A Dickman
11 ppu02/ CANTER UP (R Jeffrey) R Jeffrey 11-11-3 ...... —
13 o/f CHETEL (R Brewis) R Brewis 8-11-3 ...... C Pimlott
19 003030 ESTACADO (J Hamilton) R Johnson 6-11-3 ...... D McCaskill 4
21 000- FIVEMILETOWN (Wing-Cdr P Stead) M Camacho 6-11-3 ...... D Oldham
22 p22ffu- FOXY PERCY (Mrs A Hamilton) Mrs A Hamilton 7-11-3 ...... Mr L Hudson 4
24 0401-3 JACK'S BOW (F Watson) F Watson 8-11-3 ...... Mr F Watson
31 f/f MR COGGY (W A Stephenson) W A Stephenson 6-11-3 ...... Mr E McIntyre 4
42 02214- SUNNY PARK (K Goddard) G Richards 7-11-3 ...... R Barry
42 VEILED CITY (D Eddy) D Eddy 6-11-3 ...... S Charlton
46 0 COLD FINGERS (J Coleman) R Fisher 5-10-7 ...... Mr J Duggan 7

4-7 Seamus O'Flynn, 11-2 Twice Times, 7 Twiflight, 10 Keep Trying, 12 Sunny Park, 16 Jack's Bow, 25 others.

3.15 STAYERS CHASE (Div II: novices: £1,003: 3m 300yd) (13)

1 ufp1f1 KUDOS (CD) (J Blundell) J Blundell 7-12-3 ...... M Conroy 4
3 122p3u GILL BECK (G Smith) G Lockerbie 6-11-10 ...... J Brady 7
6 f0/1024 PIRATE JACK (J Ramsden) N Crump 10-11-10 ...... C Hawkins
16 0000 DAILY SERENADE (W A Stephenson) W A Stephenson 6-11-3 ...... Mr P Hughes 7
18 02f-222 DONJILL (F Tyldesley) M W Dickinson 8-11-3 ...... R Earnshaw
26 0000/ KILKEA (Mrs E Dunn) Denys Smith 8-11-3 ...... C Grant
28 000 LE-MAR (J O'Loan) J Doyle 7-11-3 ...... J Doyle
29 24up-03 MISTER MOONSHINE (R Backhouse) R Fisher 7-11-3 ...... J O'Neill
30 u0-0303 MR BRADY (Benfield Motors) W A Stephenson 9-11-3 ...... R Lamb
37 u0p PHIPPS CLOUD (D Marley) R Robinson 9-11-3 ...... M Pepper 7
39 REGAL REBEL (R Woodhouse) R Woodhouse 7-11-3 ...... Mr R Woodhouse
41 0-000 SORRENTO BLUE (Mrs S Lamyman) Mrs S Lamyman 8-11-3 ...... J Suthern
45 0030-00 WINNING BRIEF (M O Grady) M Naughton 7-11-3 ...... G Bradley 4

5-2 Donjill, 3 Kudos, 9-2 Pirate Jack, 6 Mister Moonshine, 7 Mr Brady, 10 Gill Beck, 16 Kilker, 20 others.

3.45 MALTBY HURDLE (Div II novices: £809: 2m) (23)

4 BLINDER (G Stock) R Whitaker 7-11-5 ...... A McGlynn 7
5 u CAYPHOON (R Andrew) B Richmond 8-11-5 ...... M Murphy
7 4400 GENERAL WOOD (Mrs B Robinson) M Lambert 6-11-5 ...... A Brown
8 003 GREAT SURVEYOR (R Johnson) R Johnson 6-11-5 ...... D McCaskill 4
9 fp010- GUN POINT (Mrs J Park) Denys Smith 7-11-5 ...... A Dickman
20 00 YOLANSO (S Elliott) P Asquith 6-11-5 ...... K Whyte
21 ABU TORKEY (J Blundell) J Blundell 5-11-3 ...... D Dutton 7
22 30 BALLYDURROW (N Rogers) R Fisher 5-11-3 ...... K Teelan 7
23 4 BAVAL (Miss R Slicer) D Yeoman 5-11-3 ...... —
25 CAROLINE MARGARET (W Haigh) W Haigh 5-11-3 ...... M Sill 7
26 0 GEARYS COLD ROLLED (H Geary-Steels) Denys Smith 5-11-3 ...... C Grant
27 0 HIGH BORE (D Kinsella) J Charlton 5-11-3 ...... Mr D Kinsella
30 20242- MIRTHFUL (E Barber) W Elsey 5-11-3 ...... A Flint
32 0 NORTHERN EDITION (R Oxley) W A Stephenson 5-11-3 ...... R Lamb
34 RHEINIEKEN (Mrs D Bousfield) B Bousfield 5-11-3 ...... P A Charlton
35 SINGALONG SAM (D Abdale) F Watson 5-11-3 ...... —
38 4 ALWAYS EIRLYS (Mrs B Dash) N Callaghan 4-10-0 ...... J O'Neill
39 AMARACH (Sovereign Chemicals) R Fisher 4-10-0 ...... J Errington 4
40 00 BONNY GOLD (B) (J Rushworth) K Stone 4-10-0 ...... C Tinkler
42 0 MAHER (T Kersey) T Kersey 4-10-0 ...... G Kersey 4
43 MISS NINIAN (W Goodson) C Pinkham 4-10-0 ...... D Lancaster 4
44 04 PLACE CONCORDE (W A Stephenson) W A Stephenson 4-10-0 ...... G Gray 7
46 THAT'S MAGIC (J Parkes) J Parkes 4-10-0 ...... M Pepper

11-4 Always Eirlys, 7-2 Mirthful, 9-2 Great Surveyor, 11-2 Place Concorde, 8 Abu Torkey, 10 Baval, 12 Amarach, 16 others.

Catterick Bridge selections

By Michael Seely
12.45 Fordel. 1.15 Sausolito. 1.45 Solo Sam. 2.15 Mr Snow. 2 45 Seamus O'Flynn. 3.15 Donjill. 3.45 Great Surveyor.

Lingfield results

Going: Heavy

1 30 (1.32) KEEP HURDLE (Div 1. Novices: 4-y-o: £890: 2m)

RIGHT REGENT ch c by Kambalda — Velsera (S Hindle) 11 1 C Brown (2-5 fav) 1
Gymer ...... R G Hughes (33-1) 2
Fil De Fer ...... A Madgwick (33-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 14p; Places, 11p, 50p, £1p. Dual F: £3 29. CSF: £1.65 D. Elsworth at Fordingbridge. 4l, 8l. On The Beach (16-1) 4th. 12 ran.

2.00 (2 2) DRAWBRIDGE CHASE (£3,603: 2½m)

BRIGHT DREAM ch g Lucifer — Dream of Escart (H Joel) 6 10 9 Steve Knight (evens fav) 1
Another Duke ...... R Champion (11-10) 2
Shackletons Flier ...... Mr P Nicholls (40-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 17p. Dual F: 20p. CSF: 19p. R. Turnell at Marlborough. 1l, dist. 4 ran.

2.30 (2.32) CASTLE CHASE (Novices) (£1,510: 2m)

SULIMNOS b h by Kalimnos — Suziet III (C House) 7 11 3 P Scudamore (12-1) 1
Gerby ...... J Francome (7.2) 2
Royal Friend ...... B de Haan (evens fav) 3

TOTE: Win, 71p; Places, 10p, 18p, 12p. Dual F: £1.36. CSF: £5.06. C. House at Frome. 1l, 20l. Caubeen (50-1) 4th. 8 ran.

3.0 (3.4) KEEP HURDLE (Div II: 4-y-o £890. 2m)

BUCKWHEAT CAKE ch g by Buckpasser — Mille Fleurs (P Mellon) 10 10 P Scudmore (12-1) 1
Sigir ...... R G Hughes (7-2) 2
Omnipotent ...... C Brown (4-7 fav) 3

TOTE: Win, £1.00. Places: 25p. 10p,12p. Dual F: £2.94. CSF: £5.34. I Balding of Kingsclere. 2½l, 1l Saba Nejd (20-1) 4th 11 ran

3.30 (3.31) FORT CHASE (Handicap: £1,928: 3m)

GLENHAWK b h by Furry Glen — Gonazzaro (Express Newspapers Ltd) 6 9 10 C Gwilliam (11-4) 1
Mr Darkie ...... Mr P Nicholls (25-1) 1
Nampara ...... P Barton (16-1) 2
TOTE: Win, 20p. Places: 16p, 38p. Dual F: £2.26. CSF: £6.72. H Price at Findon. 10l, 10l. Special Cargo 11-10 fav. Katmandu (16-1) 4th, 7 ran.

4.0 (4.4) TURRET HURDLE (Handicap: £1,446: 2½m)

SOUTHDOWN SPIRIT b g by Sir Nulli — Blue Ivy (R Austen) 6 10 11 R Rowe (7-2 Fav) 1
Glenvara ...... C Grant (4-1) 2
Wimsey ...... B de Haan (14-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 49p. Places: 10p, 15p, 20p, 10p, Dual F: 50p. CSF: £1.97 Tricast: £17.39. T Gifford at Findon. 12l, 6l. Luxuriate (4-1) 4th. 16 ran. TOTE DOUBLE: Sulminos and Glenhawk £19 15. TREBLE: Bright Dream, Buckwheat Cake and Southdown Spirit £108.50. JACKPOT: £491.25. PLACEPOT: £6 85.

Newton Abbot

Going: Heavy

1 15 (1.17) CHELSTON HURDLE (Div. 1 Novices: £837: 2m 5½f)

CORBY WOOD b g by Distictly — Fairlap (B Babbage) 8-11-8 Mr N Babbage (9-4) 1
Gilded Gold ...... R. Hoare (8-11 fav) 2
Antares ...... R. Muggeridge (14-1) 3

Tote: Win 47p; Places, 16p, 10p, 17p. Dual F: 20p. CSF: 40p Mrs M Babbage at Brockhampton. 2½l, 4l. April Belle (50-1) 4th. 16 ran.

1.45 (1.50) BABBACOMBE CHASE (Selling Handicap: £690: 2m 150yd)

BETTER THAN EVER b g by Foggy Belle — Anne French (C Popham) 10-11-0 car 11-5 Mr C Popham (6-1) 1
Boyne Hill ...... J. Suthern (7-1)

The Grandson ...... G. Old (16-1)

Tote: Win, 71p; places, 14p, 27p, 27p. Dual F: 96p. CSF: £4.82. C. Popham at Highbridge. 1l, 12l. Gentle Rose 3-1 fav. Ewen's Rock (16-1) 4th. 11 ran. No bid for the winner.

2.15 (2 21) ELLACOMBE CHASE (Handicap £3,169: 3¼m 100yds)

SPRING ROCKET b m by Harwell-May Foliage (J Messer-Bennetts) 8-10-0 P Warner (33-1) 1
Colonial Lad. ...... Marquis de Cuellar (12-1) 2
Gandy VI ...... R Hoare (9-1) 3

TOTE: Win, £3.46; places, 68p, 25p, 27p, 88p. Dual F: £19.49. CSF: £35 88. Tricast: £353.04. J Edwards at Ross on Wye. 7l, 3l. Royal Portora 100-30 fav. Santose (20-1) 4th. 17 ran.

2.45 (2.48) ST MARYCHURCH HURDLE (Handicap: £1,415: 2m 150yds)

MAN IN THE MIDDLE ch g by Good Bond-Sharp Work (P Hutson) 6-10-13 bl Mr O Sherwood (8-1) 1
Marston Marauder. ...... P Corrigan (12-1) 2
Prince of Bermuda ...... Mr N Babbage (9-2) 3

TOTE: Win, 64p; places, 17p, 29p, 22p. Dual F: £1 34. CSF: £9.48. Tricast: £43.81. D Sasse at Upper Lambourn. 15l, 7l. Holemoor Star 11-8 fav. Autoway (12-1) 4th. 15 ran.

3.15 (3.17) COCKINGTON CHASE (Novices £2,539: 2m 150yd)

TOM'S LITTLE AL gr or ro g by Polacco — Fleet Street Fifty (T Staddon) 6 11 2 bl R Mitman (33-1) 1
Fine Bird ...... P. Carvill (33-1) 2
Waltzer ...... M. Ayliffe (8-1) 3

TOTE: Win £1 86; places, 36p, 58p, 22p. Dual F £28.14. CSF: £84.82. W Williams at Buckfastleigh. 4l, 4l. Blue Patrol 15-8 fav. Yule Star (33-1) 4th. 14 ran.

3.45 (3.47) CHELSTON HURDLE (Div II. Novices: £813: 2m 5½f)

WELSH DISPLAY b h by Welsh Pageant — Born Free (Placard Ltd) 5 11 8 H. Davies (10-1) 1
Something Special. ...... A. Webber (5-1) 2
Live Mike ...... R. Hoare (11-4) jt fav 3
TOTE: Win £1.17; places, 35p, 22p, 13p. Dual F £3.81. CSF £5.51. R Blakeney at Devizes. 6l, 10l. Palmore (11-4 jt fav) 4th. 16 ran. PLACE POT £65.80.

Law Report January 22 1982 House of Lords

No parental criminal liability for council

In re Leeds City Council
Before Lord Diplock, Lord Elwyn-Jones, Lord Keith of Kinkel, Lord Scarman and Lord Roskill
[Speeches delivered January 21]

A local authority which received a boy aged 12 into care under the Children and Young Persons Act 1969 and which allowed him to stay with his parents for a weekend during which he attacked and robbed an old woman was not liable, on the true construction of section 55 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933, as amended, to pay compensation to the victim. Section 55 had no application to the statutory code governing the reception of children into care but was aimed at providing a summary remedy against juvenile offenders to keep up to the mark the parent or other individual who had the control of the child.

The House of Lords so held in allowing, in a test case, an appeal by Leeds City Council from the Divisional Court (Lord Justice Donaldson and Mr Justice Forbes) on November 3, 1980, which had refused an application for judicial review of an order for payment of compensation of £751.50 made by the juvenile court against the local authority.

By their decision the House overruled *R v Croydon Juvenile Court Justices, Ex parte Croydon London Borough Council* ([1973] 1 QB 426), a decision of the Queen's Bench Divisional Court.

Section 55 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933, as amended, provides so far as material:

"(1) Where a child or young person is charged with any offence for the commission of which a fine, compensation order, or costs may be imposed, if the court is of opinion that the case would be best met by the imposition of a fine, compensation order, or costs, whether with or without any other punishment, the court may in any case, and shall if the offender is a child, order that the fine, compensation order, or costs awarded be paid by the parent or guardian of the child or young person, instead of by the child or young person, unless the court is satisfied that the parent or guardian cannot be found or that he has not conduced to the commission of the offence by neglecting to exercise due care of the child or young person."

Section 107 of the 1933 Act contains the following definition: "In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires ... 'guardian', in relation to a child or young person, includes any person who, in the opinion of the court having cognizance of any case in relation to the child or young person or in which the child or young person is concerned, has for the time being the charge of or control over the child or young person".

Mr Anthony Scrivener, QC and Mr John Elvidge for the council; Mr Paul J. M. Kennedy, QC and Mr R. M. Harrison for the West Yorkshire Metropolitan Police and the juvenile court justices.

LORD SCARMAN said that on November 7, 1978, a boy aged 12 robbed an old man in his home. He was remanded in custody and placed in a home managed by Leeds City Council, the appropriate local authority. On December 14 the juvenile court magistrates made a care order, pursuant to which the boy was received into the local authority's care. They kept him for the time being in the assessment centre to which he had been remanded.

The boy was one of four children of impeccable parents. The family was excellent; this boy was the only one to have caused concern. It being the policy of the local authority to allow children, after their first six weeks in care, to visit their own homes, the boy was allowed home for the 1978 Christmas holiday, a period of 10 days. All went well, but in January, 1979, disaster struck. Granted weekend home leave on January 12, the boy robbed an old lady in her home on Saturday, January 13.

On April 27, the boy pleaded guilty to offences of robbery and unlawful wounding. He was given a conditional discharge. The local authority in whose care the boy was at the time under the December 14 order, was ordered to pay compensation to the old lady totalling £751.50: £1.50 being the amount he stole and £750 for personal injury and shock sustained by her.

The compensation had been paid: and if the authority should win the appeal, they would not require it to be repaid. The appeal was a test case, its purpose being to determine whether a juvenile or criminal court had the power to order compensation to be paid to the victim of crime by the local authority in whose care the child who committed the offence was at the time of the offence.

The local authority sought a judicial review of the compensation order. The Divisional Court dismissed their application, but certified as a point of law of general public importance the question: "Whether on the true construction of section 55 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933, as amended by later statutes, a local authority which has received a child into its care under a care order made under the Children and Young Persons Act 1969, and which allows that child to stay with its parents and during that period that child commits an offence can ever be liable to pay compensation to any person suffering personal injury, loss or damage resulting from that offence".

The appeal turned primarily on the construction to be put on sections 55 and 107 of the 1933 Act.

In *R v Croydon Juvenile Court Justices, ex parte Croydon London Borough Council* ([1973] 1 QB 426), the Divisional Court had to consider a case where a child was in the care of the local authority. While the child was living in a council home, he committed a number of offences. The juvenile court considered fines to be appropriate and ordered the local authority to pay them. The Divisional Court held that section 55 entitled the court to impose the fines on the local authority, being at the time of the offence the guardian of the child.

The appellant local authority said that *Croydon* was wrongly decided. They adopted and developed the unsuccessful submission by counsel for the local authority in *Croydon* namely that "the whole concept and sense of the legislation is against the imposition of a fine on the local authority".

If they failed on that, their first, and fundamental submission, they submitted on the facts that the boy was on Saturday, January 13, when he attacked and robbed the old lady, in the charge and control not of the local authority but of his parents, with whom he was staying on weekend leave. That called for a consideration of section 13(2) of the Children Act 1948, as amended by section 49 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1969. The existing law (in the same terms) was in section 21 of the Child Care Act 1980.

Finally they submitted that there was no evidence to support a finding that they conduced to the boy's offences by any neglect on their part.

The fundamental question was whether section 55 had any operation once a child or young person had been received into the care of a local authority. If it had, what was the extent of its operation when a care order had been made and was in force?

In his Lordship's view the local authority were right on the section 55 point; and he would allow the appeal on that ground.

His Lordship had reached the conclusion that a local authority, into whose care a child or young person had been received, whether under a care order or pursuant to its statutory obligation to receive into care orphans, and deserted and abandoned children (section 2 of the Child Care Act 1980), was not "a parent or guardian" for the purposes of section 55 of the 1933 Act.

The object of the section, which had been in the law since 1908, was to provide a sanction against the parent or other person who having the charge and control of the child at the time of the offence, failed to exercise proper control. The context did not permit one to construe "parent or guardian" as including a local authority who received, pursuant to its statutory duty, a child into care — or indeed, any legal person other than an individual human being who was either the parent or the person having the charge and control of the child.

The section imposed a penalty on parents or other individuals who assumed the de facto guardianship of a child, if they failed to exercise proper control of the child in their charge. The section was needed in respect of such persons. But it was unnecessary and inappropriate as a remedy or sanction against a local authority which had received a child into care.

The local authority was a public authority subjected to a wide range of specified statutory duties in respect of the child whom it was obliged to receive into care. It was both accountable to its electorate and liable in law for breach of its statutory duty and also liable at common law if it should fail to take such care as was reasonable in all the circumstances to prevent a child in its care from causing damage to others: *Home Office v Dorset Yacht Co Ltd* ([1970] AC 1004).

But the modern complex of statutory duties placed on a public authority in respect of the care of orphans, abandoned children, and juvenile offenders was, of course, not in the legislature's contemplation when section 55 was originally enacted. Parliament had then in mind the need by imposing penalties and providing a summary remedy to keep up to the mark the parent or other individual who had the control of the child.

The rights of those who suffered damage or injury at the hands of a child in care were safeguarded by the law for, if the public authority were at fault, a remedy lay. Today, indeed, the victim of crime had available what he did not have when the section was enacted — the right to compensation to be assessed by the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board.

At first sight the case for saying, as the court said in *Croydon*, that a local authority could be liable to pay a fine, compensation, or costs under the section appeared a strong one. If the local authority kept the child in a home managed by persons employed there for the purpose, why should they not fall within the definition of a de facto guardian in section 107(1) of the 1933 Act? Surely, the argument went, the only question was one of fact; if the local authority by their servants or agents were in charge and control of the child, the definition covered them and section 55 applied.

The reason for the contrary conclusion was that on a fair reading of the legislation, and the legislative history, that could not have been the intention of Parliament when section 55 was enacted. Nor was there any public policy which required, in order to make the statutory system of child care effectual, that the courts should take the contrary view, namely, that where Parliament introduced the system of child care, it intended to subject those public authorities on whom it laid the duty to the penalties and liabilities imposed in an earlier era on parents and de facto guardians whose neglect or offence had brought the child to the notice of the criminal courts. His Lordship would therefore overrule the decision in the *Croydon* case.

The two social problems which in this field had troubled Parliament over the last 150 years were (1) the child without a parent or guardian, or without a parent or guardian capable of looking after him; and (2) the juvenile offender.

Perforce, therefore, Parliament had approached the upbringing of the child from two very different starting points: the poor law to meet the needs of the orphan, deserted and abandoned child, and the criminal law.

The formula which ultimately triumphed was that of "care". That concept of care did not need for its effectiveness that a local authority should be subject to the "section 55" sanction: nor did justice really require that a public authority which had no choice but to receive the child, however disturbed, into care, should be liable to punishment in the criminal courts.

The question for the House was, therefore, whether, now that Parliament had reconciled its double approach by enacting one system of care for all children in need, whether delinquent or not, it was necessary to apply a definition used in the criminal law to this new system of care. His Lordship considered that the legislative history strongly suggested that the House should not do so.

His Lordship said that the word "guardian" in the term "parent or guardian" where found in section 55, and the term "fit person" save for the limited purposes of section 76(1) of the 1933 Act, were not apt, and were not intended to include any but an individual human person; and that the legislation relating to the statutory duty imposed on local authorities did not require one to extend the application of section 55 beyond what was in the contemplation of Parliament in 1908 and 1933. For those reasons section 55 did not apply to a local authority into whose care a child had been received.

The local authority's second submission was on section 13(2) of the Children Act 1948, as amended, and now re-enacted in section 21 of the Child Care Act 1980 [which entitles a local authority to allow a child in their care, either for a fixed period or until the local authority otherwise determine, to be under the charge and control of a parent, guardian, relative or friend].

His Lordship stated the three propositions which he believed accurately reflected the law with which the appeal was concerned: (1) a local authority which allowed a child accommodated and maintained in a community home which it managed, to visit a parent, or other person on holiday or for a weekend did not, merely by giving the leave, transfer charge and control to the parent, or other person.

(2) A local authority might, without terminating its statutory care, arrange with a parent (or guardian, relative or friend) to transfer charge and control to that person, in which event that person, willingly, accepted the de facto guardianship of the child and so assumed the role of "parent or guardian" within the meaning of section 55.

(3) It was, as the Divisional Court recognized in the present case, a question of fact whether the arrangements made between the parties constituted such a transfer of control.

His Lordship would allow the appeal.

LORD DIPLOCK, concurring with Lord Scarman, said on the section 13(2) point, that "charge and control" in section 107 of the 1933 Act involved much more than happening to be in a position to tell a child what to do or not to do and to take steps designed to induce him to comply.

It was not to be supposed that Parliament in making provision for boarding out children in care intended to impose a disincentive to foster-parents where there was some risk of the children reverting to delinquency which would render foster-parents subject to liability under section 55 of the 1933 Act.

But section 13(2) did provide expressly for the local authority to transfer to a parent, guardian (in the legal sense), relative or friend of a child in their care the "charge and control" of the child for a fixed or indefinite terminable period.

The expression "charge and control" which was not used elsewhere in the 1948 Act, appeared to his Lordship to be intended to reflect the language of the extended definition of "guardian" in section 107(1) of the 1933 Act. So where a local authority acted under that power the human being under whose charge and control the child was allowed to be, was subject to liability under section 55 of that Act.

The mere fact that a child was permitted to return for a weekend visit to his parents as a matter of policy designed to promote his welfare did not give rise to any inference that the local authority was exercising its power under subsection (2) rather than making temporary arrangements under section 13(1) for his accommodation during a short absence from the community home in which he normally resided.

To exercise the power under subsection (2) required a deliberate decision of the local authority to part with its own powers of supervision of the child while he was allowed to reside with a parent, guardian, relative or friend.

That on the evidence in the instant case the Leeds City Council did not do. So in his Lordship's view the parents of the child could not have been compelled to pay compensation under section 55 of the 1933 Act to the victim of the crime committed by the child on his permitted visit to them for the weekend. The victim's remedy would have been an application for compensation to the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board.

Lord Elwyn-Jones, Lord Keith and Lord Roskill agreed.

Solicitors: Sharpe Pritchard & Co for Mr J Rawnsley, Leeds; Hewitt Woolacott & Chown for Mr M D Shaffner, Wakefield.

Ex-wife can claim after remarriage for relief

Bonning v Dodsley
Before Lord Justice Ormrod and Lord Justice Fox
[Judgment delivered January 21]

Section 7(4) of the Matrimonial Proceedings and Property Act 1970 was not retrospective in its effect, and accordingly the application by a former wife for ancillary relief against her former husband was not barred by her remarriage before the 1970 Act came into force.

The Court of Appeal in reserved judgments dismissed with costs an appeal by Mr Harry Alan Bonning from an order on October 22, 1981, of Sir John Arnold, President of the Family Division, dismissing Mr Bonning's summons for an order that the application of his former wife, Mrs June Barbara Dodsley, for ancillary relief should be struck out.

The Matrimonial Proceedings and Property Act 1970 provides by section 7(4): "If after the grant of a decree dissolving or annulling a marriage either party to that marriage remarries, that party shall not be entitled to apply for an order under section 2 or 4 of this Act . . ." [now sections 23 and 24 of the Matrimonial Causes Act 1973].

Mr Joseph Jackson, QC, and Mr Peter Singer for Mr Bonning; Mr Ian McLaren for Mrs Dodsley.

LORD JUSTICE ORMROD said that the appeal raised, once again, the difficult problem of the application to marriages dissolved under the earlier legislation, of the new provisions introduced by the reforming Acts of 1969 and 1970, in particular by section 7(4) of the Matrimonial Proceedings and Property Act 1970, which disentitled a party who remarried from applying for ancillary relief.

The parties married in 1954 and in 1964 the marriage was dissolved on Mr Bonning's petition on the ground of desertion. At that time the parties made an agreement, intending to provide an income for the wife, which involved a rearrangement of their shareholdings in a company formerly belonging to her father. She made no application for financial provision then.

In September 1966 she married Mr Dodsley, and she continued to receive dividends on her shares up to October 1978, when the company went into liquidation.

Unknown to her, Mr Bonning, who had also remarried, had sold his interest in the company in 1975 for a very large sum. Mr and Mrs Dodsley were now very badly off. In those exceptional circumstances on January 20, 1981, she served notice of her intention to apply for ancillary relief against Mr Bonning.

On May 19, 1981, Mr Bonning issued a summons to strike out the application for want of jurisdiction; or alternatively as disclosing no reasonable cause of action; or alternatively as being scandalous, frivolous, and vexatious, and an abuse of the process of the court.

On October 22, 1981, the President dismissed the summons, holding that section 7(4) of the 1970 Act was not retroactive and that Mrs Dodsley's application was not barred by her remarriage before the 1970 Act came into force, and that on the material before him it would be wrong to dismiss her application *in limini*, however unpromising it might appear to be. His Lordship had come to the same conclusion on both points.

The question of jurisdiction depended on the true construction of section 7(4). Anyone reading it on January 1, 1971, when the Act came into force, would probably have understood it to refer to future events. That appeared to be the natural and ordinary meaning.

Had Parliament intended the subsection to have retrospective effect it would have been easy to use words making that intention clear, and on well established principles, one would be entitled to expect that clear language would have been used if the intention had been to deprive persons who had remarried before the Act came into force of a right to apply for ancillary relief against a former spouse which they undoubtedly had up to January 1, 1971.

The matter, however, was not so simple. Soon after the 1970 Act came into force the question arose whether persons who had been divorced under the provisions of earlier Acts could avail themselves of the new remedies introduced by subsequent Acts, in particular lump sums and property adjustment orders. The problem was examined in *Williams v Williams* ([1971] P 271) and *Powys v Powys* ([1971] P 340).

In each it was held that those provisions of the 1970 Act were retrospective, and that persons divorced under the old law could apply for such orders. Those decisions were affirmed by the Court of Appeal in *Chaterjee v Chaterjee* ([1976] Fam 199).

The consequence was that the construction of section 7(4) became more difficult because the word "decree" in that subsection had to refer to a decree granted at any time before or after the 1970 Act came into force.

The President decided to follow the only reported case on the point, *Madden v Madden* ([1974] 1 WLR 247, 249) in which Mr Justice Stirling applied the well known principle that "no statute shall be construed to have a retrospective operation unless such a construction appears very clearly in the terms of the Act, or arises by necessary and distinct implication". In the circumstances the right course was to apply that principle and to hold that section 7(4) applied only where the person concerned had remarried after the 1970 Act came into force.

Mr Jackson did not and could not argue that the application was frivolous, vexatious, or an abuse of the process of the court, or that Mrs Dodsley was precluded from making the application by the financial arrangement made at the time of the decree nisi. He did, however, submit that on the facts deposed to by her it would be unjust to permit the application to proceed.

His Lordship did not think that the claim was bound to fail, and so it would be wrong to dismiss her application at this stage. Accordingly, the appeal would be dismissed.

Lord Justice Fox agreed.

Solicitors: Theodore Goddard; Bower, Cotton & Bower for Armstrong Spungin & Scott, Nottingham.

Public funds warning

Velvick v Velvick

Lord Justice Ormrod sitting in the Court of Appeal with Lord Justice Fox and Mrs Justice Heilbron on January 20 said that public funds should not be wasted in pursuing unmeritorious appeals and that lawyers when advising their clients should bear that in mind. The court dismissed a "completely inarguable" appeal by a husband from an order of Judge Lea sitting at Reading County Court.

Stolen goods proof

Regina v de Acetis

The fact that a person charged with handling stolen goods under section 22(1) of the Theft Act 1968 had said that he believed the goods to be stolen did not relieve the prosecution of proving the fact that they were stolen; for while belief could be a factor it would not by itself be sufficient, Sir Sebag Shaw (sitting with Mr Justice Michael Davies and Mr Justice Leonard) held in the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) on January 21.

Motoring by Peter Waymark

Rover's return in search of lost sparkle

The Rover's stock has slumped somewhat since the heady days of its introduction, when the car seemed to win every award on offer, and it remains to be seen whether BL has done enough in revising the range to restore the sparkle.

The Rover has been partly a victim of the general slump in the large car market as customers have switched to smaller models for economy, but it has also been hampered by shortcomings in quality and reliability. As a result, sales have never come near the numbers being talked about at the launch in 1976.

The Solihull factory, which was built for the new car and was said to be the most modern in Europe, had a capacity of 120,000 units a year. In the event, the most cars sold in a single year, in Britain and overseas, was 44,000 in 1979 and since then the trend has been steadily downwards.

The Rover failed in the United States, where it proved too expensive in relation to home produced models of similar size, and was quickly withdrawn. Then it was announced that the Solihull factory itself was to close, a £95m investment written off after less than six years. From now on the Rover will share Cowley with the Ital, Acclaim and forthcoming Princess replacement, and production is being set at a more modest 35,000 units a year.

The revised range is a minor event in terms of cost, £7m being trivial in motor industry terms; compared with Ford's £50m revision of the Granada. But the most important change, the fitting of the 2 litre O series engine, was effected at minimum expense because the engine already existed.

The new Rover 2000, reviving a famous name after a gap of nearly nine years, is an additional model forced on BL by the economic climate. When the car was planned, it was decided to retain the 3.5 litre V8 and fit new 2.3 and 2.6 litre "sixes"; but with customers looking for extra miles per gallon, a 2 litre option was obviously the way to go.

Economical it certainly is. On the official government figures, it clearly beats rivals like the Granada, Audi 100 and Volvo 244 and gives some three miles to the gallon more than the next Rover, the 2300. Drivers should get around 24 mpg in town and at least 30 mpg on the open road.

The smaller engine, developing 101 bhp against the 2300's 120 bhp, does inevitably mean some loss of performance. On BL's own figures, acceleration through the gears to 60 mpg takes 12.5 seconds, compared with 11.4 on the 2300, though by the arguably more important test of 30 to 50 mpg in fourth gear (a rough guide to overtaking power) the 2000 is slightly quicker. Bearing in mind legal speed limits, the maximum of 104mph should be more than enough.


The revised Rover - deeper rear window with wash/wipe

Subjectively, the car does not feel sluggish and except under very hard driving the engine is smooth and quiet enough to make you forget that it has four cylinders instead of six. Fourth gear, rather than the top fifth, is needed for hills and safe overtaking, but a 70 mph in fifth the engine is turning over at a fairly relaxed 3,000rpm.

Like the 2300, the 2000 does not have the self levelling suspension system of the bigger engine models and there is a noticeable difference in ride quality. The suspension is firmer and less adept at absorbing uneven surfaces. The 2000 is not as well equipped as the more expensive versions, though there is little to choose between it and the basic 2300.

BL sells 70 per cent of Rovers to companies and is hoping that the introduction of the 2000 will halt the drift towards the smaller cars. It reckons that the 2000 could eventually take as much as a quarter of all Rover sales. It will not, however, be cheaper to buy; at £7,450 it is exactly the same price as the 2300 has been.

The other changes are mainly superficial. All models now have a wash/wipe on the tailgate and to accommodate this there is a deeper rear window, which not only helps visibility but improves the appearance of what has been an unattractive back end. Air dams have been added to versions from the 2300S upwards.

Inside, there is more head and leg room in the front seat and a new instrument panel. The original "shoe box", which looked as if it had been stuck on as an afterthought and was angled so that the instruments pointed at a tall driver's stomach instead of his face, has been jetisoned in favour of a longer and slimmer affair. It is an improvement, though the dials could be bigger. Automatic chokes are fitted throughout the range and walnut veneer trim has come back on the top models.

In launching the revised Rovers, BL has laid great emphasis on running costs, not merely fuel economy but maintenance. Stretching service intervals from 6,000 miles to 12,000 has helped the Rover to become the cheapest model in its class to maintain over 50,000 miles or four years. According to BL's calculations, service costs for the 2000 will be £236, against £287 for the Granada and £511 for the Volvo 244.

It is not a bad claim to make but I suspect that prospective buyers may be even more interested in another, and bigger, cost item and that is depreciation. Thanks to poor paintwork and mechanical troubles, the Rover has tended to hold its value less well than its competitors.

BL says that better paint processes are being used and that the change from anodic to cathodic electro priming means greater resistance to chipping, a better finish and three times as much protection against rust. Mechanical troubles have been tackled and the cost of warranty claims is said to have gone down by a fifth over the past 12 months.

However good a car is to drive, and the Rover is good, that counts for little if the vehicle is frequently off the road. If the quality drive on the Rover can be maintained it could prove more crucial to the future success of the car than the air dam, instrument binnacle and walnut veneer put together.

Diesel boost

Although sales of diesel cars in Britain rose by 64 per cent last year, they still accounted for only 9,700 of the 1.48 million new cars registered and it is because of the small market that no British-built diesel model has yet appeared. The Ford Granada may be thought of as British but it is made in Germany and the engine is supplied by Peugeot.

In 1982 all that will change. BL is launching a diesel version of the Rover, Talbot a diesel Horizon and Ford will be offering diesel as an option on its Cortina replacement, the Sierra. And before any of these we shall be seeing, in the late spring, two Vauxhall diesels, an Astra and a Cavalier.

They will be powered by a new 1.6 litre engine, made by Vauxhall's German sister company, Opel, based on the petrol unit already used in the two models. Developing 54 bhp, against the 90 bhp of the petrol engine, the diesel will be slower but a lot more economical.

Provisional tests show that the Cavalier diesel gives 39.7 mpg on the urban cycle, 54.3 mpg at a steady 56 mph and 38.1 mpg at a constant 75 mph. The comparable returns for the petrol Cavalier are 29.4, 46.3 and 35.3. The Astra figures show a similar improvement.

Since the diesel market is so small, Vauxhall is wary about making forecasts for the sales of its cars beyond saying that any growth is likely to occur around the 1.6 litre sector where it will be strongly represented. But with a growing number of popular cars offering diesel versions, it could be a case of supply stimulating demand.

The imponderable is the price of diesel fuel. Thanks to a backbench revolt in Parliament against Sir Geoffrey Howe's budget, diesel became cheaper than petrol for the first time in four years. The prospect for sales of diesel cars will partly depend on whether this advantage continues.

"... AND THE RANSOMED of the LORD shall return ... they shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away." Isaiah 35: 10.

BIRTHS

EDMONDS.—On January 19th, to Susie (née Stone) and David, at Odstock Hospital, Salisbury—a daughter.

FLOOD.—On January 21st in Hongkong, to Christobel (née Baylay) and Richard—a daughter.

GIFFARD.—On January 18th to Crescent and John—a son (Charles Edward Osbern).

HENDERSON.—On January 19th at the Greenwich Hospital Connecticut, USA to Odette and David—a daughter.

HODSON.—On 20th January, at the Institut Edith Cavell, Brussels, to Ann (née Walton) and Charles—a son (William Leslie).

MENDEZ.—On 18th January, to Meg (Benson) and Chris—another son (Hugo Richard).

PARROTT.—On January 21st, 1982 at Barnet to Sarah (née Woodall) and Graham—a son (Matthew Joseph) a brother for Hannah.

SMITH.—On 21st January at Barking Maternity Hospital to Susan (née Tuck) and Michael—a daughter (Sarah Louise).

WAKE.—On 21st December 1981 at Gateshead, to Margaret and George—a son (Gregory George Rowladn).

WILKINSON. On January 15th at the City Maternity Hospital, Carlisle to Anne and Andrew—a son (Patrick Andrew Hanwell).

BIRTHDAY

HAPPY BIRTHDAY Joy, love from your future husband Reg, Sharon and Rachael.

DEATHS

BEDFORD.—On 18th January, Mary Isobel, in her 96th year. Beloved mother of Patricia and Christopher and dearest grandmother to Sarah, Jane, Favell and Nicholas. Funeral private. Donations, if wished, to Holiday Dialysis Trust, c/o Renal Unit, Charing Cross Hospital.

CARTNER.—Peacefully at her home Greyfriars, 53 North Street, St Andrews, on December 30th, 1981, Nancy Young Flinn, beloved mother of Moira ...

DEATHS

THOM.—On 20th January, 1982, after an illness, borne with courage, Dora Marion, daughter of the late Walter M. Thom of Ditchling (of Thom & Cook Ltd.). Funeral service at St. Margaret's Church, Ditchling, on Thursday, 28th January, at 2 p.m., followed by interment. Enquiries to Frank Daver & Co., 31 High Street, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex. No flowers please at her special request, but if desired, a memorial gift to St. Margaret's Church is welcome.

WHITBY.—On January 21st, peacefully at home, Florence, aged 97, of 8 Anglers Reach, Grove Road, Surbiton, Surrey, dearly loved wife of Arthur and dearly loved mother of Peggy, Dorothy and Charlie, and a much-loved grandmother and great-grandmother. Funeral private. Family flowers only.

WHITE.—On January 20th, 1982, Margery Frances Lucy White of Bury, Sussex, daughter of The Late Cresswell Fitzherbert White.

WHITELAW. — On January 20th, peacefully in hospital at Aberlour, following a short illness, Vivien Middleton (Tiv), devoted wife of the late Grimey Whitelaw, and mother of Sally Anslow-Wilson. Funeral at St Margaret's Church, Aberlour, 11 am, Tuesday 26th January, followed by burial at Knockando churchyard. Flowers and enquiries to R. and E. Burns, Funeral Directors, 26 High St, Rothes, Morayshire. Tel: Rothes 233.

WITT.—On January 20th, 1982, in hospital at Guildford, Cynthia, beloved wife of Major General John E. Witt, and devoted mother of Jane Reynolds. Funeral Service at St. Mary's, Liss, at 2.30 pm on Tuesday, January 26th, followed by private cremation. No flowers but donations if desired to Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

GIBBS-SMITH.—On Thursday, 4th February, 1982, a memorial service for Charles Harvard Gibbs-Smith, lately Keeper Emeritus in the Victoria and Albert Museum, and Research Fellow at the Science Museum, will be held at St. Augustine's Church, Queensgate, S.W.7, at 12.15 p.m.

HARTWELL.—A memorial service for Lady Hartwell will be held at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, on Tuesday, February 23, at noon.

MALSCHINGER. — On Tuesday, 26th January, a service of [illegible]

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LEGAL NOTICES

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

9.00 For Schools, Colleges. The subjects are Biology (fertilization), Better badminton, Look and Read, (The Boy from Space, 8's Maths, Maths File, Hyd o Fyd (for Welsh viewers), Talkabout, Going to work (Post Office cadet) and Plants in Action: 12.30 News After Noon: with Richard Whitmore and Moira Stuart; 12.57 Financial Report. And news headlines; 1.00 Pebble Mill at One: Peter Seabrook goes to Leeds to meet some enthusiastic gardeners; 1.45 Bagpuss; 2.02 For Schools and Colleges: The subjects this afternoon are Scene (The Kids are OK: 2), and A Good Job with Prospects; 3.00 Closedown; 3.20 Pobol y Cwm: serial, in Welsh. This is episode one; 3.55 Play School: See BBC 2 at 11.00 for details.

4.20 Captain Caveman: cartoon; 4.30 Think Again: Johnny Ball's theme today is flight.
4.55 Grange Hill: Comprehensive school serial. The sports trials and the hockey match.
5.20 The Amazing Adventures of Morph: with Tony Hart (r): 5.30 Welcome to Wodehouse: John Alderton reads Open House.
5.40 News: with Richard Baker; 6.00 South East at Six and, at 6.22, Nationwide. With Sportswide at 6.45.
7.00 The Superstars: The Ferguson Past Masters Championship. The winner and runner-up qualify for the United Kingdom final. Competitors include Martin Peters, Alan Pascoe and Dan Topolski.
8.00 Fame is the Spur; Episode 3. Hamer decides to spend his £20 inheritance on a working journey around the world. Julia McKenzie joins the cast as a factory worker who goes on strike. Arnold gets his first real taste of practical politics when he offers to address her fellow strikers outside the factory gates. Starring David Hayman as Arnold and Tim Pigott-Smith as Hamer.
8.50 Points of view. With Barry Took.

9.00 News: with John Simpson.
9.25 Kojak: What begins as an investigation into a conventional case of robbery ending in murder, develops along very different lines.
10.15 Face the Music: Musical quiz, conducted by Joseph Cooper. His panel consists of Bernard Levin, Annette Page and Robin Ray. The guest is Tito Gobbi. 10.45 News headlines. And weather prospects.
10.50 Film: While the City Sleeps* (1956) Thriller, directed by Fritz Lang, about three top executives on a newspaper who are pitted against each other in the battle for a murder scoop. One of them asks his girl-friend to act as a bait in a bid to catch the killer of two girls. Starring Dana Andrews. Ends at 12.30.

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: Cymru/Wales. 12.57-1.00 pm. News. 1.45-2.0 Corachod. 2.35-3.0 I Ysgolion: 3.20-3.55 Closedown. 4.55-6.20 Olwynion. 6.0-6.22 Wales Today. 7.0-7.30 Heddiw. 7.30-8.0 Pobol Y Cwm 10.15-11.5 Welsh National Opera presents 'Rodelinda' (final part) 11.5-11.6 News. 11.6-11.45 A New Leaf (Walter Matthau).
Scotland 11.00-11.22 am Schools: 12.55-1.0 pm News. 3.20-3.55 Closedown. 6.0-6.22 Reporting Scotland. 10.15-10.45 The Castles of Mar. 10.45-10.50 News.
Northern Ireland 11.0-22 am Closedown. 12.57-1.0 pm News. 3.20-3.53 Closedown. 3.53-3.55 News 6.0-6.22 Scene Around Six. 10.15-10.45 Spotlight. 10.45-10.50 News. 12.30 am News.
England 6.0-6.22 Regional News Magazines. 10.15-10.45 East—Weekend, Midlands—Know Your Place. North—Politics North. North East—Coast to Coast. North West—Home Ground. South—Country Journey. South West—Newswatch. West—Movie Magic.

BBC 2

11.00 Play School: The story is Snow, written by Roy McKie and P. D. Eastman; Closedown at 11.25. 3.55 Around with Alliss: Lord Scarsdon chats, and plays golf with Peter Alliss.

Rula Lenska: Aubrey (BBC 2, 9.30 pm)

4.25 Images of War: Second World War naval action films (r).
4.45 Flying High: Part 2 of the story of aviation in the West. Planes of the last war.
5.15 Trail and Sail: Ideas for the family cruising man.
5.40 Film: Sherlock Holmes in Washington* (1943). Non-Conan Doyle thriller with the super sleuth in some nonsense involving a top secret document. With Nigel Bruce. 6.50 Cartoon.
7.00 Oxford Road Show: Live from Manchester. With the comedian Ben Elton. 7.35 News summary.
7.40 Hold Down a Chord: guitar course.
7.55 In the Country: The sheep sale at Findon Great Fair, in the South Downs.
8.25 Newsweek: No Enemies on the Left? Inquiry into who really are the far left in British politics.

9.00 Frank Ifield Sings Country: From the Snape Maltings — the concert hall with the best accoustics in Europe. Mr Ifield's guest is Drew Taylor.
9.30 Playhouse: Aubrey. John Dicks plays Aubrey Beardsley in John Selwyn Gilbert's play and Rula Lenska plays his sister Mabel (See Choice).
10.55 Newsnight.
11.40 Friday Night . . . Saturday Morning. The master of ceremonies is the Scottish singer and songwriter B. A. Robertson, who is making his debut as a chat show presenter. The guests include Gillian Gregory, who has choreographed such films as Tommy, The Boyfriend, Mahler and the new Star Wars film; knitwear designer Ruth Herring; and Mike Read, the disc jockey. The music is provided by The Associates. Ends at 12.35am.

ITV/LONDON

9.30 For Schools. The subjects: Reading with Lenny, How we Used to Live, Maths, Physics, Geography, Alive and Kicking, Palaces, Popular Documentary Re-Run; 11.55 Comic Stories; 12.00 A Handful of Songs; 12.10 Once Upon a Time: Brer Rabbit and the Well; 12.30 Simply Sewing: Interview with Billie Figg, of Woman magazine (r); 1.00 News; 1.20 Thames News; 1.30 Take the High Road: Scottish estate serial; 2.00 After Noon Plus: Interview with Chief Scout-designate Major General Michael Walsh, and former Scouts Lionel Jeffries and Stirling Moss; 2.45 Film: Young and Innocent* (1937) Early Hitchcock thriller, made in England, about a man on the run from a murder he did not commit. Starring Nova Pilbeam and Derrick De Marney.

4.15 Dangermouse: cartoon series.
4.20 Storybook International: The tale of The Forbidden Door, narrated by Isla Blair.
4.45 Jukes of Piccadilly: Comedy thriller with Nigel Hawthorne as the tea-importer turned private detective. The final episode (r).
5.15 Square One: Board game. The guests are Duggie Brown and Prunella Gee.
5.45 News from ITN, followed by:-
6.00 The 6 o'Clock Show: Current affairs programme: a mixture of news and features. Joint presenters are Michael Aspel and Janet Street-Porter.
7.00 Bruce Forsyth's Play Your Cards Right: The competing couples are Andy and Nan Strange (from Cuper, Fife), and David French and Jean Smith (from the West Country).
7.30 Hawaii Five-O: The private eye becomes an unofficial observer in a love triangle.
8.30 Shine on Harvey Moon: Our demobbed hero has to take a firm stand with his son who steals for a dare. And he and his chum Lou end up in trouble because of Lou's addiction to the weed. Co-starring Kenneth Cranham and Nigel Planer.

9.00 The Gentle Touch: There's a hooded terror at large in a mews. His attacks begin with the smashed windscreen of a car in which a married woman and her boyfriend are passing the time. It transpires that her husband has just been released from prison. The result is: Maggie Forbes (Jill Gascoine) poses as a prostitute.
10.00 News at Ten. From ITN.
10.30 Bizarre: Unorthodox comedy show from America. There is a warning in the title that should not be ignored.
11.00 The London Programme: The Rise and Fall of King Cone. The story of Eddie (King Cone) Blundell, jailed last year for conspiracy to blackmail. He was the man behind the violent war against small-scale ice-cream sellers in London. His gang's final battles were for the key pitches outside Harrods. The reporter, who ran some risks to get his story, is John Taylor.
11.35 Soap: Anarchic comedy series about two American families.
12.05 Paris by Night: This exploration of the French capital continues with a guided tour of the Paris Opéra and the Comédie Française.
12.30 Close. Former union leader Jack Jones on freedom and brotherhood.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing. 6.10 Farming Today. 6.30 Today. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament. 9.00 News. 9.05 Desert Island Discs. Castaway: Frankie Howerd. 9.45 Ebdon's England (last in series) John Ebdon offers some oblique reflections on the English. 10.00 News. 10.02 International Assignment. 10.30 Daily Service. 10.45 Morning Story: "Glad Tidings" by Graham Edwards. 11.00 News. 11.05 Great Families of Britain. A new series of radio portraits by Alison Plowden (1) The Russells of Woburn. 11.50 Bird of the Week: The Dunnock. 12.00 News. 12.02 You and Yours. 12.27 My Word Panel Game†. 12.55 Weather. 1.00 The World at One. 1.40 The Archers. 2.00 News. 2.02 Woman's Hour. 3.00 News. 3.02 Play: "Daddy Good" by Allen Saddler†. 4.05 Report South West. 4.15 Modern Russian Writers (last in series) Solzhenitsyn — Writer or Prophet? 4.45 Story Time: "A Flower Piece" by H. E. Bates. 5.00 PM. 5.55 Weather. 6.00 News, Financial Report. 6.30 Going Places Goes West. 7.00 News. 7.05 The Archers. 7.20 Pick of the Week†. 8.10 Profile. A personal portrait. 8.30 Any Questions? 9.15 Letter from America. 9.30 Kaleidoscope. 9.59 Weather. 10.00 The World Tonight. 10.35 Week Ending†. 11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man" by James Joyce (5). 11.15 The Financial World Tonight. 11.30 Today in Parliament. 11.45 Miles Kington in the BBC Sound Archives. 12.00 News and Weather.
VHF: 6.25am Weather 9.05 For Schools 10.30 Listen with Mother 11.00 For Schools 2.00 For Schools 3.50pm PM (continued) 12.00am Close

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News. 7.05 Morning Concert Vivaldi, Berkeley, Bartok; records.† 8.00 News. 8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Boyce, Granados, Pierne, Delius; records.† 9.00 News. 9.05 This Week's Composer Haydn; records.† 10.00 Now and Then Recital: Mozart, Janet Graham, Mozart, Nicholas Maw.† 11.15 Schumann and Liszt Piano recital.† 12.15 Midday Concert direct from the Henry Wood Hall, Glasgow. Part 1: Mussorgsky, Prokofiev.† 1.00 News. 1.05 Interlude. 1.20 Midday Concert Stravinsky, Rimsky-Korsakov.† 2.05 Monteverdi Recital of madrigals from the seventh and eighth books.† 2.50 Northern Sinfonia Wind Ensemble Concert: Mozart arr. Triebensee, David Blake, Joachim Raff.† 4.00 Choral Evensong in the Chapter House of York Minster.† 4.55 News. 5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.† 6.55 Play It Again preview.† 7.00 Liszt Two episodes from Lenau's Faust; records.† 7.30 Malcolm Binns Piano recital direct from the Broadcasting Centre, Birmingham. Part 1: Debussy.† 8.15 The Living Poet. John Ormond introduces and reads a selection of his work. 8.35 Malcolm Binns Part 2: Faure, Ravel.† 9.25 Mind in Science Richard Gregory in conversation with John Maddox.† 10.00 Ferenc Farkas Hungarian dances for wind quintet.† 10.15 Book, Music and Lyrics Robert Cushman presents a personal view of musicals. "The Spirit of the 20's".† 11.00 News. 11.05 Alkan on record.† VHF only 11.20 pm-12.20 am Open University

John Alderson, Chief Constable of Devon and Cornwall (Woman's Hour Radio 4, 2.02 pm)

Radio 2

5.00 Steve Jones.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 Gloria Hunniford.† 2.00 Ed Stewart.† 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News. 6.00 John Dunn.† 8.00 Friday Night is Music Night.† 10.00 Rolf's Walkabout. 10.30 Anything for a Laugh (new series). 11.00 Brian Matthew. † from midnight. 1.00 Trucker's Hour.† 2.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis. 2.00 Paul Burnett. 3.30 Steve Wright. 5.30 Newsbeat. 5.45 Roundtable. 7.00 Andy Peebles. 10.00 The Friday Rock Show.†

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT): 6.00am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 7.30 Backtracking. 7.45 Merchant Navy Programme. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Divertimento. 8.30 Sounds of the Day: The New Lark. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Music Now. 10.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 10.30 Business Matters. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 In the Meantime. 11.25 Ulster Newsletter. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15pm Jazz for the Asking. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Lytton Strachey. 2.15 Letterbox. 2.30 John Peel. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Science in Action. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Just a Minute. 6.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 8.15 Music Now. 8.45 Letter from London. 9.00 Newsdesk. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 The Week in Wales. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 From the Weeklies. 11.30 A Matter of Quality. 12.00 World News. 12.09am News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 About Britain. 12.45 Sarah and Company. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 The French Mistress. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 People and Politics. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 A Word in Edgeways. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 The World Today.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 9 0-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz . Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152khz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

TWS

As Thames Except: 11.55 am-12.00 Look and See. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-4.15 Film: Prelude to Fame* (Guy Rolfe) Child prodigy musician finds sadness in fame. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30-7.00 What's Ahead. 7.30-8.30 Miss TSW 1982. 10.32 News. 10.35 Postcript. 10.40 Mysterious Tales. 10.45 Three's Company. 11.15 Film: Who Are You? Lovers' tiff ends in death. 12.41 am Closedown.

BORDER

As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-4.15 Film: House of Seven Gables (George Sanders). Family's fight to recover a hidden deed promising a fortune. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.30-7.00 That's Hollywood. 7.30-8.30 Fall Guy. 10.30 Take The Mick: Trad jazz. 11.00 Bizarre. 11.30 News. 11.33 Closedown.

TYNE TEES

As London except: Starts 9.25 am Good Word. 9.30-9.35 News. 1.20 pm-1.30 News, Lookaround. 2.45-4.15 Film: All for Mary. (Nigel Patrick, Kathleen Harrison). Two friends find they are both after the same girl. 6.00 News. 6.02 Sportstime. 6.30-7.00 Northern life. 7.30-8.30 Fall Guy. 10.30 News. 10.32 From Here to Eternity, part one. 12.20 am Poet's Corner. 12.25 Closedown.

YORKSHIRE

As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-4.15 Film: In Search of Gregory (Julie Christie) girl pursues a man she has never met. 6.00 Calendar. 6.30-7.00 Sport. 7.30-8.30 Fall Guy. 11.00 Film: Sign It Death (Francesca Annis) Woman sees her life through romantic fantasies. 12.25 am Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As London except: Starts 9.30 am-9.35 First Thing. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-4.15 Film: Master of Ballantrae (Errol Flynn). Swashbuckling Flynn finds adventure and romance. 6.00-7.00 North Tonight. 7.30-8.30 Fall Guy. 10.30 Film: Mephisto Waltz (Alan Alda, Jacqueline Bisset). Journalist struggles with Satan after interviewing dying pianist. 12.25 am News. 12.30 Closedown.

ANGLIA

As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-4.15 Film: Black Swan (Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara). Captain asked to round up a Carribean pirate renegade. 6.00-7.00 About Anglia. 7.30-8.30 Fall Guy. 11.00 Members Only. 11.30 Film: Search for the Gods (Stephen McHattie, Kurt Russell). Collector pieces together a priceless medallion. 1.15 am Birgitta and Swante.

HTV WEST

As London except: 11.50 am-12.00 Cartoon. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-4.15 Film: In Search of Gregory (Julie Christie). Girl pursues a man she has never met. 5.15-5.45 Benson. 6.00 News. 6.30-7.00 Mr and Mrs. 7.30-8.30 Fall Guy. 10.28 News. 10.30 Good Neighbour Show. 11.00 Brian Moore Meets Niki Lauda. 12.00 Film: Woman of the Dunes* (Eiji Okado). School teacher meets a hermit woman in the desert. 2.15 am Closedown.

HTV CYMRU/WALES

As HTV West except: 11.34 am-11.49 About Wales. 12.00-12.10 pm Ffalabalam. 4.15-4.45 Plant Y Ffordd. 6.00 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales. 10.30-11.00 Outlook.

GRANADA

As London except: Starts 11.54 am-12.00 Wattoo, Wattoo. 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.00 Live From Two. 2.45-4.15 Film: Floods of Fear (Howard Keel, Anne Heywood). Convicts and warder are trapped by floods. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.30-7.00 Kick Off. 7.30-8.30 Fall Guy. 11.00 Week on Friday. 11.30 Film: Dear Detective (comedy drama in which a woman police officer has difficulty in reconciling her private and professional life). 1.10am Closedown.

CENTRAL

as London except: 11.35 am-12.00 Something Different. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-4.15 Film: Night of the Eagle (Peter Wyngarde, Margaret Johnston). Jealous cripple uses black magic to try to destroy a medical professor and his wife. 6.00-7.00 News. 7.30-8.30 Fall Guy. 11.00 News. 11.05 Film: Uncanny (Peter Cushing, Ray Milland). Three short stories illustrate an author's theory that the cat is an evil animal. 12.50 am Closedown.

CHANNEL

As London except: 11.55 am-12.00 Look and See. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-4.15 Film: Prelude to Fame* (Guy Rolfe) Child prodigy musician finds sadness in fame. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30-7.00 Link Up. 7.30-8.30 Incredible Hulk. 10.28 News. 10.35 Aujourd' hiu en France. 10.40 Mysterious Tales. 10.45 Three's Company. 11.15 Film: Who Are You? Lovers' tiff ends in death. 12.40 am Closedown.

TVS

As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-4.15 Film: In Search of Gregory (Julie Christie). Girl pursues a man she has never met. 5.15 Watch This Space . . . It's Nearly Saturday. 5.30-5.45 Coast to Coast. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.30-7.00 Friday Sportshow. 7.30-8.30 Fall Guy. 11.00 Film: Horror! Vampire Circus (Adrienne Corri). Vampires up to their tricks in a travelling circus. 12.40 am Company. followed by Closedown.

SCOTTISH

As London except: Starts 1.20 pm News. 1.30-2.00 Square One. 2.45-4.15 Film: Only with Married Men (David Birney, Michele Lee). Comedy about independent girl who goes out only with married men, 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.25 Sports Extra. 6.45-7.00 Hear Here. 7.30-8.30 Thingummyjig. 10.30 Ways and Means. 11.00 Bizarre. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35 Streets of San Francisco. 12.30 am Closedown.

ULSTER

As London except: Starts 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.45-4.15 Film: Young and Innocent (Nova Pilbeam, Derrick de Marney). Young man tries to prove he did not murder a film star. 5.15 Hear Here. 5.30-5.45 Good Evening Ulster. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.30-7.00 Diff'rent Strokes. 7.30-8.30 Fall Guy. 10.30 Witness. 10.35 Johnny Doughboy. 11.05 Benson. 11.30 Bedtime. Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO ★ BLACK AND WHITE: (r) REPEAT.

CHOICE

Tim Pigott-Smith and Joanna David: Fame is the Spur (BBC 1, 8.00)

● AUBREY (BBC 2, 9.30) is the second of the bookends between which John Selwyn Gilbert has packaged volumes of facts and theories about Beardsley. I much preferred the first, Tuesday night's documentary, in which Mr Gilbert examined the drawings and explored the techniques behind them and the psychological turbulence, sexual and otherwise, that lay just beneath their surface. It is the latter, oddly enough, that is almost entirely absent from Mr Gilbert's play. The ambiguous nature of Beardsley's relationship with his sister (Rula Lenska, in a shadowy portrait) is matched by the ambiguity of Mr Gilbert's intentions in having Beardsley die in his sister's arms and not his mother's (his sister was actually somewhere else at the time). And with Beardsley's mother banished from the plot (it is a a strange irony that the sketch which illustrates Mr Gilbert's article in this week's The Listener has the word "mother" in every compartment of Beardsley's brain), the interesting theory which Brigid Brophy advanced on Tuesday night about the artist's intense, infantile and erotic feelings towards his mother, is nowhere reflected in the play. John Dicks manages Beardsley's bloody disintegration very well indeed, but it is asking too much of us to accept him as a 25 year-old. The draining away of colour from the sets to suggest the black-and-white world of Beardsley was an excellent idea, though there are Pre-Raphaelite intrusions here and there to weaken the illusion.

● DADDY GOOD (Radio 4, 3.02), Allen Saddler's Afternoon Theatre play, is about a man who, in order to do much good, stoops to a little bad: It is a trifle naive but, with its regular punctuation by children's voices evangelistically raised in Sankey hymns and its Messianic hero-villain, played with all stops out by William Squire, it has something of the resonant quality of the best Sunday morning sermons.

● BOOK, MUSIC AND LYRICS (Radio 3, 10.15), in which Robert Cushman strings together songs from stage musicals, tonight presents original-cast recordings of shows from the 20s. An invaluable history of melody. . . . And ANYTHING FOR A LAUGH (Radio 2, 10.30 pm) sounds like an invaluable history of comic songs. Tonight's theme: in-laws and science. With Max Miller, and Jimmy Durante.

Entertainments Guide







Suresh Karadia

A clean sweep for the American way with Mozart

Contrasting styles from the three top prize winners, all Americans, in the sixth International Young Conductors Awards sponsored by the Rupert Foundation in association with the BBC. Drawing out the essence of a Mozart symphony from the BBC Symphony Orchestra in the finals are (from left) Andrew Litton, aged 22, youngest of 18 entrants, who won £3,000; Gary Sheldon, aged 28, who won £1,500; and Richard Buckley, aged 28, who won £2,500. All three will have the opportunity to conduct the same orchestra as part of their prize. Of the entrants eight were from the United States, five from Britain, and one each from Japan, France, Italy, Poland and West Germany. Yoshikazu Tanaka from Japan won a special award of £500 from the judges in the finals, at the Fairfield Halls, Croydon.

Law chief looks at school assault

By Diana Geddes and Nicholas Timmins

The Lord Chancellor's office is inquiring into reports that a London magistrate criticized a teacher, who had been assaulted by a parent, for wasting public money in bringing the case to court, adding that she should expect to be assaulted at least six more times during the course of her career.

Asked during Prime Minister's question time in the Commons whether she had seen the report in *The Daily Telegraph* yesterday, Mrs Margaret Thatcher replied: "Frankly, I found it so utterly astonishing that I thought the first thing to do is to find out the facts, and the Lord Chancellor's department has sent *officials to try to find out precisely* what was said. We should withhold comment until we do find out."

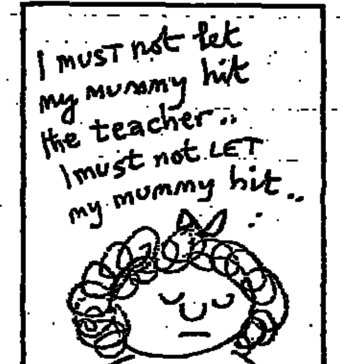
The case concerns comments allegedly made by Mr David Fingleton, a stipendiary magistrate at Highbury Corner magistrates' court, to Miss Suzanne Puttock, a teacher, aged 31, at Newington Green junior school in north London, who took out a private summons against the mother of one of her pupils after being hit to the ground by her last December.

A private summons is the normal way of proceeding in cases of assault where injuries are not serious. Miss Puttock was supported in her action by both union, the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers (NAS/UWT), and her employers; the Inner London Education Authority (ILEA), who paid for her legal representation.

The case came to court last Tuesday but was unable to proceed because the police had not succeeded in serving the summons on the mother. The ILEA said yesterday that it was intending to reissue the summons, and therefore did not wish to comment on the case. Miss Puttock was also advised not to comment.

However, according to Mr Michael Flemming, branch secretary of the NAS/UWT, who was present in court on Tuesday, the magistrate, on learning that the summons had not been served asked Miss Puttock what she intended to do about the case. He said he could only impose a small fine and bind the defendant over if convicted, he said.

He suggested that if anything of the kind should happen again, she call the police. When Miss Puttock explained that that was not always practicable, the magistrate suggested that she get herself a "big man", Mr Flemming said.



"He expressed sympathy with her but said he thought that she should get used to the idea that she was bound to be *assaulted at least six times in* the next 20 years, doing the job she does in such an area", Mr Flemming continued.

"He felt that if she had had to pay for the case herself, she would never have brought it. When told that it was not the union, as he thought, that was *paying for the solicitor,* but the ILEA, he expressed displeasure at the waste of ratepayers' money".

Miss Puttock had confirmed that what she was reported as saying about the case in *The Daily Telegraph* was correct, he added. Miss Puttock said that she felt "very disillusioned" and *frustrated. The* magistrate's manner *was* distasteful, and I felt like a sitting duck who could not reply. He was patronizing and be*littling*".

Mr Fingleton, the magistrate, declined to make any comment yesterday. The Chief *Clerk of Highbury Corner* magistrates said that as there was no verbatim note of what happened he could not confirm or deny reports of what had been said.

Mr Ian Gunn, head of Miss Puttock's school, said that the assault had taken place after Mr John Kinglake, the deputy head, had taken three children home early from school on Friday, December 4. The *youngest had been disrupting* lessons.

Shortly after Mr Kinglake's return to the school, a group of children from Miss Puttock's class came running into his classroom, crying: "Our teacher's been hit ! She's on the floor." Mr Kinglake rushed into the classroom to find the mother of the three children and Miss Puttock, bruised and shaken. As he escorted the mother to the school office, he himself was struck.

Land's End bought by British businessman

By Baron Phillips

The battle for one of Britain's most famous beauty and tourist spots is over. Land's End has finally been acquired by David Goldstone for more than £1.75m, *the original* asking price for the headland.

The sale of Land's End has excited public interest. It began four months ago, when it was hinted that Mr Charles Neave-Hill, the owner, and fourteenth Master of Land's End, was seeking a buyer for the 105-acre estate. At the time it was thought the estate would be purchased by a foreigner, probably an American, and rumour had it that the sale price was as much as $30m (£15.7m).

In November, the estate *finally came onto the market* at about £1.75m, attracting considerable interest from buyers both here and overseas. One particularly keen party was the National Trust which made a late bid thought to be £1.25m.

Apart from the obvious *tourist attractions*—there are one million visitors a year—Land's End also boasts a main house, several other houses and cottages along with the famous First and Last Inn. At the moment it is run strictly as a commercial operation with a current revenue of £500,000 a year.

Mr Goldstone, the *new* owner, is keen to allay the fears of conservationists that the beauty spot would be turned into a cheap, money-spinning tourist trap. He said in a statement last night: "We fully appreciate that we have achieved the acquisition of not only a *remarkable investment* opportunity but also a unique part of the nation's heritage and folklore and our approach to the realization in the investment opportunity will always have due regard to this latter fact".

A spokesman from Humberts Land Plan, the chartered surveyors and land agents who acted on behalf of Mr Neave-Hill, refused to give an exact *sale figure*, which is thought to be around the £2m mark.

Mr Neave-Hill, who is out of the country, said in a statement last night: "I and my family are sad to leave Land's End after so many geenrations have lived there but I am confident the new *owner* will im*prove the facilities*".

Frank Johnson in the Commons

A mere man amid rape hysteria

There seems to come a stage half way through the *life of any* Government when the Ministry's entire reputation *is* delivered into the hands of petty functionaries all over the country *with a genius for making* decisions which generate uproar. For this Government that stage appeared to have arrived in the Commons yesterday.

Proceedings were dominated by 45 minutes of mass hysteria surrounding Mr Nicholas Fairbairn, the Scottish Solicitor General. The subject, according to the contemporary fashion, was rape. Rapists are single-*handedly doing for this* Government what spies, deportees and call-girls jointly did for the Macmillan regime. Having fearlessly addressed itself to the subject *earlier* in the week, this column had intended yesterday to look the Fairbairn Rape Storm courageously in the face, and change the subject. Impossible.

But, first, those signs that we have reached the traditional time for events to slip out of control. At Prime Minister's question time, a Tory backbencher, Mr Greenway, suddenly produced some preposterous magistrate in Islington who had apparently told a teacher, who had wanted action against a 12 stone *black woman parent who had* assaulted her, that she must be prepared to be hit perhaps *six* times more during *her* teaching career. Here was a classic mid-term potential uproar: holding out a prospect of endless denials,

Mrs Thatcher responded, *at this early point in this* particular storm, by saying she found the magistrate's reported remarks "utterly astonishing". Actually, for mid-term in a Parliament, they were par for the course. The Lord Chief Justice's Department was "trying to find out *precisely what was said,*" she added. Mr John Grant, the Social Democrat, carried it nicely along by demanding an inquiry into the rulings of that particular Islington court in general. It was an odd sort of place, we gathered. Later, a Welsh Nationalist, Mr *Dafyd Wigley,* confronted the Prime Minister with two men seen driving "in a Home Office listed car" away from a public telephone kiosk after having bugged it (yes, after having bugged, unbelievably, the *kiosk!*)

Poor Mrs Thatcher's eyes must have glazed over with mid-term despair. What pantaloons, deep in the bowels of the Home Office or security services, could have taken it upon themselves to bug a Welsh telephone kiosk, *she must have pondered.* Wearily, she confined herself to saying that she could not discuss security matters.

Finally, Mr Fairbairn. Three Glasgow youths had allegedly committed rape without being prosecuted. There was vast confusion over whether the woman was prepared to give evidence. In a sub-plot, Mr Fairbairn was in trouble for having given explanations to the press in advance of the Commons. In a sub-sub-plot, a lot of Labour Members, particularly Scottish, dislike Mr Fairbairn.

He faced crowded Labour benches.

It was a cruel scene. There is no need to sentimentalise Mr Fairbairn. Had he been in Opposition, he would have been just as brutal.

Somewhere, someone had taken a decision not to prosecute and now Mr Fairbairn was responsible. Suffice to say that at no point did his enemies prove scandal. Had it been three Scottish landowners *who had got off, it* might have been different. But was it likely that the Scottish Establishment was covering up for three Glasgow yobboes?

There were inconsistencies and slips in Mr Fairbairn's performance. There always are in these uproars. Assailed with grotesque questions, especially from some of the enraged Labour womenfolk, about such matters as the precise mental *state of the* woman victim, he fought tenaciously. Towards the end of his ordeal, he was helped by the House disintegrating into laughter when the Tory Mr Geoffrey Dickens—he of the dansant — asked the Speaker to allow still more time for questioning and added: "I am seeking to do a favour for every woman in the kingdom. . . ."

Perhaps ominously for Mr Fairbairn, Mrs Thatcher's parliamentary private secretary took notes through it all. But an uproar can be deceptive. Not every Member shares the dark loathings of his own side on these occasions. As he passed behind the Speaker's Chair the still tense and *shaken* Mr Fairbairn had his hand grasped by Mr Bidwell, a Labour left winger.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Duke of Kent, president of Royal National Life-boat Institution, and the Duchess of Kent, attend Family Service of Remembrance and Thanksgiving for Penlee Lifeboat at the Paul Church, Mousehole, Cornwall.

Exhibitions

Photographs by Freddie Reed, Octagon, Milsom Street, Bath, 10 to 4.45.

Prints and watercolours by Michael Cullimore, Anthony Davies and John Macfarlane, St Paul's Gallery, 57 St Paul's Street, Leeds, 10 to 5.

Poussin and his Engravers, University Art Gallery, Portland Building, Nottingham University, 10 to 7.

One Man, One Rod, British Engineerium, off Nevill Road, Hove, 10 to 5.

Talks, lectures

James Joyce and his influence, by David Lodge, Cornwallis Lecture Theatre, Kent University, Canterbury, 6.

Music

Early Music Network: Frans Brüggen (recorder) and Colin Tilney (harpischord), Bridgwater Arts Centre, 11 Castle Street, Bridgwater, 8.

Concert, English Sinfonia Orchestra, Albert Hall, Derby Road, Nottingham, 7.30.

Scottish Chamber Orchestra, Music Hall, Aberdeen, 7.30.

Sporting fixtures

Football: Fourth division: Halifax Town v Port Vale, 7.30.

Rugby Union: Aberavon v Newport, 7.

Athletics: Philips Cosford Games, at RAF Cosford, 7.

Hockey: Women's territorial match: West v East, at Cheltenham, 2.15.

Badminton: Scottish open championships, at Edinburgh.

Auctions viewings

Bonhams, Montpelier Street: silver and plate, 9 to 4. Christie's, King Street: English furniture, 9 to 4.45. Christie's, South Kensington: old and modern silver; English and Continental watercolours and drawings; Oriental *ceramics; all 9.15 to 4.30.* Phillips, Blenheim Street: silver 9 to 10.30; all paintings; jewels; furniture, carpets and objects, all 9 to 4.30. Sotheby's, *Bond Street*: Russian *works of art*; netsuke, botah 9.30 to 4.30.

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Private Members' Bills. Supply of Goods and Services Bill, Trade Descriptions (Amendment) Bill and other Bills, second readings.

The papers

On the miners' decision not to strike, the Daily Mirror says this shows Scargill confused two objectives: getting more money for his members and bringing down the Government: he was elected to do the first, not the second.

The miners have shown they are not interested in purely political strikes, the Daily Mail says. "They have taken a clear-eyed view of their interests and rejected adventurism."

The Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung says a grain embargo against Russia would mean a complete disavowal of détente—and put Germany in a bad position.

L'Unita says by raising difficulties about gas imports from Russia and Algeria to please America, Italy may be "committing suicide in terms of energy supplies".

Anniversaries

Births: Francis Bacon, London, 1561; Gotthold Lessing, Kamenz, Saxony, 1729; Lord Byron, London, 1788; August Strindberg, Stockholm, 1849. Beatrice Webb, Standish House, near Gloucester, 1858. Queen Victoria died at Osborne, IoW, 1901.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No.15,736

ACROSS

1 A guy in a field (9).
6 Oaks here in Surrey of course (5).
9 No knock-kneed player (7).
10 Miniature modern capital half destroyed by an ancient one (7).
11 Sense of position, say (5).
12 Make denial concerning my pudding diet (9).
14, 19 ac Evil product of a mad sort of rascal (3,3).
15 A modern highwayman may need it to count the silver (6-5).
17 A flower not connected with conflict (11).
19 see 14 ac.
20 Like a haggis or its jazzed-up accompaniment? (6,3).
22 One big bid i' faith (5).
24 *What made Rodin so worried* at home? (7).
26 Ranch job for canon on horseback (5-2).
27 Metric weight of a cask, some say (5).
28 Peer has yacht redesigned, original model (9).

DOWN

1 Dismisses part of the wind section, we hear (5).
2 Stated that member entered into dubious deal (7).
3 That's Life! (9).
4 Lucifer thus ordered back in sporting revenge? (6,5).
5 Penelope's work never finished (3).
6 As did Barkis's 3 with the tide (5).
7 *Tasty item in the seraglio* (7).
8 What do many in Church team, restructured, make of the opposition? (9).
13 These times not recorded — *short price I made* (11).
14 It can record a kind of game score (4-5).
16 The labour union heads in deep trouble, lots of it (9).
18 *After work I had put in Peter,* a townsman (7).
19 Roman one Byron's gladiator helped to make (7).
21 Nothing in leading feature *gives criminal's fate* (5).
23 Would, say you, we get sugar from it? (5).
25 Silver setting for Gaunt's precious stone (3).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,735.

Prize Crossword in The Times tomorrow

Travel

Rail

A few early cancellations be*cause of Aslef strike yesterday* and Wednesday, but on Inter-City and regional routes, 90 per cent services expected; 80 to 90 per cent commuter services between *London and South-east.*

NUR guards' dispute may cause disruption on London Midland because of threatened action at Liverpool, Holyhead and Crewe; also on Southern Region, affecting Brighton line into London Bridge and Victoria.

Call station inquiries, or Traveline (pre-recorded message) on 01-246 8030.

Roads

For pre-recorded information on road conditions and road*works, call 01-246 8031.*

Roadworks

Wales and West: A483: Roadworks at Llanbister, Powys. A38: Roadworks at junction of *Gloucester* Road and *Cheltenham* Road, Bristol. A381: Roadworks on Totnes inner relife road, Devon.

Midlands and E Anglia: A5: Temporary signals between Weedon and Hinckley, Northamptonshire. A442: Traffic signals at Alveley, Shropshire. A14: Southbound closure on Huntindon by-pass.

North: A6072: Roadworks on Heighington by-pass, Co Durham. A5117: Temporary lights between Hapsford and Dunkirk, N of *Chester. A535: Alderley Road,* Chelford closed between railway bridge and Curbishley Brook; diversion.

Scotland: M8: Lane closures at Kingston Bridge, *Glasgow.* A701: Temporary signals at John Street, Penicuik. A82: Temporary signals N of Spean Bridge, Invernessshire.

London and South-east: A12: Roadworks at Brook Street roundabour, Brentwood, Essex. M2: Lane closures between junctions 3 (A229, Maidstone/Chatham exit) and Medway Bridge. M11: *Lane closures be*tween junctions 5 (Loughton) and 7 (Harlow).

Information supplied by AA.

Sea

Because of Sealink dispute, no Newhaven Dieppe ferries operating.

Pre-recorded sea travel information on 01-246 8032.

Postal delays

Because of the use of road and air transport, the Post Office says rail strikes are causing delays of only one day to most letters and parcels.

OU leaflets

Leaflets on BBC Open University programmes are available to non-students: send large stamped addressed envelope to Information Officer, BBC Open University Production Centre, Walton Hall, Milton Keynes, MK7 6BH.

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Top box office films

The top 10 films in London:

1 Arthur
2 Rich and Famous
3 Gallipoli
4 The French Lieutenant's Woman
5 Christiane F
6 Lady Chatterley's Lover
7 Eye of the Needle
8 An American Werewolf in London
9 Monty Python's Life of Brian/Airplane!
10 Electric Blue—the Movie

The top five in the provinces:

1 Arthur
2 Dead and Buried
3 *Torn Between Two Lovers*
4 Lady Chatterley's Lover
5 Last Moments

Compiled by Screen International

Best restaurants

Star awards to restaurants in *1982 Michelin Red Guide to Great Britain and Ireland* are:

3 stars: Le Gavroche, Mayfair, London.

2 stars: Waterside Inn, Bray on Thames, Berkshire; Box Tree Cottage, Ilkley, W Yorks; Les Quat' Saisons, Oxford; Tante Claire, Chelsea, London.

1 star: Eastwell Manor, Ashford, Kent; Gidleigh Park, Chagford, Devon; Carved Angel, Dartmouth, Devon; Le Talbooth, Dedham, Essex; Gravetye Manor, East Grinstead, W Sussex; Croque-en-Bouche, Great Malvern, Hereford and Worcester; Sundial, Herstmonceux, E Sussex; Hintlesham Hall, Hintlesham, Suffolk; Chewton Glen, New Milton, Hants; Elizabeth, Oxford; Mallory Court, Leamington Spa, Warwicks; Horn of Plenty, Gunnislake, *near Tavistock,* Devon; Thornbury Castle, Thornbury, Avon; Inverlochy Castle, *Fort* William, Scotland; Cashel Palace, Cashel, Irish Republic; Arbutus Lodge, Cork, Irish Republic. In London: Boulestin, Capital, Carriers, Chelsea Room at the Carlton Tower, *Chez* Nico, Inigo Jones, L'Interlude de Tabaillau, Lichfields, *Ma* Cuisine, Le Poulbot, Tiger Lee, Waltons.

Food prices

Beef and lamb *prices have risen* again this week, while pork prices show varying trends. Whole legs are from 85p to £1.18 a pound.

With better weather, prices for vegetables are much cheaper: cabbage, onions, carrots, parsnips, swedes, turnips, green peppers and red potatoes are good value. Marmalade oranges are at their best now, and other good fruit buys are pears, *satsumas* and grapefruit; small Santa Rosa plums, at 35p to 40p a pound, are excellent value.

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.77	1.69
Austria Sch	32.00	30.00
Belgium Fr	85.65	81.65
France Fr	11.50	11.00
Germany DM	4.53	4.28
Greece Dr	128.00	119.00
Hongkong $	11.40	10.80
Italy Lir	2460.00	2360.00
Japan Yn	450.00	424.00
Netherlands Gld	4.95	4.69
South Africa Rd	2.03	1.87
Spain Pta	194.00	185.00
Sweden Kr	11.04	10.46
Switzerland Fr	*3.66*	*3.44*
USA $	1.94	1.87
Yugoslav Dnr	98.00	91.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International.

London: The *FT* Index rose 13.3 to 559.1.

Weather

Trough of low pressure clearing eastwards; weak ridge of high pressure will build over British Isles.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, Central S England, Midlands: Sunny intervals scattered showers, fog patches later; wind SW, moderate, veering W, light; max temp 7 or 8 C (45 or 46F).

E Anglia, E, NE England: Sunny periods, mainly dry isolated showers developing fog patches later: wind mainly W, moderate, decreasing, light; max temp 6 to 8C (43 to 46F).

Channel Islands, SW England, Wales, *Isle of Man, N Ireland: Showers, heavy in* places, dying out later, sunny intervals developing; wind SW, fresh, veering W, *moderate;* max temp 6 to 8C (43 to 46F).

NW, Central N England, Lake District: *Showers,* locally heavy, sunny intervals, fog patches later: *wind mainly W, moderate,* locally fresh at first; *max temp* 6 or 7C (43 to 45F).

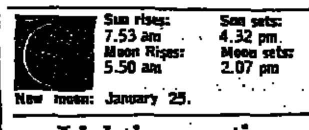
Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth: Sunny intervals, scattered showers developing; wind mainly W, *moderate, locally fresh at times; max temp* 6 to 8C (43 to 46F).

SW, NW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Argyll: Showers, locally heavy, sunny intervals; wind W, fresh, decreasing moderate; max temp 6 to 8C (43 to 46F).

NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Cloudy, rain at times, becoming brighter but showery; wind S, veering W, fresh or strong, decreasing moderate; max temp 6 or 7C (43 to 45F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Sunday: Mostly *dry with sunny intervals, becoming rather* cloudy with outbreaks of rain.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind mainly W, moderate or fresh; sea moderate. English Channel (E): Wind W, moderate or fresh becoming light; sea moderate, becoming slight. St George's Channel: Wind W, backing S, fresh decreasing light; sea moderate becoming slight. Irish Sea: Wind W, fresh or strong, decreasing light; sea rough, becoming slight.



Sun rises: 7.53 am
Sun sets: 4.32 pm
Moon Rises: 5.50 am
Moon sets: 2.07 pm

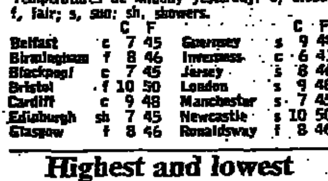
New moon: January 25.

Lighting up time

London 5.02 pm to 7.22 am
Bristol 5.12 pm to 7.31 am
Edinburgh 4.54 pm to 7.54 am
Manchester 5.02 pm to 7.38 am
Penzance 5.29 pm to 7.38 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; s, sun; sh, showers.



		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	7	45	Guernsey	s	9	48
Birmingham	f	8	46	Inverness	c	6	43
Blackpool	c	7	45	Jersey	s	8	46
Bristol	f	10	50	London	s	9	48
Cardiff	c	9	48	Manchester	s	7	45
Edinburgh	sh	7	45	Newcastle	s	10	50
Glasgow	f	8	46	Ronaldsway	f	8	46

Highest and lowest

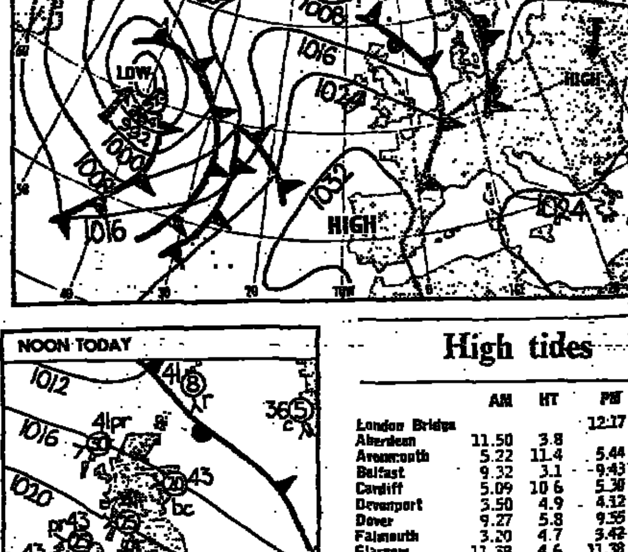
Highest day temp: London, 11C (52F). Lowest day max: Wick, Lerwick, 6C (43F). Highest rainfall: Mull of Galloway, 0.54in. Highest sunshine: Folkestone, 7.5hr.

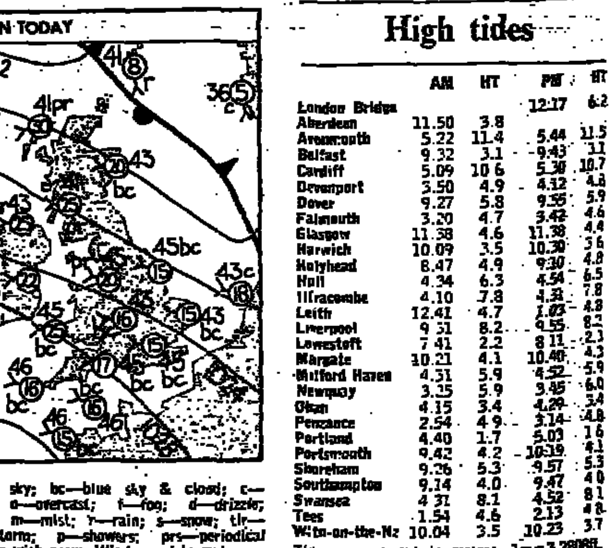
Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction *of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or* leaving eclipse.

MANCHESTER: Cosmos 151R: 18.17-18.23; WNW; 70 SSW; SE* and 19.57-19.58; W; 20 WSW; WSW*. Cosmos 236R: (Jan 23) 5.40-5.42; NE*; 55NE; ENE and 7.13-7.19; WNW; 50N; E. Cosmos 185R: 17.39-17.48; SSW; 65 ESE; NE* and 19.20-19.26; W; 40 NNW; N* and 21.2-21.3; WNW; 15 NW; NW*. Cosmos 1286: 18.2-18.5; NNW; 35 NE; NE*. Salyut 6: 17.34-17.39; WSW; 60 S; E* and 19.10-19.11; W; 20 W; W*.

Predictions supplied by Earth Satellite Unit, Aston University.





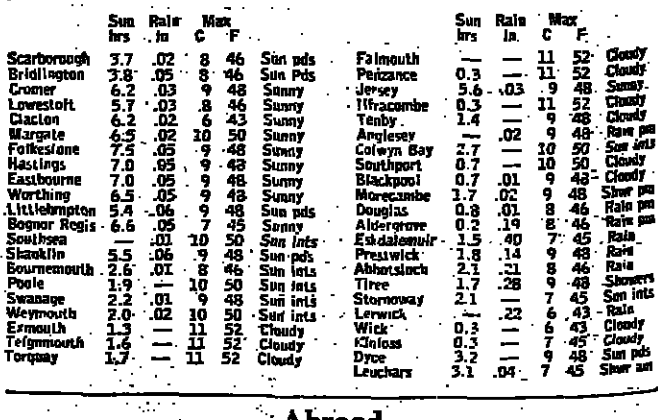
b—blue sky; bc—blue sky & cloud; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge			12.17	6.2
Aberdeen	11.50	3.8	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avonmouth	5.22	11.4	5.44	11.5
Belfast	9.32	3.1	9.43	3.1
Cardiff	5.09	10.6	5.30	10.7
Devonport	3.50	4.9	4.12	4.8
Dover	9.27	5.8	9.55	5.9
Falmouth	3.20	4.7	3.42	4.6
Glasgow	11.38	4.6	11.38	4.4
Harwich	10.09	3.5	10.30	3.6
Holyhead	8.47	4.9	9.10	4.8
Hull	4.34	6.3	4.54	6.5
Ilfracombe	4.10	7.8	4.31	7.8
Leith	12.41	4.7	1.03	4.8
Liverpool	9.31	8.2	9.55	8.2
Lowestoft	7.41	2.2	8.11	2.1
Margate	10.21	4.1	10.40	4.3
Milford Haven	4.31	5.9	4.52	5.9
Newquay	3.35	5.9	3.45	6.0
Oban	4.15	3.4	4.29	3.4
Penzance	2.54	4.9	3.14	4.8
Portland	4.40	1.7	5.03	1.6
Portsmouth	9.42	4.2	10.19	4.1
Shoreham	9.26	5.3	9.57	5.3
Southampton	9.14	4.0	9.47	4.0
Swansea	4.31	8.1	4.52	8.1
Tees	1.54	4.6	2.13	4.8
Wltn-on-the-Nz	10.04	3.5	10.23	3.7

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain



	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarborough	3.7	.02	8	46	Sun pds
Bridlington	3.8	.05	8	46	Sun Pds
Cromer	6.2	.03	9	48	Sunny
Lowestoft	5.7	.03	8	46	Sunny
Clacton	6.2	.02	6	43	Sunny
Margate	6.5	.02	10	50	Sunny
Folkestone	7.5	.05	9	48	Sunny
Hastings	7.0	.05	9	48	Sunny
Eastbourne	7.0	.05	9	48	Sunny
Worthing	6.5	.05	9	48	Sunny
Littlehampton	5.4	.06	9	48	Sun pds
Bognor Regis	6.6	.05	7	45	Sunny
Southsea	—	.01	10	50	*Sun ints*
Shanklin	5.5	.06	9	48	Sun pds
Bournemouth	2.6	.01	8	46	Sun ints
Poole	1.9	—	10	50	Sun ints
Swanage	2.2	.01	9	48	Sun ints
Weymouth	2.0	.02	10	50	Sun ints
Exmouth	1.3	—	11	52	Cloudy
Teignmouth	1.6	—	11	52	Cloudy
Torquay	1.7	—	11	52	Cloudy

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Falmouth	—	—	11	52	Cloudy
Penzance	0.3	—	11	52	Cloudy
Jersey	5.6	.03	9	48	Sunny
Ilfracombe	0.3	—	11	52	Cloudy
Tenby	1.4	—	9	48	Cloudy
Anglesey	—	.02	9	48	Rain pm
Colwyn Bay	2.7	—	*10*	*50*	*Sun ints*
Southport	0.7	—	10	50	Cloudy
Blackpool	0.7	.01	9	48	Cloudy
Morecambe	1.7	.02	9	48	Shwr pm
Douglas	0.8	.01	8	46	Rain pm
Aldergrove	0.2	.19	8	46	Rain pm
Eskdalemuir	1.5	.40	7	45	Rain
Prestwick	1.8	.14	9	48	Rain
Abbotsinch	2.1	.21	8	46	Rain
Tiree	1.7	.28	9	48	Showers
Stornoway	2.1	—	7	45	Sun ints
Lerwick	—	.22	6	43	Rain
Wick	0.3	—	6	43	Cloudy
Kinloss	0.3	—	7	45	*Cloudy*
Dyce	3.2	—	9	48	Sun pds
Leuchars	3.1	.04	7	45	Shwr am

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow; th, thunder.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	c	14	57	Cologne	r	0	32	Las Palmas	c	19	66	Reykjavik	r	4	39
Akrotiri	f	16	61	Copenhagen	fg	-3	27	Lisbon	fg	11	52	Rhodes	c	14	57
Alexandria	c	16	61	Corfu	f	13	55	Locarno	s	2	36	Riyadh	s	17	63
Algiers	th	11	52	Dublin	c	9	48	Luxembourg	r	-1	30	Rome	c	10	50
Amsterdam	fg	4	39	Dubrovnik	c	10	50	Madrid	f	8	46	Salzburg	s	-8	18
Athens	s	13	55	Faro	f	15	59	Majorca	c	12	54	Stockholm	fg	-7	19
Barcelona	c	12	54	Florence	f	8	46	Malaga	s	16	61	Strasbourg	c	-3	27
Belgrade	c	-1	30	Frankfurt	fg	-4	25	Malta	c	14	57	Tangier	s	15	59
Berlin	c	-6	21	Funchal	c	18	64	*Milan*	fg	-1	30	Tenerife	c	19	66
Biarritz	c	13	55	Geneva	c	2	36	Moscow	s	-4	25	Tokyo	s	10	50
Boulogne	s	7	45	Gibraltar	s	15	59	Munich	s	-10	14	Tunis	c	15	59
Bordeaux	f	11	52	Helsinki	c	-2	28	Nairobi	f	26	79	Valencia	c	14	57
Brussels	fg	5	41	Hongkong	r	17	63	Naples	s	12	54	Vancouver	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Budapest	c	-6	21	Innsbruck	s	1	34	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Venice	fg	-2	28
Cairo	s	19	66	Istanbul	r	6	43	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cape Town	c	20	68	Jiddah	f	29	84	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Casablanca	c	16	61	Johannesburg	f	23	73	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]